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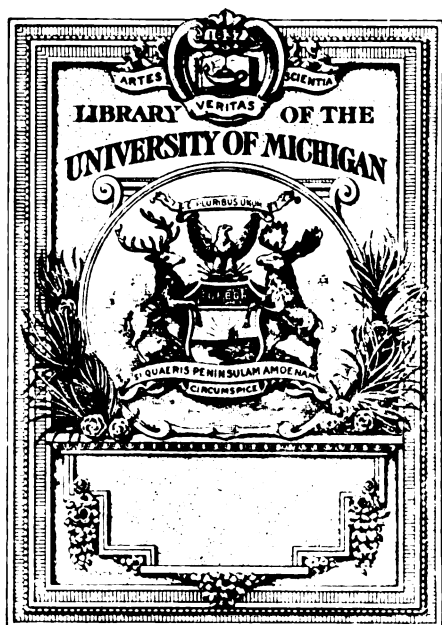
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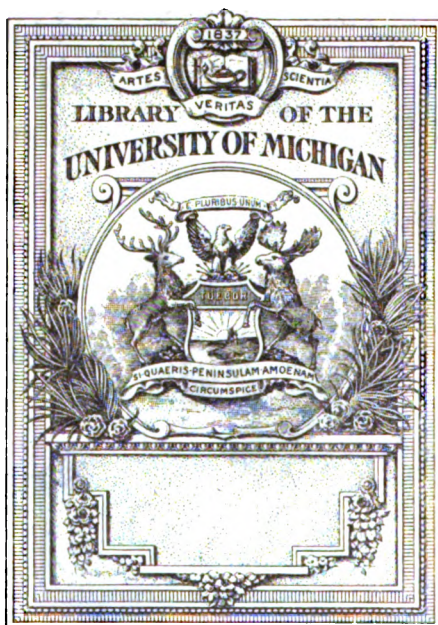
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The Gentleman's magazine







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Gentleman's Magazine :

AND

Historical Chronicle.

For the Year 1809.

VOLUME LXXIX.

BEING THE SECOND OF A NEW SERIES.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON,

at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street;

where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

And sold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERRY),

at the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street. 1809.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

*Upon his completing the SEVENTY-NINTH VOLUME
of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.*

REMOVE me from fastidious Bards of rhyme,
Who soothe with flattery some departed Chief,
Or blandish o'er his virtues or his crime,
In artful song of never-ending grief.
But let me, watchful of my yearly care,
For ever shun such mean and trivial themes;
Content to praise thy labours for my share,
In friendly harmony, without extremes.
Reflective of the year that's past and gone,
And mindful of the varied scenes of life,
Thy Magazine, unrival'd, stands alone,
The public record of our peace or strife.
There, to divert our melancholy hours,
As times produce, or favourite follies rise,
Observant also of the Foreign Powers,
Burdens of War, of Taxes, and Supplies.
And nothing loth Corruption e'en to show,
Of malversations done on sea or land;
Or Mrs. CLARKE before the House below,
Making a marvellous uncommon stand.
Or to some mouldering heaps of ruins stray,
Whose walls with ivy and with moss o'ergrown,
You point the spot where Kings in war array
Have dignified the monumental stone.
With thee we oft recall the days of yore,
When shouts of gladness sounded through the dome,
Whose festive halls have cheer'd the village poor,
And sent them happy to their scanty home.
Where torrid lands or frigid stretch around,
Wide o'er their mountains or their valleys roam,
We dwell with Priests sometimes on holy ground,
Or 'bide in Fancy's maze much nearer home.
So miscellaneous in thy monthly toil,
We read of brooding Mischief's awful doom,
With deeds of heroism and warlike spoil,
And midnight orgies reeking from the gloom.
Overcome at last amidst the unequal strife,
When KEMBLE listens to the O. P. throng,
Renews with vigour his theatric life,
Thy page responsive hails the gladdening song.
Thus as you tread life's sharp and toilsome way,
In works like these, the records of your fame,
Long may you be the herald of the day,
And future Laureats celebrate your claim.
But, while I live, O spare a corner where,
In home-spun verses, I may yearly tell,
That in your friendship I have still a share,
Which does to me a Coronet excel.

Dec. 31, 1809.

HENRY LAMOND

PREFACE

TO THE SEVENTY-NINTH VOLUME.

GLAD indeed would SYLVANUS URBAN be to congratulate his still-increasing circle of Friends and Correspondents on beholding a New Year introduced with brighter rays in the Political Horizon. Alas! and alas! all is still dark, gloomy, and discouraging. Scenes have occurred, and daily do occur, which scorn all parallel from the past, and defy human sagacity with respect to consequences. We will, however, endeavour to circulate the emotion which we feel within us, and which prompts us to exclaim, with one of the sweetest of our Modern Poets,

My soul confides

In that all-healing and all-forming Power
Who, on the radiant day when Time was born,
Cast his broad eye upon the wild of Ocean,
And calm'd it with a glance; then, plunging deep,
His mighty arm, pluck'd from its dark domain
This Throne of Freedom, lifted it to light,
Girt it with silver cliffs, and call'd it BRITAIN.
He did, and will preserve it.

Such confidence must be our best, our only security. Let us, then, turn from these sad prospects; and be cheered with the animating consolation, that Literature still rears her graceful crest, still pursues her customary paths, unmolested, receiving every where the same kind greetings, welcomes, and applauses—*Esto perpetua*! May no National Institute dare to prescribe to our Youth, that of Latin they shall learn no more than may qualify them to understand the Commentaries of Cæsar; nor of Greek, beyond what may enable them to interpret technical phraseology! Far be from us such tyranny over the Muses, which must inevitably lead to the repetition of that gloomy period which distinguished and disgraced the middle ages of the world.

On our own labours of the Year that is passed, we are enabled to reflect with complacent satisfaction: but this serves only to increase our ardour to preserve and perpetuate all that is venerable in science, useful to humanity, and accessory to intellectual improvement. Whilst we keep that path open, unobstructed, and adorned, which has so long been frequented by our oldest and most respected Friends and Correspondents, we have not been remiss in the endeavour to explore others, which may present new and enlivening prospects.

We earnestly, therefore, solicit the continuance of that countenance which we shall most strenuously endeavour to deserve. Yet can we not bid our Readers farewell without recommending them to contemplate, with solemn awe, the scenes which are passing among the surrounding Nations of the Continent; nor without entreating them to remember, with the earnestness of long experience and observation, that public security must have its foundation in private virtue. "*Talibus exemplis non factæ solum Fabulæ, verum etiam historiæ refertæ sunt, et quidem maxime nostræ.*"

What will the future Historian say of a Century in which five Emperors have been massacred, five Kings assassinated, six Sovereigns deposed, five Governments extinguished, and one mighty Kingdom swept from the Charts of Europe!

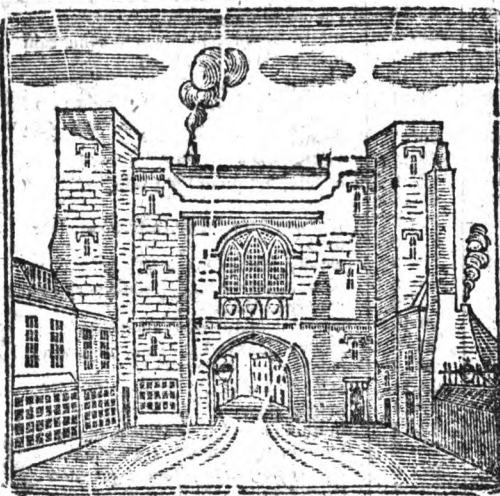
How will the Muse of History hereafter describe an obscure Individual who, in a very few fleeting years, dethroned five Monarchs, created by his own power eight others, treated the vast Empire of Spain as a subjugated Province, and extended his influence and authority far beyond those of CHARLEMAGNE, whom he proposes as his model, unchecked and unopposed but by GREAT BRITAIN alone!

Let then this idea be our consolation; and, without making us presumptuous, let it inspire us with honest confidence—GREAT BRITAIN only is exempted from the desolation which has infested almost every other portion of the habitable world:—Let us also encourage the hope, that the Demon of War may yet be satiated, and that Peace may once more repose undisturbed in the sacred shades of the Muses.

Dec. 31, 1809.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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GENERAL EVEN.
Brit. Prefs.—Day.
Morning Chron.
M. Herald M. Post
M. Adver.—Times
Oracle—P. Ledger
Courier.—Globe
Pilot.—Statesman
Star.—Traveller
Sun.—Even. Mail
L. Packet L. Chron.
Albion—C. Chron.
Eng. Chron.—Ing.
Leg. Reg.—L. Ev. P.
St. James's Chron.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3, Bedford
Berwick—Birm. 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bristol 5, Bury
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2.—Chester 2
Cholms. Cambria:



Cornw.—Coventry
Cumberland 2
Doncast.—Derb.
Dorchester.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouce 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leicest.
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidt. Manch. 4
Newc. 3—Notts. 2
Northampton 2
Norfolk Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portfm.—Pottery
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and ST. NICHOLAS, in the Isle of THANET.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1809.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for December 1808. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h. G. heat.	Inches. 90ths.	WEATHER.
1	40 46	29- 5	cloudy at times, windy
2	43 49	29- 2	mostly cloudy, high wind, some rain
3	43 47	29- 7	mostly clear, high wind
4	36 43	29-17	clear
5	46 51	31- 1	foggy, cloudy, some very light rain
6	48 51	29-17	mostly cloudy, some light rain, high wind
7	39 42	29-17	ditto
8	38 43	29-18	mostly clear
9	43 44	29-16	cloudy, frequent light rain
10	38 43	29-18	cloudy
11	27 33	30- 3	morning very foggy, afternoon clear
12	27 38	30- 3	ditto
13	33 34	30- 3	cloudy, rather foggy
14	36 42	30- 3	cloudy, rather foggy, some very light rain
15	32 37	30- 0	cloudy at times
16	31 36	29-19	mostly cloudy, some light rain
17	35 40	29- 9	mostly cloudy, light rain, high wind
18	24 30	29-12	clear
19	26 29	29-11	clear
20	22 28	29-11	mostly clear
21	19 33	29-13	morning cloudy, afternoon snowy
22	28 31	29- 3	cloudy, very snowy, high wind
23	24 29	29- 6	cloudy in general, some light snow
24	27 30	29- 7	cloudy
25	22 28	29- 8	cloudy
26	23 23	29- 6	mostly cloudy, evening snowy
27	28 32	29- 6	cloudy
28	35 40	29- 7	cloudy, evening rainy
29	40 40	29- 5	cloudy, light rain most of the day
30	36 39	29- 6	cloudy, rainy at times
31	37 37	29- 7	cloudy, frequent light rain.

The average temperature for the month of December is included in the Tables inserted in the last page of our Volume for 1808, Part. II.; and the quantity of Rain fallen will be found in p. 8 of the present Number.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January 1809. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1809.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1809.
Dec.	°	°	°			Jan.	°	°	°		
27	30	35	36	,52	rain	12	38	40	35	,50	cloudy
28	37	38	37	,50	rain	13	34	38	37	,68	rain
29	38	42	39	,49	cloudy	14	31	33	30	,80	fair
30	40	43	39	,50	cloudy.	15	28	29	29	,75	snow
31	39	37	37	,58	small rain	16	28	30	27	30,05	cloudy
Ja. 1	38	38	38	,57	rain	17	28	28	25	,01	fair
2	38	40	33	,42	cloudy.	18	21	26	22	29,85	cloudy
3	31	32	30	,35	snow	19	22	28	31	,58	cloudy
4	30	33	32	,65	small rain	20	31	32	32	,44	cloudy
5	33	33	33	,65	cloudy	21	32	34	33	,50	cloudy
6	39	46	44	,50	cloudy	22	32	34	33	29,06	snow
7	44	44	42	,15	rain	23	22	30	31	,70	fair
8	44	44	41	28,50	rain	24	33	35	40	,45	rain
9	41	43	42	29,20	rain	25	42	36	37	,75	cloudy
10	43	46	37	,14	cloudy	26	42	48	45	,20	stormy
11	38	45	41	,40	fair						

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1809.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

SHOULD the following Anecdote of Queen Elizabeth, for the authenticity of which I can vouch, be deemed worth inserting, it will, I presume, be illustrative of the descent of that very respectable family the *Marwoods*; some particulars of whom are inserted in the *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXI. p. 608; and will particularly oblige your constant Reader,

J. M. L.

During that part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth when the Earl of Essex was most in favour, his Lordship had a disease in his foot, which baffled the skill of the first medical men in the Metropolis, and his existence was despaired of. Dr. Marwood of Honiton, a physician of the first eminence in the West of England, whose fame had reached the Queen's ear, was sent for, and was fortunate enough to perform the cure; when her Majesty desired the Doctor might be introduced; which being done accordingly, she asked him what favour she could grant him, to satisfy him for the great cure he had accomplished. And the Doctor being already possessed of an ample independence, which he had inherited from his ancestors and acquired by his profession, said, "If her Majesty would grant him a favour (mentioning one of a very trivial nature), he should consider himself amply rewarded." But the Queen, struck with his choice, declared he should accept of an estate near Honiton, as a reward; which property forms at present part of the immense landed property of James Thomas Benedictus Marwood, esq. of Avishays in the county of Somerset, and Sutton in the county of Devon, his lineal descendant.

If any of your intelligent Cor-

respondents could inform the publick of any particulars respecting the *Marwoods* Baronets, who for a long time resided in Yorkshire, it would be esteemed a favour. J. M. L.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

IN my former Essays I have endeavoured to lay before your Readers a summary Review of the principal Evidence of the Merits of Vaccination; and the facts which I impartially adduced must, I think, be more than sufficient to convince every candid observer, that the Cow-pox Inoculation, when properly conducted, *does afford an effectual and permanent security against the Variolous Contagion, and that it excites no new diseases, and produces no injurious effects upon the Constitution.* Having established these important points, it might be conceived that the discussion of the subject was ended; and it might be expected that mankind would universally concur, in eagerly embracing the mild and safe preservative which is offered them, against a disease, which has long been one of the sorest scourges of the human race. There is a popular argument, however, which is not unfrequently urged by those who are not avowed opponents of Vaccination, the insidious nature of which is calculated to produce considerable injury, by delaying the progress of the New Inoculation. Upon this argument I beg leave at present to offer a few remarks.

We allow, it has been said, that Vaccination may generally afford security from the future infection of the Small-pox, and we should be reluctant to oppose the high Authorities that support the practice: but we think that a sufficient time has not elapsed since the promulgation of the Discovery, to enable the publick to form a decided

cided opinion of its merits. At the same time, we all know that the Small-pox has been greatly mitigated by the present improved method of Inoculation, under which not more than one in three hundred dies. Why, then, should we forsake a *certainty* to adopt an *uncertainty*? Why should we relinquish a System of Inoculation, the benefits of which have been evinced by the experience of a Century, to embrace a new System, in which we have had comparatively little experience?

The objection that *sufficient time has not been allowed, to put the efficacy of Vaccination to the test*, must have arisen from a want of information on the Nature of the disease. Mankind are indebted to the genius and industry of Dr. Jenner, for the idea of propagating the Vaccine Infection from one human being to another, by means of *Inoculation*; and, certainly, ten years only have passed, since he made public his discovery. But it must be remembered that, though the *Inoculation* of the Cow-pox is a novel practice, yet the disease, in its *natural state*, has been known for time immemorial, and its power of preventing the Small-pox has long been acknowledged. There are many well-authenticated instances upon record, of persons who were affected with the casual Cow-pox* in their youth, to whom the Small-pox could never afterwards be communicated either by Inoculation or Contagion; and who lived to an advanced old age, in the most perfect health, and perfectly secure from the Variolous Infection. It must be unnecessary to inform any one, who has the smallest acquaintance with the Laws of Physiology; that the Vaccine matter, after passing successively from arm to arm through a thousand subjects, is precisely the same, in all its parts, as when originally taken from the Cow. The Vaccine, therefore, has in reality undergone as long a trial as the Small-pox Inoculation itself. In those districts where it is most accustomed to prevail, the "*Vox Populi*," for nearly a century, has borne witness to its

affording a full security from the Small-Pox, and its effects have ever been considered as rather beneficial than injurious to the constitution. On no subject, therefore, can our evidence be more complete, and more firmly established; and so far from there being a necessity for further time to form a proper opinion on its merits, it has the testimony of Time and Experience, in the fullest degree, to support it.

Having endeavoured to obviate this plausible objection, it remains to enquire whether, in the present improved state of Small-pox Inoculation, any substitute is necessary or expedient. If the welfare of the individuals inoculated were exclusively to be considered, I should attach but little importance to the Vaccine practice. But we must bear in mind that it is not merely the decrease of danger and suffering, on the part of those inoculated with Vaccine matter, as compared with those inoculated in the former way, that constitutes the great advantage of Vaccination: It is the singular and invaluable circumstance of *no contagion being thereby communicated to others*. The Variolous Inoculation, it is true, nearly secures those to whom it is applied; yet it continues for ever to keep open the source of danger to others. An individual may undergo the Small-pox, so as not to suffer any material inconvenience; yet he necessarily must communicate the contagion to some of those with whom he associates. They, in the habits of necessary and ordinary intercourse, may communicate it to others; and thus the most fatal of disorders may be disseminated, in a manner the consequences of which it is impossible to calculate. This is the reason why the mortality occasioned by the Small-pox has been greater since the introduction of Inoculation than it was before. The mitigation of the disease has universally diminished the caution with which it was formerly avoided. Hence it arises, that the practice of Inoculation, which has prevailed among the higher and middle classes of society, has diffused the natural disease more widely among the lower orders, whose determination to live and die in their own way, according to the customs of their great-grandfathers, has rendered them almost

* Dr. Jenner, in his first publication on the subject, gives instances of its preservative effects to the extended period of 51 years.

most insuperably averse to adopt the lenient means of removing or alleviating disease, which are afforded by modern improvements in Medical Science, and which the many absurdly denominate *unnatural* or *artificial* disorders.

There is an Institution in this Metropolis, established for the Inoculation of the Small-pox, the Founders of which were undoubtedly actuated by motives which cannot be too highly applauded. It was the practice, till within the last few months, to inoculate out-patients there, to the amount of 2000 annually; and it was usual for these out-patients to resort twice a week to the Hospital, to be inspected by the surgeon. These, as they passed through the streets, must of course have spread the contagion on every side. I rejoice to find, that a stop has at length been put to this unjustifiable practice; and the introduction of a Bill into Parliament during the last Session, to regulate and limit the Variolous Inoculation throughout the British Empire, is a most auspicious circumstance, which must afford sincere delight to every one who has the welfare of the human race at heart. Whether it be warrantable to continue the Small-pox in any shape or form whatever, when we have in our hands the means of totally preventing it, I must leave to the determination of those who are better versed in political œconomy. As, however, it is a subject of universal interest, and as the propriety of Legislative interference has been a matter of much discussion; I shall beg leave, Mr. Urban, to trouble you with a few remarks upon it, for the next number of your Magazine.

From the whole of these considerations, it must, I think, appear, that even if the Inoculated Small-pox were never fatal, a *non-contagious* substitute for it would be of the highest public importance, in order that the diffusion of the disease in the natural way might be prevented. In this, then, the distinguishing excellency of the Vaccine Discovery consists; on this its more forcible claim to public patronage is founded. Its constant mildness is a point of great importance with respect to individuals; but when the social interests of populous Empires are taken into

the account, its benefits are inestimable. Were its advantages to extend no farther, how important would they be to those who are engaged in our Naval and Military Service! "Not a soldier," General Tarleton observed in the House of Commons, "need be left in the barracks during the process of Vaccination; but they can, without the least inconvenience, move from place to place, just as if they were under no process whatsoever. They are also soon fit for their military duty; and are free from the Inoculation in a much shorter period than in the old mode; and as they sustain no loss of time on account of the preparation, they come very soon under arms again. This I should consider to be a point of great utility to this Country at any time, and more especially at the present period."

Many other considerations, Mr. Urban, might be urged; but I am unwilling at present to intrude any farther upon your columns. These simple facts and arguments I leave to the judgment of your Readers, with an assurance, that they must be sufficient to convince every candid mind of the importance of the Vaccine Discovery to every individual, to every community, and to every nation. COSMOPOLITOS.

MR. URBAN, *Titchfield-street, Dec. 9.*
A BOOKSELLER in the Strand, of the name of Bagster, has just republished my father's edition of *Waltton's Complete Angler*. Without any authority or permission from me, he has inserted my name in the frontispiece; and I have heard it has been asserted, that his publication has received the approbation of Messrs. Rivingtons (who purchased the copyright, and in consequence published the former editions) and of myself. To clear myself and them from this misrepresentation, and to secure myself from the supposition of my having had any concern or hand in publishing it (which, as all the editions since my father's death have been revised by me, may perhaps be entertained by some persons), I think it necessary to declare, as is the fact, that till the 27th September last, and then only on the following occasion, I ever saw any part of it; and that I neither then nor since ever gave or expressed any

any approbation or consent to its appearance, or commendation of its contents; some of which I highly disapprove.

On Tuesday, 27th Sept. 1808, while I was dressing up-stairs, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following note from a friend, whose name I think it unnecessary to mention, was brought up to me:—"Dear Sir, Mr. S. Bagster, with whom I have been many years acquainted, is publishing an edition of Isaac Walton, and is anxious to have the autograph of Mr. Charles Cotton, and of your father. I am sure, for my sake, you will oblige him, if in your power." On my going down into my sitting-room, I found Mr. Bagster there, with his spectacles on, reading part of the *Life* prefixed to my edition of *Ignoramus*, in an interleaved copy with manuscript notes, which stood on the top of a case for prints there, and was lettered "*Ignoramus with corrections.*" In answer to the inquiries mentioned in my friend's note, I told Mr. B. that I did not believe the signature of Cotton was in existence, because he had made no Will; and therefore a fac-simile could not be got from Doctors Commons; but that, as to my father's hand-writing, I had and could furnish specimens of that. However, as Mr. B. found Cotton's was not to be procured, he said he thought it would be useless to give specimens of two only. He told me he had a specimen of Walton's, but his name was there written only *Iz. Wa.* instead of being at length; and this induced me to look among my prints for that, which he has given as communicated by me, in order to see whether the name was at length. While I was looking for this, he asked permission to go on with what he was reading in the *Life* before *Ignoramus*, which he still held in his hand; and this, as I saw there were no manuscript corrections or additions in that part, and knew I should find the print, as I did, almost immediately, I did not refuse him. Though my specimen of Walton's hand-writing was not more complete than that which, according to his account, Mr. B. already had; yet, as I happened to say that the Cousin Ree mentioned in it was also spoken of in the book, he desired permission to have it engraven, and promised to return it in three days. He shewed

me the book in sheets, in which the leaves containing the fish were wanting, because the plates had not been worked in. It had the plate with Walton's, Cotton's, and my father's heads; and also that, with Donne's, Herbert's, Hooker's, Sir H. Wotton's, and Bishop Sanderson's; but no other plates. He said, that he had been advised to have my father's head taken out, and another engraving of him inserted instead, from a plaster profile which he produced; because he was told it was very like: but I said, what was the fact, that the print published by Harding, from which he had taken his, was a stronger resemblance. He asked where the original picture was; and I told him, in the Music-school at Oxford: and I mentioned to him the occasion of its being painted.

I observed a passage in his Advertisement respecting consolidating the short additional manuscript notes in my father's own copy (which I had kept distinct in the editions I had revised), with my father's former notes. I saw also that a fact taken from Dr. Zouch, as to two letters of Walton's existing in Emanuel College Library, was also introduced between brackets in the *Life*, and spoken of in the Advertisement as an important addition. In one part of the text of the book, I saw, between brackets, an insertion of the Editor's, to give notice that (instead of placing the notes at the end, or as near the end, of each chapter as possible, as my father had judiciously done, because they were intended as a commentary on the whole chapter, not on a single passage) they had been shifted back to other places (to which they were never intended to refer), for the purpose of giving room for what the present Editor chose to insert.

Mr. B. himself told me, and pointed out to me, that his Editor had found occasion to censure a passage (of either my father's or mine, as he said) in one of the notes; and he then turned to the place. It was the note relating to Antony and Cleopatra, in which my father had said that those persons, though of the highest rank and with the whole world at their command, had been obliged to resort to the recreations of the meaner sort. On this note the sagacious Editor had inserted a note, saying, that Walton would have had reason to resent such an attempt

tempt to degrade his art. I convinced Mr. B. that his Editor had misunderstood the passage, which meant not to speak of the lower sort of *recreations*, but of the lower sort of *people*; and that it was absurd to give it the sense there assigned it, when the object of the whole publication was to shew that Angling was an Art: and he tore the leaf, and said it should be canceled.

It is needless to trouble the Reader with any farther particulars of this interview, of all of which I have memoranda, made immediately after the events, and while the facts were fresh in memory; and I can therefore detect and contradict any false assertion, should any such be attempted. Sufficient it is for me to assert, as I do most positively, that no one or more circumstances passed, which, either individually or collectively, can be possibly interpreted or construed into an approbation of the book, of which I then saw too little to judge of the whole, but enough to convince me there was in it what I could not approve. In civility to my friend, though I thought him wrong in thus applying to me, I could not do otherwise than answer the questions he mentioned; nor could I, when Mr. B. said what he had been advised to do as to my father's portrait, mislead him into making, or permit him in candour to make, an alteration for the worse. When he said he had Walton's autograph, but yet wished to borrow mine, I could not decently refuse him; as, if he said true, it was putting him in no better a situation than that in which he already was: but I never intended that my name should appear or be used, as it is now apparently designed to be, in the frontispiece, as any recommendation or sanction of the publication. No such permission was ever asked of me; and, if it had, it would not have been granted.

Since its publication, I have once had, for not more than two minutes, a cursory view of the book at a bookseller's; and this, which was not a more minute examination than the former, tended to confirm, by additional instances, my opinion of its demerit: The letter-press I had not time to look at; but I saw some of the cuts of Fish were ill-drawn. Some, at least, if not all, of the fish seem not to be supported by the water in

which they are swimming. Nor is the boasted advantage of the use of the original drawings so great as may be imagined, for the drawings have not Wale's last corrections; and I have heard my father say that Wale corrected the proofs of the original plates, from time to time, as Ryland the engraver went on. I am myself used to drawing the human head, the whole human figure together, and all their parts separately; and consequently know what they should be, and what constitutes resemblance. I therefore do not hesitate to assert, that, in the plate of the three portraits, Walton's hand is out of all drawing, and resembles nothing human; that my father's head is unfaithfully copied, and abundantly faulty in numerous parts of the outline; and that it is neither like him, as many persons now living, who remember him, can testify, nor like the print from which it was engraven. These particulars, which I have been driven to state in my own justification, will no doubt convince every Reader of the impossibility that I could ever approve of a book containing such defects as these (all of which were detected by myself without the assistance of any one else), and professing to give a portrait of my father, but exhibiting instead an engraving wholly unlike him. I positively assert, that, in fact and in truth, I never did approve or intend to approve of the book, or give any permission or consent to its appearance; but on the contrary I highly disapprove, in many particulars, of what has been done, and consider it as an invasion of copy-right (for the additional notes written by me from my father's pencil hints were first published in 1793, and are consequently within the 28 years allowed by the Act of Parliament.)

I have the authority of Messrs. Rivingtons for making a similar declaration and assertion on their behalf; and so far were they from approving the undertaking, that when Mr. B. sent to them, as I am told he had the modesty to do, to borrow 30 plates of cuts of Fish belonging to Donovan's British Fishes, for the purpose of inserting them in this edition of *The Complete Angler*; they, as I am informed, very properly, refused to lend them.

Whether

Whether Messrs. Rivingtons mean to apply to the Court of Chancery, and stop the sale by an Injunction (for some parts of the work are, as I have said above, still protected by the Act of Parliament), I have not heard; nor do I know whether or not, from Mr. B.'s inspecting my edition of Igheramus, he entertains an intention of republishing that: but I think it right to give him this intimation, that, if he attempts any such thing, he will inevitably involve himself in a Chancery suit, in which he cannot succeed, for that I shall immediately stop him, as I can do, by an Injunction. This I tell him as a Professional man as I have been, and to prevent him from entangling himself; for I know I am right, and have both the will and the means to protect myself, if necessary; and to make him repent any such attempt, if he should be so imprudent as to make it.

JOHN SIDNEY HAWKINS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 16.

As it frequently happens that book-makers quote from memory, it is not surprising that Erasmus should cite the following passage from Quintilian, when in reality it is not to be found in that Author: "Felices fore artes si de iis solum indicarent artifices." If any of your Correspondents would discover where the passage is to be found, it would confer a favour on Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 26.
YOUR Readers, I doubt not, will pardon my intrusion, dictated by gratitude, of recording the following addition to the honourable Lists in your last volume, pp. 872, 968.—This generous encouragement has induced me to set about reprinting the Hundred of GUTHLAXTON.

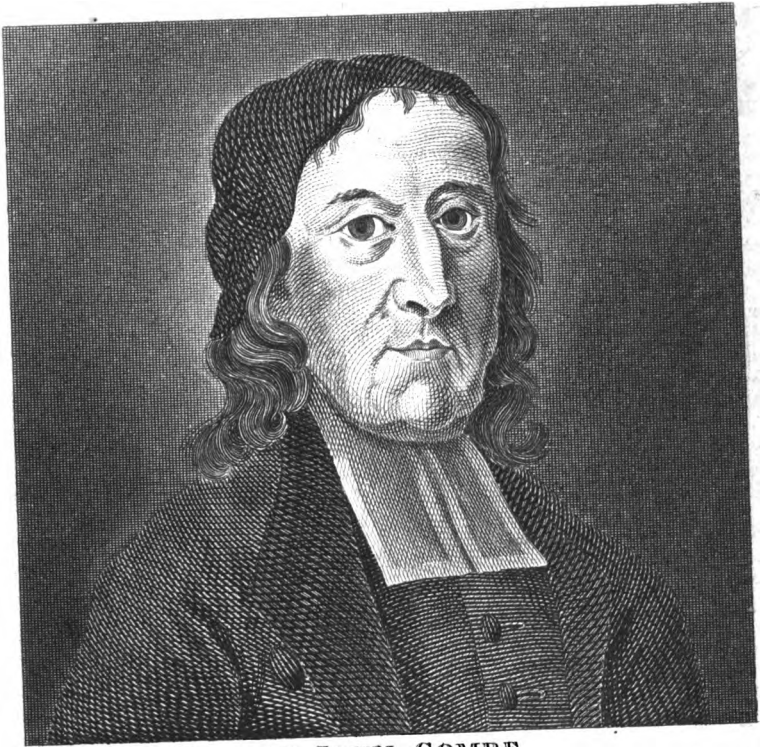
Yours, &c. J. NICHOLS.
HIS MAJESTY'S LIBRARY.
The Bodleian Library.
The University Library of Cambridge.
Emanuel College, Cambridge.
Jesus College, Cambridge.
St. John's College, Cambridge.
Earl Moira.
Lord Bishop of Dromore.
George Allan, Esq. Blackwell Grange.
Stafford Squires Baxter.
John Celey, Esq. Gray's Inn.
Rev. Archdeacon Cox, Bemerton.
Rev. H. W. Gery, Bushmead Priory.
Hudson Gurney, Esq. Norwich.
Edward Hartopp, Esq. Little Dalby.
Rev. William Layton, Ipswich.
Rev. Thomas Leman, Bath.
Samuel Lysons, Esq. Dir. S. A.
Rev. A. Macaulay, Vicar of Rothley.
Rev. J. Miles, Willoughby Waterlens.
Rev. John Moore, Appleby.
Ellis S. Pestell, Esq. Ashby.
Rev. John Selwyn, Master of Wigston's Hospital, Leicester.
Thomas Sharp, Esq. Coventry.
Rev. Henry-John Wollaton, Rector of Scotter, Lincolnshire.

[This List will be continued.]

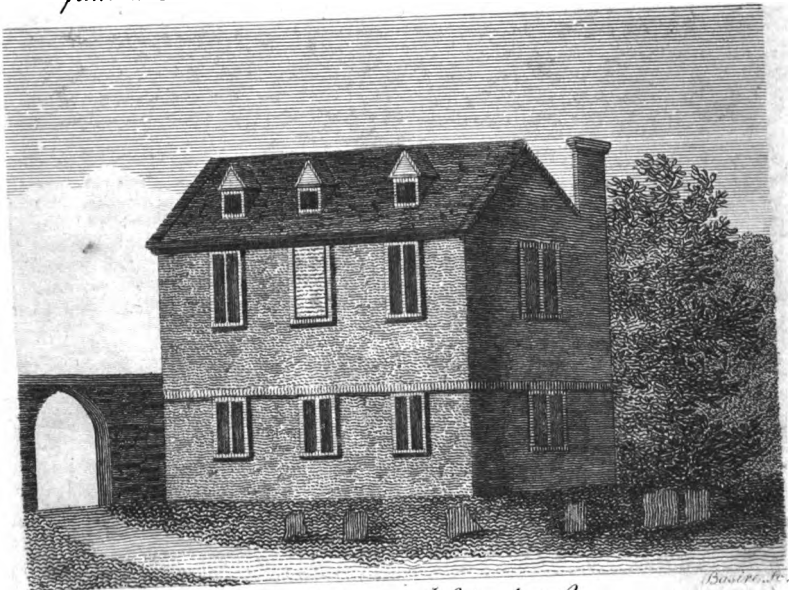
An Account of the Quantity of Rain fallen in each Month, since the year 1802, as ascertained by a correct Rain Gauge. By Dr. PEARCE, Bristol.

Numerical names of the month.	MONTHS, as denominated in the Calendar.	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808
		inches 100 of an inch	inches 100 of an inch	inches 100 of an inch	inches 100 of an inch	inches 100 of an inch	inches 100 of an inch
1	January.....	2 22	2 30	2 34	2 24	2 25	1 5
2	February.....	2 27	2 48	2 30	2 14	2 15	0 53
3	March.....	0 48	1 80	0 99	1 67	0 34	0 35
4	April.....	1 80	2 27	2 78	1 29	0 49	5 37
5	May.....	2 35	2 75	1 43	1 50	5 82	2 99
6	June.....	3 15	0 25	2 58	1 32	0 15	1 75
7	July.....	0 94	3 78	2 60	3 87	4 21	2 76
8	August.....	1 01	2 26	2 22	4 27	2 53	3 6
9	September.....	1 56	0 28	1 59	1 81	3 69	4 36
10	October.....	0 55	2 80	1 94	1 49	2 14	5 26
11	November.....	3 80	5 44	1 32	3 36	5 44	3 8
12	December.....	6 19	1 45	3 73	6 39	2 5	1 52
TOTAL		31 39	29 77	29 1	54 58	51 51	32 8

Mr.



MR. JOHN COMBE.
from a Picture in the School House, St. Thomas, Oxford.



N. View of the School House.

Mr. URBAN,

January 2.

IN the Church-yard of the Parish of St. Thomas, in the Western suburbs of the City of Oxford, is a School-house founded by a Mr. John Combe, of whom little is known but that he was a native of that parish, and a plasterer and citizen of London. The tradition of the place is, that he was apprenticed to a slater by charity from the parish; and as he did not forget the place of his nativity, it is probable he also remembered the place of his habitation, which is supposed to have been in London; therefore, if his name should occur as a benefactor or otherwise in any parish in the Metropolis, it is earnestly desired an account thereof may be given in your Magazine, as such names, which generally are all that remain to perpetuate their good actions, ought to be had in everlasting remembrance.

St. Thomas Parish-school is unendowed; but it was the intention of the worthy Founder that ten poor children should be educated therein, as he supposed the value of the rent of such a house would recompense the Master for their education. Mrs. Ann Kendal, among many other charities to the aforesaid parish, left twenty shillings yearly to the Charity-school.

The following Inscription is cut on stone on the North side of the School-house:

"This School-house was built in the year of our Lord 1702, and in the 1st year of the reign of Queen Anne, at the charge of Mr. John Combe, citizen and plasterer of London, born in this Parish, and free of this City, for the benefit of as many poor children as the rent of the house will pay for their teaching to read and write, the Teacher to be the Clerk of the Parish, if duly qualified; but if not, the Teacher, as well as the Children, to be elected by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, and such as have executed both these offices in this Parish, with the assistance of the Minister."

The following is a copy of a clause in Mr. Combe's Will, which is curious, not only as to its immediate object, but for the names of the eminent Divines (of their day) therein mentioned:

"I give, devise, and bequeath to the Parish of St. Thomas in or near the City of Oxford, all that the School-house and garden with the appurtenances lately built and made by me on part of the church-

GENT. MAG. January, 1809.

yard of the said parish, the ground for the same being appointed for that purpose by the then churchwardens, overseers of the poor, and elders of the said parish, by and with the consent and approbation of Dr. Aldrich, dean of Christ Church aforesaid; upon trust and to the intent the rents, issues, and profits thereof, shall from time to time be applied to pay a School-master to teach and instruct in reading English, writing, and arithmetic, ten poor children born in the said parish. And my will is, that the School-master and also the said Children shall from time to time be approved and appointed by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the said Parish for the time being, and the nine persons hereafter named, with the assistance of the minister of the said parish; that is to say, Mr. John Kendal; Mr. Thomas Cruch; Mr. John Potter; Mr. John Curtis; Mr. Francis Loder; Mr. Richard Robinson; Mr. William Carter; Mr. Thomas Combe; Mr. John Gadney. And my will is, that when as often as any of the said nine persons shall die, the room or place of him or them so dying shall from time to time be supplied by one or more person or persons whom the survivors of them shall chuse and think most useful, and likely to be benefactors to the said school, as is usually done in such cases in London; and, if any difference happen, the same shall be referred to the Dean of Christ Church for the time being, to whom I do give full power to determine the same."

"Memorandum, that before I began to build the School-house above-mentioned, I had the consent and approbation of Dr. Aldrich and Dr. Hammond, and others of the said Chapter of Christ Church; and the ground was set out by Dr. Hammond; and I had all the encouragement from them that could be, to go on; yet, when I had finished my design, I was forced to build the Room adjoining to the Chancel of St. Thomas at my sole charge for the convenience of the Minister, before I could get their confirmation for the School-house ground under their seal; which building cost me so much as that if I had bought the ground whereon the School-house only stands, would have paid sixty years' purchase according to the rate land lets thereabout.

JOHN COMBE."

The Church of St. Thomas is a Curacy under the dean and chapter of Christ Church; and many very eminent Divines, in their outset in life, have been its curates. The Parish has always been famed for its Choir of Psalmodists; and Christmas-day is particularly celebrated as a day of jubilee; Mrs. Ann Kendal having left six pounds *per annum* for a Sermon to be

be preached on the evening of that day, wheranthems suitable to the festival are performed, and the church is generally crowded. It is much to be wished that these local festivals were more common, as in the hands of a judicious Preacher they cannot fail to be productive of great good. The writer of this has never forgotten a text on this occasion, although heard in his very tender years, from Dr. William Sharpe of Christ Church, in praise of the Foundress of the Lecture, viz. Matt. xxvi. 13: "Verily I say unto you, wheresoever this Gospel shall be preached in the whole world, there shall also this that this woman hath done, be told for a memorial of her."

You must forgive narrative old age (if my contemporaries will allow me that privilege) to trespass a little more on your valuable pages, to say that at my last autumnal visit to the Church in question, I was surprised to find a walk from the entrance of the churchyard to the great door of the church, paved with stones taken from the graves of many families. Among many names, familiar to me, I observed no less than five inscriptions of branches of the rich and respectable family of *Tawney*. Can the vicar and churchwardens be justified in the removal of these pious memorials from their original destination? Or, what encouragement is there to erect such truly frail memorials of our friends, if they can be removed at the caprice of a vicar and churchwardens? I think I have seen something on this subject in some of your volumes, but I have not an opportunity of referring to them.

Yours, &c.

L. R. I.

Mr. URBAN, *Malden, near Kingston, Surrey, Dec. 18, 1808.*

IN your LXXIVth Volume, p. 109, I begged your Correspondents to assist me in discovering "A Booke containing all such Proclamations as were published during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Collected by Humphrey Dyson, 1618."

The Table of this volume I have met with in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, and in the British Museum; but the volume itself has hitherto escaped my search. Since the year 1804, however, I have found several of the Proclamations which it

contains, and am now in want of the following only:

2d of Elizabeth.

Sept. 27. Against melting of Monies, &c.—Valuation of Foreign Gold.

Oct. 9. Valuation of Testons.

Nov. 2. Valuation of Pistolets.

3d Year.

Feb. 19. Calling-in base Monies.

June 12. Ditto.

Nov. 15. Valuation of Foreign Gold.

4th Year.

Jan. 30. Against those who falsely report that the Queen intended to alter and decrease her Monies.

March 13. Ditto.

5th Year.

Dec. 1. Value of Foreign Gold Coins.

10th Year.

Sept. 20. Exchange of Money.

I shall esteem it a particular favour if any of your Readers will direct me to these Proclamations; for which the Rolls Chapel, and the Collection of Proclamations belonging to the Privy Council, have been searched in vain.

As the History of English Coinage from the earliest account of Britain to the present time, which I announced in the Volume referred to above, is now nearly ready for the press, it would be peculiarly gratifying to me to receive intelligence respecting them as early as possible.

By the great liberality of the Society of Antiquaries, I am enabled to illustrate my work with LXIX Plates of Coins, from William I. to his present Majesty, both inclusive. To these I shall add specimens of the coins of Cunobeline (the only British money which, in my judgment, can be appropriated); and also of the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Danish monarchs, together with the Anglo-Gallic series, and others which are omitted in those plates; to be engraven from drawings which I made some years since from the collections in the Bodleian and Ashmolean Libraries, the Colleges of Christ Church and Corpus Christi in Oxford, the British Museum, Dr. Hunter's Museum, the Cabinet of the late Mr. Southgate, and some few small private Collections.

As these Plates will, altogether, amount to at least one hundred, the price of the work must necessarily be increased; and I shall shortly publish a new Prospectus, in order to state the alteration which will take place in the work; and to release those Gentlemen

tllemen who have favoured me with their names as Subscribers, from their engagement.

Yours, &c. ROGERS RUDING.

LINCOLNSHIRE MONASTERIES.
(*Contin. from Vol. LXXVIII. 1057.*)

BARLINGS, six miles East of Lincoln, stood on a sort of island surrounded by fenny ground, in what is now a rich grazing close. A strong stone wall, including an arch about 30 feet high and 20 broad, is the only remains of the Abbey, except several large stones near it. The estate belongs to Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt, esq.

SEMPRINGHAM, situate three miles South-East of Folkingham. The Abbey Church remains with a tower steeple; a very strong stone building, with a curious zig-zag arched doorway: the South Transept and Chancel were taken down a few years ago. The Monastery covered a large space of ground Westward of the church, as appears by the foundations; but above-ground there is not one stone left upon another, nor any house within a mile. The site and surrounding property belong to the Earl of Fortescue.

BURTON-COGGLES (written, by mistake, in all Authors I have seen, *Bitham*), about a mile West of the village, in the lowest part of a pasture-clos, near a little rill. The only vestige left is a partial moated area of small extent; very few marks of foundations near. It is within the manor of Val Dei, which, with the site and nearly all the parish, belongs to Sir Montague Cholmley, bart. It is pretty clear the situation was not found to suit, or continued long; for we find it was moved to a place now in the Duke of Ancaster's park at Grimthorpe.

DEEPING ST. JAMES, nine miles East of Stamford. The present Manor-house near the church was evidently the priory. It is a large, plain, very strong stone-built edifice; belongs to Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. of Aswarby in this county.

DEEPING MARKET. Herè was a priory, which is now the Parsonage-house: it is near the church. The hall or entrance hath a remarkable stone vaulted dome with a stone arched doorway; the other part of the house is more modern. The Rev. Mr. Monkhouse is the present rector and owner.

SPALDING. The site of the Abbey extended over that part of Spalding West of the market-place. The oven, now a blacksmith's shop, a curious place, which, with several plain brick walls as garden fences, are the only remains of the monastery at this day; and the site belongs to a great many proprietors. A gravel road has lately been discovered across the Fens, as a communication between the Abbey and the Manor-place of Thetford, near the Glenn river, 10 miles South-West.

CATLEY, seven miles North-East of Sleaford, in the parish of Digby; the estate of Lord Harrowby. The Close in which the Abbey stood contains about 30 acres, surrounded nearly by a fenny country. Not a house near but a shepherd's cottage, probably built out of the ruins. A brook of excellent water runs by the Close. By the foundations, the Abbey and its appendages covered about five acres; but nothing remains of the building, except a broad slab grave-stone with an inscription round its edge, perpetuating the memory of one of the priors.

BRIGGERD, *alias* **BRIDGE-END**, now an hamlet in the parish of Horbling, four miles West of Donington. This was a small monastery, an appendage to Sempringham. The original building was taken down about 40 years ago, and a good farm-house built out of its ruins near the site in the same close, which now belongs to the relict of Daniel Douglas, esq. lately deceased. About two miles East of the place, over the then a deep fen, the Monastery had a Chapel, wherein prayers were said for the safety of those who had occasion to pass so dangerous a passage, now a high, safe, and good turnpike-road. C.

THE PROJECTOR, No. XCII.

Sordidus et dives, populi continere voces
Sic solitus.

HORACE.

QUACKERY, which for many years has been confined to medical pretenders, seems now to be practised by pretenders of every other description. Whether this be owing to the success which has attended the cure of diseases by Quacks, or that their mode of address is the best calculated to set off the merits of any kind of pretender; I shall not inquire: but whoever reads the newspapers must be convinced that the venders of pills and drops have of late been robbed of their eloquent addresses, their fine imagery,

magery, and their flowers of rhetoric, by a numerous tribe of quack-dealers who profess to dispose of articles of a very different kind. But as, imitating the ancient fraternity of medical practitioners, some of these new pretenders seem a little deficient in that quality which, of all others, enables them to make an impression on the public mind; I have ventured, in this paper, with my usual regard for aspiring merit, to offer a few remarks on the subject, tending, I hope, to their lasting advantage. Indeed, I may safely adopt one of their favourite boasts, and assert that all I propose is *pro bono publico*.

Quackery is of very ancient standing; but has certainly suffered no little degradation by being confined to a set of men who profess nothing higher than to cure the disorders of the vulgar, and who insult the delicacy of our senses by bringing the language of the bed-room into our fashionable newspapers. Why this should so long have been the case, is somewhat unaccountable. There is in quackery a principle of action, and a promise of success, which evidently point out to men of a certain degree of discernment that it was intended by nature for a much wider range of operation, and that men of all descriptions, who determine to succeed in the world by qualities in which they are grossly deficient, may have recourse to it as a never-failing recommendation.

There are, however, many matters to be taken into consideration, before a man can set up his stage, and become a successful rival to the manufacturers of pills and boluses. And among these, for I do not mean to enumerate them all, there is this indispensable conclusion to be drawn, namely, that the bulk of mankind are fools, and that in parting with their money, they have a natural inclination to prefer rogues to honest men, and blockheads to men of learning; whence this conclusion is to be drawn, whether from information or inspection, whether it be acquired by intuition or by actual enumeration, are questions of little importance, provided it be laid down and adhered to as an infallible maxim. But as the bulk of mankind are not the whole, what remain are to be accounted either so inattentive as to be harmless, or so slenderly provided with un-

derstanding as to be worked upon by frequent operations, and finally included in the great mass.

It may be said, for I wish to obviate objections as I proceed, that a man may find himself mistaken in this calculation. But this objection is not stronger than may be made to any other scheme. Some will fail, and some succeed; and it is observed that even of those who fail, and who, as the language of your rigid moralists express it, become detected and exposed, there is not one of them who departs from his first way of thinking: He still persists in supposing mankind to be fools; but that Fortune, for some reason or other, has determined that a more favourite adventurer shall have the honour to prove them to be so.

Having, therefore, adopted this maxim, the candidate for quackish prosperity has only to make one exception, and that is, by supposing himself possessed of all that collective wisdom which would have been otherwise parcelled out among his fellow-creatures. He is to take it for granted that no person can see, hear, comprehend, or understand, in any other way than he would have him; and above all things he must never entertain the smallest suspicion that it is possible for any human being to detect his tricks, nor for any considerable number of human beings to become tired of his repeated attempts to prove himself the only wise man in the world, and the only man that enjoys the use of his eyes, while all the others remain with no other degree of sight or feeling, than enables them to put their hands into their pockets, and pay him for the trouble he takes, or the expence he is at, in imposing upon them.

But it must be owned that this last is a conclusion not so easily to be drawn, as what we first proposed. It is not difficult to suppose all mankind to be fools, nor to say, with an eminent genius of the medical class, "give me all the fools, and you shall have the wise men:" but, to fancy one's self in a condition to impose upon all the world, and possessed of that high degree of superiority which is necessary, is a much more difficult attempt. Many have failed in it for want of knowing how to put on this elevation of mind; others have mis-

carried

carried from harbouring in their minds a quantity of modesty, an article probably picked up in youth, like other prejudices of education, and kept up, one hardly knows how or why. That it must be got rid of, however, is so indispensably necessary, that if I thought one of the persons for whom this paper is intended were to bargain for the retention of any portion of it, I should think it mere waste of time to proceed farther in my lucubration.

There is but one way in which modesty can in any degree be tolerated; and that is, by uniting it with an equal, or, what is preferable, a much greater degree of assurance, forming that well-known and useful composition called modest-assurance. And although I am of opinion that modesty in any shape is a superfluous and unfair ingredient, yet as it helps to compose a word which is less offensive to the common ear than what ought to be used, I am willing it should still be retained by those half-formed characters who seem disposed to set limits to their undertakings.

In other cases, and particularly in those bright examples of modern quackery which have appeared before the publick of late, we can have less hesitation in pronouncing that any share of modesty, diffidence, or moderation, any sense of shame, or suspicion of detection, any remorse when detected, or any penitence when exposed, are quite out of character. If such things were to be admitted, and especially if they were to become common, it would be impossible for self-interest to assume so many elegant forms as we frequently behold, such as knowledge, loyalty, patriotism, &c. instead of ignorance, democracy, and contempt for the people. These are species of quackery, which could never be practised with success, if he who determined to practise them should be so unfortunate as to admit the opinion that there was any thing improper or unbecoming in impudence. It is very evident that scarce any person who knows the value of impudence has ever been known to fail: but if it should so happen that a man has just enough of that quality to exhibit as a sample, and not enough to serve for a stock, I would tell him that he is not qualified for the great darings of political, or any other kind of

grand quackery, and I would advise him to return to the obscurity in which Nature seems to have intended he should remain for ever.

As impudence, therefore, is the principle of all that species of quackery, which seems to be now substituted for the virtues of the pill-box, and the light of "the lamp in the passage," it may be necessary to take notice of a particular ingredient, without which it will not produce its due effect. And it is the more necessary to take notice of this, because a want of perseverance in it may lead to unpleasant consequences. The ingredient to which I thus allude, if it be expressed in negative terms, is a perfect indifference concerning veracity, an article about which, it is said, "the world makes a wonderful fuss." Now, however easy it may be to practise this indifference about veracity, I have known some very distinguished characters who have made strange blunders, and have, in particular, supposed, that it implied that they should *never* tell truth. No mistake can be more fatal than this, nor indeed, if we consider it aright, more ridiculous. As the grand motive of all quackery is self-interest, I allow that nothing should be admitted which can interfere with that, but, on the other hand, every thing ought to be practised which can administer to so important an end; and if it should happen that a little truth would have this tendency, why may it not be told? It comes awkwardly, to be sure; and the person using it seems as if he laboured under a defect of speech; but still, where his interest is so much concerned, it would be very unwise to be deficient even in this, which otherwise I allow to be a most dangerous quality.

Some, indeed, have recommended, in preference to a continued series of falsehoods, such a mixture of truth, as may serve to perplex and confound, where it does not convince; and there are cases where such a mixture may be very proper. But it requires so much judgment in preparing, so much of that kind of judgment in which the party is generally most deficient, and it may leave so many openings for detection, that it ought not to be attempted unless on some very important occasions, such as, a Quack addressing his constituents, or writing his

his life, or some other prolix exhibition of that kind. And even there I have known it to fail, and to be followed by consequences as unpleasing to men of ambition, as a verdict, or a pillory.

There are many other ingredients which may prove of considerable service in modern quackery; but the above, if managed with discretion, will in general be sufficient to create that artificial reputation which promotes a man's interest. It could be wished, indeed, that they were less seldom brought into play, for the sake of those who may appear hereafter actuated by the same worthy designs. There are, indeed, two obvious dangers arising from the practice of impudence, in order to promote self-interest: First, that the market may be over-stocked; and secondly, that the article will degenerate by falling into low hands. The first of these dangers, I think, may be already apprehended, the various processes of this species of quackery having been already practised, until the publick, formerly all fools, are beginning to suspect the trick, and to be shy and peery. And as to the article falling into low hands, I know not whether, if we can trust the evidence of the newspapers, it can well fall into lower. When we find men not only aspiring, but actually arriving at official stations, merely that they may operate as a puff on their mechanical employments, and add a certain dignity to the occupations of the gamester and the quack, there is some reason to apprehend that the fools, that is, the publick at large, may acquire sense enough to see farther through these matters than was intended, and spirit enough to resent them.

I would therefore recommend to those geniuses for whom this paper is intended, to consider that there is no business which may not be overdone; and that the arts by which self-interest is promoted, may be carried too far. Valuable as impudence is, and surely many gentlemen of figure may cordially subscribe to the services it has rendered them, it is liable to be misunderstood, and to be injured in the handling. It is a much more intricate process to persevere in, than those who wish to practise it seem to be aware. It has its weaknesses; it is liable to sudden disorders, and fre-

quently to be so deranged as to be attended with all the mischiefs of modesty. I was lately told that a gentleman who has the reputation of having been a very skilful practitioner of this article for many years, was lately heard to say, that if he had the world to begin again, he would adopt a course diametrically opposite. Now, there must be something very wrong in the operation, when such is the result.

It is to be remarked also, as the principal cause of the failure of impudence, where it does really fail in producing those objects for which it was practised, that it was not accompanied with a sufficient quantity of talent. I note this as a warning, and I should ill close this paper of advice to the parties concerned, if I neglected to add, that of all the monstrous coalitions the world has ever seen, that of impudence and ignorance is the most monstrous. It has done more mischief to impudence than all the writings of all the moralists from Solomon to the present day. If continued, it must be the ruin of ambitious quackery; for it tends to make those wise who have been accounted fools, and it deprives us of an admirable apology for imposture and infamy, it being a very common opinion that the greatest rogue upon earth deserves respect, if it can be proved that he has prostituted the finest talents, and perverted the greatest gifts ever given to man.

Mr. URBAN, 137, St. Martin's-lane, Nov. 11.

AMONG the vast variety of new publications that have appeared of late, one cannot help being highly gratified in finding that so many able attempts have been made, by Tooke, Murray, Crombie, and others, to render the grammar of the English language as perfect as possible. But, amidst all our improvements, and the numerous grammars, vocabularies, exercises, helps, &c. to the Latin language, which are perpetually issuing from the press, is it not surprising that the study of that noble, beautiful, and copious language, should be every day becoming more and more difficult, and less the object of pursuit?

Though I am not vain enough to imagine that any thing I can say will induce the instructors of youth to alter

alter either their notions, or their mode of teaching, much less to set about composing a more accurate grammar; yet, when I find that edition after edition of our most approved elementary books on that language, contain a number of unnecessary rules, and some of them founded on false principles, I cannot help thinking that an elementary book on the Latin language, more concise and accurate than the *Eton Grammar*, or any I have yet seen, is an object devoutly to be wished.

It is curious, but it is a fact, that the blunders introduced by the Romans, when they first began a grammar of their own, have been copied by the writers on grammar ever since. It is well known that the *genitive* *genetivus* of the Greeks was adopted by the Roman grammarians; but that, mistaking the meaning of the term *genetivus*, they translated it *genetive* instead of *generative*, or the case that, in general, produces those that follow; *lampadi*, *lampadem*, *lampade*, &c. according to the Greeks, being derived from *lampados*, their generative case, rather than from *lampas*, the nominative. And, as this blunder had found its way into most of the grammars and schools of the Romans before they observed it, they not only allowed it to continue, but began to defend it. But errors of this kind, and those which, like changing the names of the days of the week, would be attended with more inconvenience than the thing is worth, is not what I mean to point out; but those which have been foisted into our elementary books through ignorance; or that through the inattention of the better-informed have been permitted to remain. And who would think, Mr. Urban, that, in an age like the present, when so many D. D.'s LL. D.'s &c. are employed, and so many hundred pounds *per annum* are expended on education, even in the vicinity of London, errors of any kind would be permitted to remain in books to be found in the hands of every one, while treading the paths of grammatical knowledge! but to come to particulars.

In the *Eton Latin Grammar*, which is, in general, to the schools in England, what the Gospel is to the churches, many of the rules are evi-

dently defective, some of them unnecessary, and more than one of them founded on false principles.

In the last, and I believe 50th, edition of that grammar, published last year, it is said, for instance, p. 100, that impersonal verbs have no nominative. This rule, having once got into the grammars of the Latin language, like many others, has been copied and handed down from generation to generation, ever since the days of Henry VIII.; and, like the story of the crow assisting Corvinus; mentioned in the histories of the Roman Empire, even by Livy himself, has been believed to be true, though founded in error. To say that a verb, which is the principal word in every sentence, and always denotes action, has no nominative, is a contradiction in terms, and as much as saying that there may be an action without an agent, or an effect without a cause. As every effect, in the nature of things, must have an efficient cause, so every finite verb must have a nominative, producing the action denoted by the verb in the active, or suffering, as the word passive denotes, what is expressed by the verb in the passive voice.

It is true that an impersonal verb often has not a person for its nominative; but this is, certainly, a very bad reason for saying it has none; for as, in a thousand instances, one thing sets another in motion; and, as the beam of a steam-engine, or the outer wheel of a mill, often now sets above a hundred thousand objects in motion at the same time; so actions and circumstances, by means of others, often are the nominatives to verbs, and, on investigation, never fail to be found the nominative to those that are denominated impersonal. Thus, in the instance *juvat mihi ire sub umbras*, though the verb has not a person, it has a circumstance, namely, the *going under the shade*, as the nominative to the verb, and the thing that is declared to be pleasant. So *licet mihi exire*: it is nonsense to say that *licet* in this, and in other instances of the kind, has no nominative; for the *mihi exire*, the circumstance of going out, is evidently the nominative, and the thing required, if not inconvenient. The same holds in passive verbs, such as *scribitur à me*; *pugnatur ab illo*, where

where a certain action performed by me, called writing, and by him, called fighting, is the nominative to the verb. Nor can it be said of *pluit, gelat, fulminat*, and the like, that they are exceptions. The Romans, it is true, who were uncertain whether it was the atmosphere, the air in motion, nature, or the God of nature, that produced hail, frost, rain, and the like, leaving the matter undetermined, and every one to judge for themselves as to the physical cause, gave verbs that denoted these phenomena the impersonal form. The same mode of expression was used by the antient Greeks. As the wisest of them were uncertain whether there be such a thing as chance, or if every thing was under the direction of some one or other of their gods, in general, they said to a friend, not I wish you well, but I wish that *it* may be well with you. And, to my certain knowledge, the same phraseology is used in many parts of the interior of Scotland, in some parts of Ireland, and, I understand, in some parts of England, to the present day. The founders of the modern languages of Europe, knowing little more of the great phenomena of nature than the antients, when speaking of these, used the verb in what is termed the impersonal form, and said, *it rains, it blows, it freezes*, and the like. But as the physical causes of the great phenomena of nature, the *aurora borealis*, and a few others, excepted, are now known, we in the present day do not lie under the necessity that either the antients or our forefathers did, of using our verbs in the impersonal form.

Nor is this all; for, even from a superficial view of the Eton Latin Grammar, one finds rules added to rules, in more places than one, which seem to serve scarcely any other purpose than to retard the progress, and damp the ardour of youth, in the attainment of grammatical knowledge. Passing over those about defective and irregular nouns and verbs, which, in my opinion, are dwelt on with an unnecessary minuteness, and held up as matters of mighty importance, while others, of equal, if not more importance, are only glanced at, or entirely neglected, there are a number of rules about the time when, the place where, the manner how, the instrument with which, and a variety

of other circumstances that, with a single exception about the name of some places, might all be comprised in one, namely that, in Latin, concomitant circumstances, in general, never fail to be expressed by the ablative case thus: *venit hora tertia; sole oriente fugiunt tenebræ; sex mensibus absuit; scribe culamo; imperante Augusto, natus est Christus, imperante Tiberio, crucifixus*, and a thousand others, are all expressed by the ablative. If therefore, we are to have any new Latin Grammars, Exercises, &c. in the name of common sense, and for the sake of the rising generation, let us have them as concise as possible, and cleared of that rubbish with which, for ages, our best productions of that kind have been, more or less, obscured.

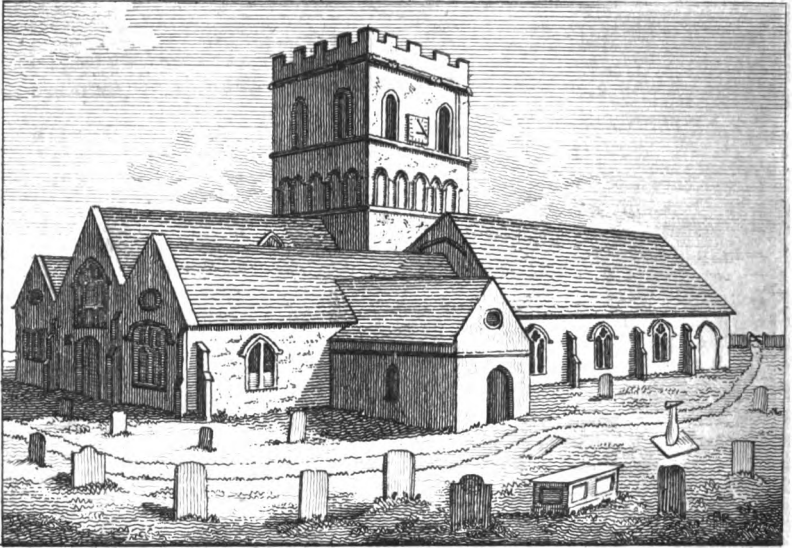
With a high sense of your candour and penetration, and not doubting but that this will find a place in your respectable Miscellany, I remain,
Yours, &c. JAMES HALL.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 17.

THE figures No. 3, 4, 5, 6, n Plate II. vol. LXXVIII. p. 1073, represent the Mark called by Merchants and Manufacturers the *crow-foot*. Having enquired how long this mark had been used, I have been favoured by a mercantile friend with an extract from a letter, proving that it was used in the year 1698, as a well-known mark. How long previous to that time, I do not know; but remember seeing on several brass-plates for Merchants of the Staple, figures very similar to the crowfoot; and I conclude, from the decorations mentioned by your correspondent Z. H. in the chapel founded by John Lane, clothier, Columpton, that it must have been in use a century prior to the letter having been written, from which the following is an extract. The writer, Ebenezer Smithson, was supercargo in the vessel from which he writes; and, addressing himself to the Merchants in whose employ he was, after stating that, on going on-board in the Downs, he employed himself in looking over the investment intrusted to his care, says,

"Here I am sorry to subjoin, that one of the bales of the marke C Crowfoote R has been injured; as appears to me, after due enquiries made of Capt. Debbs and the mate, owing to bad packing; the ropes

S.W. View of ST. LAURENCE'S CHURCH, THANET.



S.E. View of ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH, THANET.



J. Smaith sc.

ropes wherewith it was bounde loosing on lowering it into the holde, wherebye its contents are soyled by the dotting water at the bottom of the shipp."

This letter is dated

"From on-board the Peacocke Galley, off the Lizard, this 16 Mar. 1698."

The Crowfoot now used in making packages is exactly like that engraved No. 6.

I leave to some other Correspondent the task of ascertaining from what circumstance it took its name.

Yours, &c.

N. O.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 31.

THE melancholy catastrophe of Feb. 8, 1808, having placed Mr. Cozens's "Tour through the Isle of Thanet" among the *Libri rariores*; I trust there can be no objection to your inserting the views of two of the ancient Churches in that Island, with the brief descriptions of them furnished by that accurate and ingenious Collector. [See Plate II.]

"The Church, dedicated to St. Lawrence is very antient; particularly the tower, which is a good piece of Saxon architecture. It stands on four columns, whose capitals display the rude conceits of the artist in those uncivilized days. The tower on the outside is encircled with a string of very plain octagon pillars and semi-circular arches (but in the true Saxon taste); by which I should judge that it was erected *before* they arrived at that proficiency they have displayed in many sacred buildings yet remaining in our country. It was formerly, as all the other churches in this island were, dependent on Minster; but was made parochial, and constituted a vicarage, in 1275."—It contains many monuments; which are all correctly preserved by Mr. Cozens.

"In travelling from Monkton to St. Nicholas, we leave Sarr, the South-Westernmost extremity of the island, about half a mile on the left; and, having gained the border of the village, I advised my fellow-travellers to stop, and survey the surrounding landscape, perhaps unequalled in this or the adjoining counties; such a variegated view as must charm the eye even of the most negligent beholder, and which to attempt to describe with the pen would be quite unpardonable;

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for Nature here unites every thing that Fancy can imagine to be requisite in such a scene. The village, which is not large, consists chiefly of decent houses, and some very good ones, being the residence of men once called *yeomen*, but now *gentlemen farmers*.

"The Church, situated in the midst of the village, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, was formerly a chapel to Reculver, to which it still pays a small annual stipend as an acknowledgment. It appears to have been built about the year 1200, as it was made a vicarage in the year 1310; it has the best outward appearance of any church in this island, and is kept in excellent repair: it consists of three aisles; and formerly as many chancels, though one of them is now separated from the church, and converted into a school-room. There is a handsome tower at the West end, and in it are five bells. Here are many inscriptions." These may also be found at large in Mr. Cozens's Tour.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

IN the War raging at the Accession of His present Majesty, two gallant sea-bred sons of a Capt. Everett in the Royal Navy got commade. One of them, Michael, was killed on board the Ruby, in the American war, many years after: the other, Charles, in his early years of Post-captain, had the Solebay, a small frigate; and, cruising near Weymouth, fell in with two very heavy French privateers; he engaged both, winged one, and immediately closing with the second, took her; and then at his leisure picked up the first. This was much admired at the time.

Charles, from a lad, had a fiery red nose, but was always ready to cry out "Scaldings" with his messmates, whether the Kettle of boiling water was in sight, or his own fierce phiz. He married an heiress in mid-life; and took her name of Calmady.

After acquiring the rank of Admiral, he was one day at a public dinner of the Hampshire Hunt; and whilst the bottle was circulating, up came a Waiter to say "a poor sailor below wished to speak with Adm. Calmady." The Admiral was not allowed to leave the room, and the Chairman requested of him that the man should come up.

Accord-

Accordingly, old Jack, very much in dishabille, made his appearance; and the Chairman ordered him to find out the Admiral, if they had ever sailed together. Now all the Gentlemen were in the same uniform of the Hunt. Jack moved round to Calmady's chair: "Sailed together—he knows all that, but Charles Everett was his name then, God bless him." The Admiral looked at him, without recollection of his face: "No tricks upon travellers; I remember nothing about you."—"But, Admiral, you han't forgot poor Johnson, the marine: I was in the afterguard, close to him, on board the Solebay."—"Well, what of Johnson the marine?"—"Why, Admiral, don't you recollect when the Frenchmen were peppering at us, that Johnson, the marine, burst out a laughing, and rapt out an oath how narrowly they had missed a certain person's d—d red nose!"

Here the whole company enjoyed the story; and Calmady laughed with the rest. "Well, what then, old Boy?" "Why, you turned about as sharp as fire, and promised poor Johnson a d—d good dozen as soon as the action was over."

The Admiral asked no more questions, gave his old shipmate half-a-crown, and all the Gentlemen did the same. Jack went down to get a skinful of good liquor, and to laugh again amongst the party-coloured lads in livery about Admiral Calmady's red nose.

An old Ninety-two-er.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 11.

ZALEUCUS (see your vol. LXXXVIII. pp. 584, 1065) seems to feel indignant at the observations of Clericus concerning Suicides: I feel the same scruples as he, about the propriety of reading the funeral-service over their remains. When Zaleucus talks of the impartiality of Juries upon questions of this nature, I beg leave to differ from him *toto cælo*. Perhaps he forgot the remark of that Luminary of the Law, Sir William Blackstone, "that Juries are highly culpable in assuming that all Suicides are insane; a mode of proceeding which would justify the commission of murder, or any other atrocious crime." With respect to the boasted impartiality of Juries, I will mention a circumstance which happened to myself. In an extensive parish where

I have been resident Curate several years, I was sent for to visit a man who had shot himself the day before. I went as my duty obliged me, and argued with him upon the heinousness of his crime: he seemed very cool and collected, and said that he had committed it from the impulse of the moment, and was truly sorry for his offence; he died the next day. The people in the house were very anxious to know the substance of the conversation; which I did not choose to disclose, as I had a firm expectation of being summoned before the Jury. To my great surprise, when a Jury, composed of Publicans and other low Housekeepers, was summoned, I was not sent for, because the friends of the unfortunate man suspected that my evidence would have perplexed the deliberations of the enlightened Jurymen. I knew that the man was poisoned with Democratic principles; and his affairs being in a deranged state, he had not sufficient fortitude to sustain a reverse of fortune. I am persuaded that Infidelity is in general the source of Suicide; and that our pride is wounded at the awful changes which so frequently take place upon this circumscribed spot of earth. I so far agree with Zaleucus, as to conclude that the Coroner's Warrant is imperative upon the Minister; but I cannot but lament that an *onus* is imposed upon a Clergyman to read a solemn service so inconsistent, so totally inapplicable to the case of the deceased.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

MR. URBAN, Cambridge, Jan. 15.

IT has ever been a part of your plan to allow admission to the claims of true Merit, from whatever quarter they come: it is no less within your province to secure the publick from the imposition of false claims, however recommended.

Some of my young friends here, from a certain corner of the kingdom, have shewn to me the following Inscription, which I am told is put on a handsome silver bowl lately presented to John Clerk, of Eldin, near Edinburgh:

"JOANNI CLERICO, Edinensi,
ob stratagemata navale
cûm in salutem tuam in gloriam
Britannici nominis
felicissimè.

felicissime excogitatum,
beneficii publici pie memores,

D. D. D.

I. H. I. P. I. T.

Cal. Janii, A. C. 1808.

On asking who this Mr. Clerk might be, and what his specific merits, I was referred to a very curious article in the Edinburgh Review, No. XII; a publication, by the way, not universally approved in our Combination-rooms. If the account of the book on Naval Tactics given by these Scotsmen be true, which account really is not ill drawn up, it follows, that of all the benefits derived to this Country from the manœuvre of breaking the line, since the 12th April, 1782, downwards, this John Clerk is the ultimate author; for that the manœuvre was his, and not Lord Rodney's invention.

To all the statements in the Edinburgh Review, I have nothing to oppose but their improbability *prima facie*, and the unfitness that such statements in a Country like this should be true. What! am I to believe, that where Vaccination, and the Life-boat, have gained Parliamentary applause, and large sums of public money for Greathhead and Jenner, "the magnificent invention" in Naval Tactics, which has stood as it were in the gulph to save us from ruin, should have passed unrequited and unhonoured till the 1st June, 1808; and then noticed by three obscure individuals in a remote part of the North?

No, Mr. Urban, this, I trust, will be found to be scandalously false; or, by my faith, if otherwise, it is scandalously true. And I hereby invite any of your intelligent Correspondents to contradict and disprove the foul insinuation on our National gratitude: in so doing, they will very greatly oblige,

Yours, &c.

C. DUILLIUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 28.

I SEND you a few inscriptions copied from monuments in the Parish Churches of Norbury and High Olney; which, as they refer chiefly to the same family as that whose epitaphs appear in vol. LXXI. p. 17*, you will probably favour them with a place in one of your Numbers.

High Olney and Norbury are ad-

joining parishes in Staffordshire, situated between Eccleshall in Staffordshire, and Newport in Shropshire, about four miles distant from Lichfield hall, and nearly the same from Newport.

Norbury Church is a plain old stone building, consisting of a Nave and Chancel, and a modern brick Tower at the West end of the Nave, in which are four bells and a small one. In the Chancel on slabs are these inscriptions; the two first being on brass-plates.

1.

"Here lyeth the body of John Partington, steward to y^e Right-worshipful S^r Charles Skrymsher of Norbury Mann^r, in this parish, but which trust he disharg'd with the greatest integrity, industry, and prudence, near 30 years; and has left us an example truly worthy of our imitation, in his charity to y^e poor, love to his neighbour, fidelity to his master, and devotion to his God. He departed this life, 3rd day of July, in y^e 32nd year of his age, anno Domⁱ 1707."

2.

"JOHN SKRYMSHER, ESQUIR, OF THE MANNOE OF NORBURY, IN Y^e COUNTY OF STAFFORD, DECEASED THE 21ST DAY OF MARCH, IN Y^e YEARE OF SALVATION BEING RESTORED TO US 1667; BY WHICH HE HERE EXPECTETH A HAPPY RESURRECTION."

3.

"HERE LYETH Y^e BODY OF RYPERT SKRYMSHER, 2^d SON OF JOHN SKRYMSHER OF NORBURY, ESQ. AGITANT GENERAL TO PRINCE RYPERT (GENERAL OF Y^e ARMY TO KING CHARLES Y^e 1st) AND STANDARD BEARER OF Y^e PRISONERS TO KING CHARLES Y^e 2^d. Y^e SAID RYPERT DYED THE 19th OF JULY, ANNO Dⁿⁱ 1674."

4.

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF Y^e HON^{ble} LANT HESTER SKRYMSHER, WIFE OF S^r CHARLES SKRYMSHER, K^t, LORD OF THIS MANNOE, ONLY DAUGHTER AND HEIRESS OF GEORGE TAYLOR OF DURANT HALL, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY, ESQ.; WHO WAS BURIED THE 17th DAY OF OCTOBER, ANNO Dⁿⁱ 1694; AND HAD ISSUE THREE DAUGHTERS, ELIZABETH, HESTER, AND ELEANOR."

5.

On the South wall of the Chancel is a handsome marble monument thus inscribed:

M. S.

Carolus Skrymsher, milēs,
bujusce maneris domicilius
(e nobili Rosensis Scotie familia
deducta propagine),

filius Jo^his Skrymsher et Elis. Bagot,
unice

* See also vol. LXXVII. p. 1105.

unice filia D. Harvey Bagot de Blithfield
in agro Staff. Baronetti;
Nepos Jo's Skrymsher et Alcia
D. Francisci Leigh, Barb. de King's Newn-
ha', filia.

Uxorem primam feliciter duxit
Hesteram, filiam unica' & hæredem
Georgii Taylor, de Darwent-Hall,
in agro Darb. armig.
subtus sepultam, 17 Octob. A. D. 1694,
ex qua suscepit tres filias,
Elis. Hest. Eleanor.

Franciscâ, uxore secundâ superstitute,
Jo's Noel, baronetti, filia.
Obiit 4^{to} Martii,
A. D. 1708, ætatis 56.

Marmor hoc
Eleanor, filia et cohæres superstes,
uxor Acton Baldwyn de Aqualat. arm.
pietatis ergo posuit."

On each side of the tablet which bears the above inscription, is a handsome fluted column; which columns support an entablature, ornamented with three coats of arms. The middle coat, which is the largest, is, Quarterly, 1 and 4 Gules, a lion rampant Or, in a border vary Argent and Azure; 2 and 3, a chevron Argent, between three butterflies; an escutcheon of pretence Ermine bears, on a chevron Azure, between three anchors of the same, three escalop shells Argent.

The small shield below the above, on the dexter side thereof, is the first quarter, impaling the arms on the escutcheon of pretence of the above.

The other coat was too much effaced to describe; but probably was the first quarter, impaling the second quarter of the first, or middle, coat.

Within a pointed arch, ornamented on its mouldings with divers small and fanciful figures, in the North wall of the Chancel, lies a male effigies, as large as life, clad in armour, with sword and shield; and within the rails of the Altar, on the floor, have been three effigies, a male between two females, the male in armour. No inscriptions were near any of these effigies; but I take the one within the arch in the North wall to represent the Agitant-general Rupert, and those within the rails of the Altar on the floor, Sir Charles and his two wives. When I made the above remarks, some years ago, the effigies on the floor were much mutilated, and nothing of the male remained entire but the head and shoulders.

The armour belonging to one of the Skrymshers was formerly preserved in the Church; but nothing remained, when I saw it, but the helmet and part of a gauntlet.

The Living is a Rectory, situated in the Deanery of Lapley and Treizull, in the Archdeaconry of Stafford, and Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; and valued in the King's Books at £10. 2s. 6d. The present Incumbent is the Rev. Sambrook Higgins, A. M.; and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Stafford.

In High Offley Church on two mural monuments near the Altar, the first of marble and the second of stone, are preserved the memory of more of the Skrymshire family, viz.

1.

"Near this place lieth interred, the body of Gerrard Skrymsher, late of Woods Eaves in this parish, Dr of Physick, a man of honour, probity, and piety. He was youngest son of James Skrymsher of Norbury Manour, in this county of Stafford, esq. He departed this life ye 24 of Oct. 1700, in ye 83^d year of his age.

"Near this place also lieth ye remains of Catherine, his dear and beloved wife, who departed this life ye 27 day of July, 1725, in ye 75th year of her age. They had issue, four children: *Hester*, who was married to Thomas Boothby of Tooley, in ye county of Leicester, esq.; *Charles*, now at Woods-Eaves; *Elizabeth*, died an infant; and *Mary*, now wife to John Bromfield of Midgebrook in ye county of Chester, gent.; at whose charge, to ye pious memory of her kind and indulgent parents, this monument is erected. Ann. Dom. 1728."

2.

"M. S.

Jacobi Skrymsher, armig.
nat. prid. kal. quint. 1659.
denat. 9^o kal. Decemb. 1724."

The Living of High Offley is a Vicarage, rated in the King's books at £6. 6s. 0½d. situate in the Deanery of Newcastle and Stone; Archdeaconry of Stafford, and Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. It is a peculiar subject to the Prebendary of Offley. The present incumbent in the Rev. ——— Clewes. Patron, the Bishop of the Diocese.

Mr. URBAN, *Dover, Jan. 19.*

I N a paper on the Origin and Office of the *Alburnum* of Trees, by T. A. Knight, Philosoph. Trans. 1808, Part

Part II. p. 317, is the following passage:

"I effectually closed the Albuminous tubes with a composition of calcined oyster-shells and cheese (which alone is capable of instantaneously stopping the effusion of sap from the vine, or from any other plants, in the bleeding season): and this was covered with a mixture of bees'-wax and turpentine, so as to exclude external air and all moisture."

Permit me to enquire from any of your Horticultural Correspondents, in what proportion and manner the ingredients specified are to be mixed and prepared. By so doing, you will oblige a constant Reader and occasional Correspondent. VULCAN.

LETTER LVII. ON PRISONS.

"Ingenium res adversæ nudare solent, celare secundæ *." *Hor.*

Sambrook Court, Dec. 9, 1808.

IN perusing the subsequent excellent Letter, the painful reflection is excited, from perceiving in the Bridewell of Hertford, as well as in many other Prisons, that no attention is devoted to the promotion of habits of industry in the prisoners.

It is well known, that, after the dissolution of Monasteries under Henry VIII. multitudes who lived by mendicity on the alms of the Clergy, became burthensome and dangerous to the community, in spite of the infliction of the most severe punishments; until the famous Act of the 43d of Queen Elizabeth was passed; which directed the supply of materials, and the employment of labour, as best calculated to prevent idleness, indigence, and mendicity; and happily it succeeded.

It would occasion too extensive a narrative, to trace the various alterations of, and additions to, this cele-

brated Act; most of which have proved subversive of the advantages derived from the original plan, which the great legislators of this Queen's reign had wisely adopted. It is, indeed, lamentable, that, under the bad policy of some of our laws, this object is never recognized. How often has Humanity raised her voice against the cruelty of empowering one man to enclose in a dungeon an unfortunate fellow-citizen; who, born in a country boasting of its general freedom, from its laws, finds none to secure his liberty! How often has the impolicy of excluding from the exercise of industry, individuals, whose labour might retrieve misfortune, and repay obligation, been in vain repeated †!

Scarcely ever have I entered a prison, without meeting with persons, whose talents and qualifications, unfettered by restraint, might be profitable to their families, and sometimes even honourable to their country ‡. In the damp, dreary Clink, or Marshalsea Prison §, I saw an Artist, who now exercises his useful powers much to the gratification of the publick. On visiting the Surrey County Gaol with my friend Neild, and accompanied by Sir Thomas Turtton, I found another ingenious person, whose talents are now exercised to amuse and instruct the community. That learned Naturalist, on whose judgment the value of Sir Ashton Lever's museum was determined by Parliament, languished in the King's Bench Prison, and long supported his family by the efforts of his genius, and the exercise of his talents ||; though compelled, at length, to raise that support, by painting ornamental designs for ladies' thread-papers! verifying, in-

* In adversity those talents are called forth, which are concealed by prosperity.

† See Dr. Johnson's Remarks in the *Idler*, No. 38.

‡ Perhaps the great North American Empire may trace its origin equally from persecution and the issues of the prisons; and New South Wales may lay its claim almost exclusively from the latter. I spent an evening, which agreeably continued till two o'clock in the morning, with the late General Oglethorpe, when this Veteran was in the 96th year of his age, who told me that he planted Georgia chiefly from the prisons.

§ Described in the *Gent. Mag.* 1807, vol. LXXVII. p. 211.

|| I hope it will not be deemed improper to add here, that soon after this ingenious person was liberated, and appointed to a respectable station under Government, he died, and left a widow and six children unprovided. A small fund, was however raised for their support; and they are now comfortably situated. The two eldest sons have risen to Lieutenants in the Navy; and lately one of these was appointed the Governor of a West India Island.

deed,

deed, the remark of Bouhours, "Les malheureux, qui ont de l'esprit, trouvent des ressources en eux-mêmes*."

J. C. LETTISON.

HERTFORD. THE COUNTY GAOL and BRIDEWELL. Gaoler, *Charlotte Wilson*, widow of the late Keeper. Salary, £180; and for the Bridewell, £24. Fees, felons and debtors, 15s. 4d.; besides which, the Under Sheriff demands 6s. 8d. of each debtor, for his *liberate!* Fees for Bridewell prisoners, 4s. 6d. No table. For the conveyance of transports, one shilling *per mile*. Garnish, prohibited. On a painted board is affixed up, "No Garnish to be taken." See Remarks.—Chaplain, Rev. *James Moore*. Duty, Prayers and Sermon every Sunday. Salary, £40.—Surgeon, Mr. *Bradley*. Salary, £20.—Number of prisoners, Sept. 20, 1808, debtors, 9; felons and Bridewell, 17.—Allowance, to debtors, none whatever; to felons and other criminal prisoners, one pound and half of bread daily, cut from the Gaoler's loaf. Convicts under sentence of transportation have the King's allowance for their support, 2s. 6d. *per week*.

REMARKS. This Gaol, which is also the County Bridewell, is situated just out of the town, and surrounded by a boundary-wall, 15 feet high; which, being at a considerable distance from the building, admits a free circulation of air; and the Gaoler has within it a convenient garden.

For men and women debtors, here is only one court-yard, 60 feet by 36. Their infirmary-rooms are on the ground-floor, spacious and lofty, but destitute of furniture; and they have no day-room.

For common-side debtors, there are 10 sleeping-rooms of 16 feet 8 inches by 11 feet 7; which are *Free Wards*: but the County allows neither bedding nor straw; so that if a debtor cannot provide himself with a bed, he must sleep on the bare boards.

The lobby which leads to these rooms is only *four feet wide*; and the pillars being square, and of brick, make them both dark and close. The door-ways are but *twenty-two inches wide*; so that no crib-bed-

steads can be introduced into them. There are two other rooms of 12 feet by 10, which are furnished for such as can pay seven shillings each *per week*, and two sleep together. No firing is allowed them.

The men felons have two court-yards, each of them about the same size as that for the debtors. One of them, called "The Further-yard," has six cells, and a day-room about 15 feet square, on the ground-floor. The other, called "The Middle-yard," has eight sleeping-cells, built over those in the Further-yard; and, on the ground-floor, is a large day-room, and an infirmary. The felons' cells are about 16 feet 8 inches each, by 11 feet 7; with straw on the floor, scantily supplied by the Gaoler out of her salary.

¶ In the debtors' and felons' courts are boards fixed up, on which, as I before remarked, is painted, "No garnish to be taken in this Gaol." But, at my visit in 1808, the word *no* was obliterated in the felons' court-yard, and a gallon of beer exacted, as garnish, from every new-comer.

The court for women felons is about 45 feet by 16, with a sewer in it, and two sleeping-cells, each 16 feet 6 inches by 12 feet; both of which have fire-places and grated windows towards the court. Two sleep in a cell upon the floor, which has a partition, about four inches high, to keep the straw together; and that is the only bedding allowed them.

The Bridewell men's court is about 33 yards by 24, and has 12 sleeping-cells on the ground-floor, with as many above them, all opening to the court-yard. The aperture over each door has sloping boards before it, to prevent their view of the court; and, at the further end of each cell, is a casement. Twelve of these cells have a fire-place.

The Bridewell women's court is about the same size as that of the men, with a gravel-walk surrounding a grass-plot. They have eight sleeping-cells, four at each end of the court, on the ground-floor, with a fire-place in each cell.

There is a pump in these, and in every other court-yard of this Gaol. The rooms for the Bridewell prisoners have vaulted roofs, and are 12 feet each, by 8.

The

* Unfortunate persons of genius find resources within themselves.

The men's Bridewell has a spacious and lofty room on the ground-floor, paved, like the others, with flag-stones, and intended as an infirmary; with a small room for the Surgeon; but it has never been used as such. It has no furniture, and is occupied by vagrants, who sleep upon loose straw, laid on the floor. The warm and cold-baths adjoin to it; of which the former has never been used, and the latter only twice! Between the two baths is an oven, to purify infected cloaths.

Here is also a small court-yard, and a convenient sewer, intended for the sick.

The Chapel of this Gaol has no cupola, and is very close, and sometimes offensive. The debtors appeared to me not only negligent in their attendance on Divine Service, but even frequently interrupted it by misbehaviour. At my visit in 1803, only three of them, out of eleven, were present; and, in 1804, eight only attended Chapel out of the twelve.

Of the 12 House of Correction prisoners, at one of my visits (in 1804), four were sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, without any employment whatever, although they much wished for it; and bitterly did they complain, "At not being allowed more than one hour of enlargement, out of the twenty-four, to get a little fresh air; at no firing being supplied to them in cold weather; and at being denied the indulgence of either soap or towels, for personal, or prison, cleanliness." At my visit also in 1808, I found four other prisoners of the above description, committed for a twelvemonth; and the whole number, as before, destitute of the blessings of that employment, which they earnestly desired to obtain. Their cells are not now offensive as heretofore; because they are permitted the use of a court-yard, and the loathsome pails or buckets seldom required. This indulgence, the Keeper's son informed me, was in consequence of my remarks at former visits.

It has been exceedingly painful for me to observe, though Truth and the duty of Humanity call me to it, that those prisoners committed to the Felons' Gaol (and some of them even for comparatively tri-

vial offences, and before a trial) are here immediately put in irons, and at night are pinioned (two together) down to the flooring of their cells, by a ponderous chain passed through the main link of their fetters, and padlocked to a strong iron staple; "and with this additional aggravation of their daily misery, are left to pass the hours destined by Nature to ease and refreshment, upon loose straw only, scattered on the floor. A man may thus suffer six months imprisonment, under the bare suspicion of a crime, from which, at the end of that dreary term, his country may perhaps honourably acquit him."

I saw no county furniture here, either in the infirmaries, or in any part of the Prison, except one rug in the felons' gaol, one in the men's bridewell, and one in the women's bridewell: neither is any county clothing allowed to the prisoners.

Mr. Wilson, the widowed Keeper's son, who occasionally assists his mother in her arduous task, is a farmer in the neighbourhood of the Gaol; and he told me, that if a chaff-cutting machine were provided, and a shed erected over it, he could keep the prisoners constantly employed.

But no employment is now regularly furnished. The County did heretofore attempt to establish a manufactory; but the expence having been found to exceed the prisoners' earnings, it was soon discontinued. That employment, however, (under due regulations and a patient superintendence) may be rendered productive, has been already and amply evinced at *Dorchester, Gloucester, &c.*; and it will be so elsewhere, in various other prisons, noticed in the course of my Prison Remarks.

On this head, our Legislature has not been inattentive. By the 14th of Elizabeth, c. 5; and the 12th Geo. II. it is enacted, that, "Prisoners shall be provided for out of the general County Rate, &c." By the 19th Cha. II. and 12th Geo. II. c. 29. "Justices, in their Sessions, may provide a stock of materials for setting the poor to work, &c." By the last-mentioned Statute, c. 29, "Justices, in their Quarter-sessions, have power and authority to make one general rate, or assessment, as they, in their discretion, shall think necessary to answer all and every purpose of the above-

above-recited Act." Now, as habits of industry when once lost are not easily regained, it is therefore to be hoped, that the considerate and conscientious Magistrates, to whom so important a charge is consigned, will avail themselves of their powers. The salutary purpose of the law is to reform the manners of the people, when unhappily depraved, and restore them as better members to society. In this very interesting view, and under the many privations of a Gaol, it would be an act of the greatest humanity, so to encourage industry, as that the hapless prisoners might be excited and enabled, by his own exertions, to render life more comfortable to himself, more safe to others, and at the same time essentially beneficial to his country.

It has always struck me, that wherever the *Bread Allowance* to prisoners is not judiciously distributed in distinct loaves, but cut from the Gaoler's or Keeper's loaf (as is the case both here, and other Prisons of this county of Hertford), there ought to be weights and scales provided, and kept apart for that purpose only; in order that the prisoners may always see that their respective doles are fairly and fully dealt out to them. The complaints which have occurred upon this subject may thus be effectually prevented in future.

I found the Gaol much cleaner than at my former visits; and straw being much cheaper, a more liberal supply has been issued, which is changed once in six weeks.

There is still, however, a want of regularity and cleanliness in the management of the present Gaol. The Keeper's house commands but a very small part of it. Uncovered pails, or buckets, are most loathsomely made to serve the purpose of sewers. Here are no Rules and Orders. The Clauses against Spirituous Liquors are hung up; but the Act for Preserving the Health of Prisoners is omitted. JAMES NEILD.
To Dr. Lettson.

Mr. URBAN,

Norton, Durham,
Nov. 29, 1806.

IN your Magazine for January last, p. 29, a case was stated, as to the abuse of a school, by the neglect of the Master; and a request made, that

some of your legal Correspondents would give their opinion as to the means of remedying it.

In the Index Indicatorius of that number for May following, p. 436, *A. Z. recommends enquiry to be made respecting the reform of a similar abuse, at Hampton, Middlesex.* Application was accordingly made by letter; but no answer having been received, this public mode of requesting information is once more adopted, in hopes that some opinion may be given, by which a charitable endowment (after near fifteen years' neglect) may no longer be misapplied, in a parish where the children are very numerous. THE VICAR.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

WITHOUT the least wish of reviving a controversy, of which your Readers have perhaps had already *plus quam satis*; allow me to state an historical fact: "In May 1718, the Government having notice that the Roman Catholics were about to celebrate the Feast of St. Winifred, at Holywell in Wales, with great solemnity, sent down a party of Dragons thither; who seized their Priest as he was officiating, with his images, plate, and other utensils; and found a parcel of writings, which discovered several estates settled to superstitious uses." (*Salmon.*)

A remark of Bishop Lowth, that no error is so trivial, but that it deserves to be mended, must plead my excuse for noticing a speck in the Sun.

The great Luminary of Literature, in his "Lives of the English Poets," says, "When the *Marquis* of Wharton was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Addison accompanied him as Secretary." The trifling error I allude to is an anachronism in the *Marquisate*; as the Earl of Wharton was not elevated to that rank till more than six years after his appointment as Lord Lieutenant.

Dr. Johnson adds, that "Wharton was impious, profligate, and shameless; without regard, or appearance of regard, to right or wrong." This severe character applies in some degree to the noble Viceroy, who was certainly bad enough; but would have been still more appropriate to his witty, but far more profligate son, the Duke of Wharton.

Yours, &c. A MINOR CRITIC.
Mc.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK II. EPISTLE II.

TO JULIUS FLORUS.

THIS Epistle is addressed to the same person to whom the third letter of the first book is directed. What this Florus was to our Poet, and what he was to Tiberius, we are informed by Horace himself. An old anonymous scholiast makes him a satirist; upon what foundation I have no means of knowing. That he was one of the *beaux esprits* of the time, and made agreeable verses, we may perhaps recollect to have likewise heard from Horace; the expressions, however, — *quæ circum volitans agilis thyma, and seu conditis amabile carmen* * — rather lead us to suppose him a poet in the light, pleasant, ludicrous, Catullian method, than a satirist; and this appears to be confirmed by that passage in the Epistle, where Horace says to him :

— Thee the softer lyre
Delights: this man approves the tragic strain;

That joys in Bion's keen satiric vein.

If Florus had been in the last predicament, Horace would have said of him what he says of this third.

However that be, the Epistle itself, inasmuch as it depicts to us the then literary world at Rome, though not on its most advantageous side, may be considered as a companion to the preceding one, to Augustus. The occasion and design are much the same with those of the first Epistle to Mæcenas; and it forms no inconsiderable supplement to the nineteenth (or third Epistle to Mæcenas) in the former book. Julius Florus, who was absent with Tiberius, his patron, had upbraided our Poet with not having sent him some long-promised poems. Horace indeed continued, since he had assured Mæcenas

Nunc itaque versus et cætera ludicra pono,
to indite verses whenever his inclination prompted him; but he would not be urged to it — and he protested repeatedly against all pretensions made upon him in that view, the more earnestly, as he thought it beneath him to be placed in the same category with the poets and wits by profession, in which the city abounded, without any

advantage to the Roman literature. He therefore amuses his young friend with a long train of apologies, every one of which is a reason why he has no account to give of the promised poems.

The manner in which he delivers these reasons acquires, by a certain partly real and partly affected ill-humour, somewhat of a poignancy that is more easily felt than described. The ridicule with which he so lavishly besprinkles his insolent poetical confutations possesses the two-fold virtue, first, of being introduced with such naïve cordiality, that the stricken gentry themselves could hardly take it amiss; and secondly, of being so true, that it is even at present as suitable, as if it had been expressly written for our times, and in the midst of us. I might have added still a third virtue, especially as it is in fact the most meritorious; namely, that (according to his usual practice) he studiously contrives, by a variety of fine observations and suggestions, and particularly by the beautiful passage, *at qui legitimum cupiet sectisæ poema, &c.* (wherein he represents the character and the procedure of a genuine virtuoso in the Muses' art) to render his satire instructive.

The moral reflections with which he closes this Epistle, are the philosophy of all his Epistles, as that was the philosophy of his life. They cannot, therefore, be new to us; but the grace which always attended him, diffuses over them a charm superior to the charm of novelty; and even the most familiar things become, by the manner and tone in which he says them, so interesting, that we could listen to him all the day long.

Tibure vel Gabiis.] Probably the circumstance of being born at such a place as Tibur or Gabii, was a recommendation to a young slave, partly because of the particularly good air of those places, partly on account of a less corrupt state of manners: so that thence a favourable prepossession both in behalf of their health and their innocence was conceived.

In calceis latuit.] The Roman houses were so constructed, that there was scarcely any other hiding-place than under the staircase.

Ibit qui zonam perdidit.] Whether this proverb, which seems to have been

* Lib. i. Epist. III. ver. 21; 25.
GENT. MAG. January, 1809.

been current among the Roman soldiers, gave occasion to the invention of the story; or, as I rather think, a real transaction that happened to a soldier of Lucullus in the Mithridatic war, produced the proverb, may be perfectly indifferent to us: let it suffice, that there is much meaning in the story, and that it suits Horace's purpose admirably well.

Romæ nutrirî mihi contigit.] This brief account which Horace gives to the friend and secretary of the young Tiberius, of his transformation from a brigadier in the army of Brutus into a harmless satirical and lyric poet, is worth stopping at awhile, in order to see with what dexterity he can handle a dyre, which is so apt to give a very harsh and grating sound.

What he here says about his education, is completed by the more detailed account which he gave to Mæcenas in the ninth Eclogue of the first book, and which at that time was in the hands of every one. He there acknowledges, in a manner equally honourable to his understanding and to his heart, that he is beholden for all his success in after-life to the excellent education he received from his father; an education which, though it seems to have been carried far above his rank and fortune, yet whereof no part could have been omitted without prejudice to his future greatness and to the expansion of those happy dispositions of nature with which the young Horace was so eminently endowed. In the Epistle before us, he comprises all this in one compendious expression, *Romæ nutrirî mihi contigit*, I was so fortunate as to be brought up at Rome; and with a view to his future, though merely contingent poetical profession, he adds, *atque doceri iulus Græcis quantum nocuisset Achilles* — a phrase implying, that at Rome he imbibed the first rudiments of Grecian literature. About his nineteenth year his father sent him to Athens, the parent and nurse of all the arts that exalt and embellish life, whence every Roman of rank, and whoever else was desirous to supply the defects of his station by personal qualities, received the last information and polish.

No city in the world can be named, from that period to the present day, exclusively, that has ever been, for a young man desirous of cultivating his

understanding, and for a scholar wishing to ply his favourite studies in undisturbed repose, what Athens was. — Since, though fallen from one of the most powerful republics into a Roman municipal city, its citizens had lost none of that ardour of intellect, and the inimitable Atticism of their ancestors, which gave them, notwithstanding their declension, always a singular kind of superiority over their lordly masters and protectors the Romans. The Athens then in being was in all other respects only a dilapidated monument of that Athens where, within the space of a half century, Pericles, Cimon, Thucydides, Xenophon, Socrates, Plato, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Phidias, Alcarnenes, Zeuxes, Parrhasius, Aspasia, Diotima, &c. were living together, but amid the ruins of their former greatness and beauty, the Temple of the Muses, so to speak, alone stood unimpaired; and though at this time there was not one of its citizens who would have dared to lift up his head in the age of Pericles, yet (as Cicero somewhere says) the whole city was full of the marks and vestiges of those great men who had once existed there. Whichever way we turned our eyes, we perceived somewhat that reminded us of them; at every step, we trod as it were on some relic of the flourishing times of that famous city*; which in age, humanity, sciences, and arts, has always stood pre-eminent amongst the nations of the earth†. In the Academy, indeed, those trees no longer were standing, beneath whose shade Plato formerly related, in the language of the Muses, his sublime inspirations to his favourite disciples; the remorseless Sylla had hewn them down, when he besieged the tyrant Aristion in Athens; yet, in the mean time, from their roots a new grove had sprung up, in the stillness of whose shade the disciples of a Carneades and Philo were still pursuing the vesti-

* *In omni parte Athenarum sunt in ipsis locis indicia summorum virorum — quacumque ingredimur in aliquam historiam vestigium ponimus.* Cic. de Fin. lib. i. cap. 2. I recommend on this occasion a perusal of the whole first and second chapters of the book just quoted. It forms the finest porch that can be conceived — to one of the noblest edifices of the old philosophy.

† *Nepos, in vita Alcibi.*

ges of truth, which really to find they held not granted to any mortal. These few lineaments, (which I cannot here view as a *hors d'œuvre*) may give us some faint idea of those vivid recollections which crowded into the mind of Horace, when he thought upon the happy days of his youth, which he spent at Athens in the pleasant walks of the Academy. As a description of his former feelings or his present reminiscences, was here beside his purpose; he says it all, and a thousand times more, in only two words: but in order to enter into the true spirit of our poet, we should, as much as possible apprehend by his expressions what he apprehended by them — and the earnest desire to procure my readers that advantage without much trouble on their part, is what alone could move me to be sometimes more circumstantial in my *Illustrations* than I should have been if I had solely consulted my own ease and convenience.

In that calm and delightful seat of the Philosophic Muses it was, that Horace imbibed the Socratic mode of reasoning, which gives him such high pre-eminence over all the other Roman poets. Here it was, where he provided himself as it were for all his future life, with that fine Attic salt, which, by communicating its agreeably-poignant volatile spirit to his writings, gives them so peculiar, and (I fear, alas, too late!) inexplicable charm. — And here also it was, that he formed a connection with the noble-minded Brutus, which the Muses seemed to break; but in its consequences proved the most decisive circumstance of his life.

The proper date of the commencement of their acquaintance cannot be accurately ascertained. There can be no doubt, however, that it was in the year 711, when Brutus made some stay at Athens, and while he frequented the schools of the philosophers, and as calmly reasoned with them and the young Romans he met there, as Cicero was formerly wont to do in his Tusculanum, he was making the necessary dispositions for that open war against Antonius and Octavius Cæsar, to which he found himself at last compelled. Among these young Romans, our Horace also was; and whoever is acquainted with the character of Brutus from Cicero and Plu-

tarch, and is able to guess what our Poet must have been in his youth, from all that we can gather from his works, will think it highly natural, that the young Horace needed only to see and to hear the most virtuous and amiable of all the heroes that ever did honour to humanity, for attaching himself to him with all the enthusiasm of a generous and high-spirited youth; and that the other in return discerned in the young man all that could render him worthy of his affection. Brutus, at his departure from Athens, took these young people with him*, of course our Poet also; who shortly after rose so high in his esteem, that the command of a legion (a corps consisting of about 6000 men) was confided to him. That Horace proved not unworthy of that confidence, notwithstanding the unfortunate termination of the battle of Philippi, we may as safely presume, as it is certain that there is not the least reason for believing the contrary; and that, on more than one occasion, he gave proofs of his courage, may be inferred (although more accurate accounts are wanting) even from the Ode to Pompeius Varus, one of his comrades, which is generally quoted in disparagement of our Poet's valour. The address,

O sæpe mecum tempus in ultimum
Deduce, BRUTO militia duce,

proves at least as much in behalf of his courage, as the strophe,

Tecum Philippus & celerem fugam
Sensi, relicta non bene parmula,
Cum fracta virtus, & minaces
Turpe solum tetigere mento,

could at any rate depose against him; unless it were made out that Horace, by the words *relicta non bene parmula*, intended only a resemblance to the Greek poet Archilochus; and that at a time when it would have been no less hazardous than futile to exhibit the military part of his life in a fairer light, how much soever he might have been justified in so doing. Besides, we are accustomed to see Horace, now from modesty, now from the humour of the moment, often speaking more disparagingly of himself than was just; and if we were to take his words always in the strict literal sense, we should, in spite of our

* Plutarch, in *Brutus*.

own conviction, set him down just as well for a very contemptible versifier, as, according to this passage, for a bad soldier. And yet — even this passage sounds only in an inadequate translation, or by a false interpretation, so offensive as it appears to some. Horace naturally presupposes in that Ode all his friends to be in possession of the known circumstances; and as it is solely the joy at unexpectedly seeing again a friend whom he had considered as lost, that recalls to his memory the perils they had formerly sustained together; so he mentions only the greatest of all — the danger they had encountered in a flight, which was common to them with so many other brave persons. In fact, he had nothing to reproach either himself or his friend with. Brutus, at the head of the same wing in which he was placed, had gained a complete victory over the legions of Octavius Cæsar; and it was owing entirely to a fatal combination of unfortunate events, which broke the heroic spirit of himself and his great friend Cassius (for to them the *fracta virtus* relates), and compelled those honourable murderers of a tyrant, who were worthy to command the world, to fall by their own hand. Horace knew this, as well as we: but it is as though he could not recollect the death of the heroes, to whom he was once so dear, without upbraiding himself with having, instead of dying with them, yielded to the instinct of self-preservation; and the *non bene* is, according to my apprehension, a sigh he breathes to the memory of the brave, and the expression of a shame, of which only a nobly-conscious soul is capable.

Between the date of these events and that when Horace wrote this Epistle to Julius Florus, about eight-and-twenty years had elapsed. The posture of affairs had totally changed during that interval. Octavius Cæsar, who had played such a wretched part at Philippi, now changed into Cæsar Augustus, reigned, after Jupiter the first, peaceably, beloved and adored, over the wide world. Horace enjoyed that proud repose which his government had restored to Italy, and a personal liberty, which amply compensated him individually, who ed without ambition, *purus et in-*

sons, for the loss of political freedom; and his destiny had implicated his life in the life of the best of those whom Augustus loved. This must naturally have produced (especially when writing to a client of the Cæsarian family) such a controul over himself, as to speak concerning the great adventure of his youth, on being forced occasionally to mention it, agreeably to the dictates of the most consummate prudence. For to him who had formerly under Brutus and Cassius, at Philippi, where all was at stake on both sides, conducted a legion against the very man who was now styled Augustus, it was doubly difficult to speak of transactions that revived the memory of a juncture, which Augustus himself would so fain have submerged in the depths of Lethe. Every expression which his party at the time had approved, would not only be offensive, but in some degree treasonable. Whereas, on the other hand, every expression which would have been by them disapproved, would have rendered Horace despicable in his own eyes, and the scorn of all honest men. A single word too much or too little was enough to spoil all; and care must even be taken lest it should be perceived, that it was difficult for him to speak properly on that subject. Methinks Horace has extricated himself from that difficulty in a manner honourable to his ingenuity and his prudence, at the least expense to his sincerity. —

*Dura sed emovero loco me tempora grato,
Civilisque rudem belli tulit æstus in arma
Cæsaris Augusti non responsura lacertis.*

But, lo, hard times, destructive to my peace, [place:

Bore me too early from the charming
Slept by the tide of civil war away
The novice rude, unequal to the sway
Of Cæsar's mighty arms. —

The Reader, I think, will agree, that Horace could not have made this *selle mortale*, with greater propriety and decorum. — Nevertheless, to the novice in warfare, unequal to Cæsar Augustus's arms, some objection not altogether irrelevant might perhaps be made. "That is, however, may it be said, though the expressions are so gentle with respect to the republican party, in the mouth of an eye-witness to the cowardice of Augustus, an unpardonable flattery. Or could it be concealed

concealed from him that this young triumvir, who had so much courage when putting his signature to an edict of proscription, could so little trust to his *laceris*, that he was the first to provide for the safety of his person; and in the opinion that all was lost, hide himself for three whole days in a morass.* To this I have nothing to reply, excepting, that it had long been the universal style at Rome, to ascribe to Augustus whatever Fortune or his generals did for him — else the battle of Actium, and the defeat of the Cantabrians and other barbarous nations, would not have been placed to his account. The *laceris Caesaris Augusti* are, therefore, here nothing but a courtly expression for the success of his arms [weapons]; and no man in all Rome understood it otherwise. Augustus, who best knew how little his personal valour and skill could effect against a Brutus and Cassius, if the Fates had not been so manifestly on his side, might likewise have taken these expressions for a latent sneer: but in that case Horace might be very sure that he would never let any of that suspicion appear. There was a sort of tacit agreement between him and the discreeter part of his Romans, mutually to deceive one another, and on both sides to behave as though they were not aware of it. Augustus played his part like a comedian, who is satisfied if we let him pass, while he is acting, for the hero he represents; the pretension to be taken for one in reality he could not make, at least on any reasonable man, who was born prior to the year 700, and neither did he make it. Horace, while he was writing these lines, might think as he pleased; it was sufficient if he only spoke the general language: that was in fact all that Augustus required of him; and who could have refused him such a trifling civility?

The next following verses:
*Vade simul primum, me dimisere Philippi,
 Hæc is humilem pennis, inopemque paternis
 Et laris & fœdus* —

wherein he touches upon the unfortunate consequences the battle of Philippi was attended with to him, are not less neatly turned than the former. The disagreeable and odious of it is softened down with a light tint of pleasantry, which exactly falls, where it can give offence to none, on himself. After a lapse of five and twenty years, we may joke about a misfortune of which we no longer feel the effects. On the death of Brutus his commission ceased. The expression *dimisere* is therefore no less suitable than jocular; and the comparison to a bird with clipped wings, is the happiest metaphor that he could have selected, for mentioning in the most inoffensive manner the circumstances into which he was reduced by the proscription of the adherents to Brutus and Cassius, after the suppression of their party. And now he comes to the point, which he intended by the whole narration. No alternative, therefore; being left me, says he, poverty, which urges mankind to run all risks, impelled me to make verses.

— *paupertas impulit audax
 Ut versus facerem.* —

The goddess Fames †, therefore, was the real and only muse to whom we are indebted for the works of a poet, who has been the ornament of the Augustan age, and the favourite of all men of sense for eighteen hundred years. What an encouragement to the daily increasing host of versifying youths, who, driven to desperation by the same hideous goddess, the tenth Muse of our days, with long crooked fingers, strike the Apollonian lyre, and — because their pretended brother, Horace, found a Mæcenæ, and by his verses, dictated by hunger, had the good fortune to

* *Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. vii. cap. 45.*

† “An imaginary divinity, who, according to some had her residence in the entrance to Hell; but, according to others, she dwelt in Scythia, on a stony desert plain, where she scraped together the straggling blades of grass with her teeth and nails. She had bristly hair, hollow eyes, a haggard countenance, pale lips, rotten teeth, a tough skin, through which her very entrails might be seen, projecting hip-bones, a deep concave belly, and her breasts seeming to hang only from the spine, and her meagre form, with her hands, and feet, a larger appearance, on being extended, nitres.” *Ovid, Metamorph. lib. viii. ver. 757.* — So saith the indefatigable, in his complete *Lexicon Mythologicum*, according to the edition of 1741, p. 898.

merit a Sabinum — think they have a right to challenge the Christian charity of their fellow-creatures, at least for a subscription to the inspirations of their craving appetite! Who shall henceforth be ashamed to answer his real call to poetry? since a Horace himself so openly confesses, that dire necessity made him a poet — and that now, seeing he has what he wanted, he must be the most incurable of all blockheads, if he had not rather sleep away his time, than employ it in verse-making! — What consequences may an unhappy moment of ill-humour produce? And how much reason had Tristram Shandy, to give warning of the ten thousand little devils of the Archbishop de la Casa, which infallibly hover round the head of every man of wit, as soon as he sits down to his writing-desk! Since, with all the caution he can use, with all this shaking, crossing, and blessing himself, before he is aware of it, thinking no harm, the moment he dips his pen, out he draws one of them with it from the ink-stand; and, lo! there is a thought upon the paper, which, without the least co-operation on the part of the poor author, does more mischief in the world, than in his whole life he is able to repair. Horace, we all know, was almost always under the sway of some particular humour; and humours are a species of kind or malignant Fairies, who, solely by the magick of colouring and the clear-obscure, can make what they please of the objects before us. He was at Rome when he wrote this Epistle, where, in the latter years of his life, he dwelt so much against his will, and was now, unquestionably against his will, obliged to stay there: — First reason for being in an ill-humour. — The town swarmed with poets, wits, and verse-makers, who looked upon themselves as his *confratres*; thought perhaps they did him great honour, if they hailed him, like the horse-dung in the fable, “How we applaud him!” And these gentry besieged him in his lodgings, accosted him as he walked along the streets, dogged him to the houses where he was most commonly to be met, importuned him to attend their prelections, even presented him with copies of verses they had composed in his praise, while, on the other hand,

they shewed him a *passquinade*, which they had prepared, in case he should not praise them in return, &c. Second reason for being in an ill-humour. — And then, on his coming home, tired, exhausted, and dispirited, with the drudgeries and vexations of a Roman day, he finds a letter, made up of reproaches, for his not having yet sent the long-promised poem — which he, indeed, could not send, because he had not yet composed it. Nothing, perhaps, is more horrible to a man like Horace, than to be put in mind of such an old promise, which he has suffered himself to be talked, or otherwise teased, out of, in some stupid moment of good-nature. Now, I should be glad to know, what good-humour in the world could hold out against so many unpleasant circumstances and embarrassments, if they all thus came together in one day. Horace, as we may gather from several passages in his writings, was rather a warm and impatient kind of man, *ut genus est irritabile vatum* — “Cursed be all poetry (I hear him at that instant exclaim), and the day and the hour when the unlucky idea of making verses first came into my head! — That I should now, because in my youth, thinking that I ought in some way to distinguish myself, and this being the only talent my untoward fortune had left me, I devoted myself to poetry; that I should now on that account, which, in fact, was only a consequence of the fatal affair of Philippi, be forced my whole life long to act the man of wit and genius, and to be hailed as brother by every poetical varlet, and be obliged to indite verses by any court-sycophant who wants to entertain his master by reading to him something new!” — During the fermentation into which that fit of ill-humour had thrown him, the good Bard sat down, and began his Epistle. A man of his stamp has always so much controul over his ill-humours, as to be able, at least towards a third, to laugh them off; yet there always remains somewhat bitter, acrid, or subacid, behind; and if he is as good-natured and as conscious of his worth as Horace, then must that residue of gall generally be spent upon himself; — and thus may it come to pass, that the very man, who, ten years before,

Before, invoked the God of the Muses in a beautiful ode, saying:

*"Fruis paratis & callida mihi,
Lato; donec, et; precor, integre
Cant mente, nec cupent inestitia
Degero, nec cithara caronem!"*

and who, perhaps, a few weeks after this Epistle, in a no less beautiful Ode to the Muse presiding over the tuneful art*, acknowledges with pleasure, that he was in the very cradle consecrated by her a poet; and that he is by no means insensible to the honour "of being pointed at by passengers, as the first lyric poet of the Romans,"—thus may it come to pass, that the same man, at another moment, when he views the matter on a quite different side, and in a totally different light, is capable of saying, what he here says to Julius Florus, and what has given me an opportunity for this long commentation—which, my dear Reader, I beseech thee to take in good part!
Great Ormond Street. W. T.

Mr. Urban, Nov. 20, 1808.

SHOULD the following remarks be worthy your acceptance, they are here presented a year later than they were intended; having been overlooked by me.

August 24, 1807.

My Common-Prayer Book, late from the Oxford Warehouse, Paternoster-row, is not the quarto copy admired by your Correspondent, vol. LXXIII. p. 713, "as a wonderful specimen of typographic accuracy;" but a scion of the same stock of 1803, in twelves, and is certainly very neatly printed. Yesterday, the 13th Sunday after Trinity, as the Minister read the Collect, it appeared that either he, or my new book, were at fault. Knowing, as I did, that few read the Service more correctly or more impressively, I still thought he might say, *Through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord*, instead of *mercies*, as my book had it. On enquiry, I found the inaccuracy was with my book. I have in part collated it with my former Oxford Prayer-book, now almost a ruin, and find it differ from it also in the omission of *may* in the General Thanksgiving, "*that we may shew forth thy praise*; and of the first and

in the Doxology of the Lord's Prayer; and the addition of many *senicolas*, in the Collects, in the place of *commas*.

Has the enquiry of your learned Correspondent, p. 832, in the same volume, ever been answered?

October 18, 1807.

To-day is the 21st Sunday after Trinity, and also the festival of St. Luke. There are many devout Churchmen who do not precisely remember the Sunday of the year; especially when it arrives at a high number, as is now the case; and therefore most of the Clergy hereabout adopt a custom, truly laudable, of announcing to their congregation the Prayer-book Sunday of the year when they turn to the Collect; which, they find, not only facilitates, but excites the attention of the audience to the service of the Church. This day, we had an annual visit from our Rector, who occupies another Living in a distant county. He did not follow this method of his worthy Curate, but proceeded first to that of St. Luke; and then to the 21st Sunday after Trinity. Most of the Congregation, not knowing where to follow him, were at a loss. Some pouted—others frowned dislike. A grave old matron near me, with a sigh, took off her spectacles, and laying them down carefully by her side, shut her Book. The memorable name of Saint Luke the physician threw no light on her mind's eye. She was disappointed. In our way home to the village, the subject was taken up and discussed at large; when it was settled, that this worthy Parson tells us what we pretty well knew, the morning or evening of the month; but omits to inform us what few can exactly know without an Almanack at their elbow.

Now, Mr. Urban, in this case, it is not persons of learning; and the higher classes of the audience, that I lament. Such, as patterns to others, should think what they are going about, before they leave home; and instruct their children and servants in the Lessons and Communion-service of the Church, before they go there; or else, like my old favourite Sir Roger de Coverley, should see that Philip the butler does it for him. It is not great folks, but little ones, I lament. The laborious husband.

* Ode 2, lib. IV.

husbandman, the day-labourer, the industrious mechanic, whose days of labour are spent in providing a Sunday's dinner for his blooming, healthy family, whom he brings with him neat and clean to Church, to learn their duty to the Giver of all good. Their parent also turns over the leaves of their books for them at the proper places. We are not all so wicked, good Mr. Urban, as some croakers would make us believe; and we should probably be better, if some of our teachers and superiors would, of their goodness, set a better example before their poorer neighbours. Under such influence, the lower classes of society would become better servants, honest neighbours, and more dutiful subjects to the best of Kings. We should then also be less exposed to the wily seductions of designing Methodists, who come to Church sometimes, it is true, but I fear (let it be said with all Christian charity) often to find fault with the doctrine of our worthy Pastor. I am firmly of opinion, that the Established Church has nothing to fear from them, "if," as has been said on another great occasion, "*every English Clergyman would do his duty.*"

Of the Methodists, much has been written, and much may be expected; but, in my opinion, we had better let them alone to themselves; and from the pulpit, especially, of all things. To refer to the counsel given by Gamaliel may be apposite enough, who said, "*We have had many schismatics aforesaid, who have been scattered and brought to nought. Refrain from these men, and let them alone; for, if their work is of God, we cannot overthrow it.*"

We have had, in every age of our Reformed Church, men who have been studious and exemplary in life, as well as doctrine; but, perhaps, never, in any age, more zealous, learned, or better-disposed Clergymen in the Church of England, at one time, than at present. And may benignant Heaven bless their laudable endeavours, is the wish of a Layman.

CANTIANUS.

MR. URBAN, *Basingstoke, Jan. 13.*
THE venerable Elm-tree, near Deane's almshouses, at Basingstoke, which had long, by its mag-

nitude and antiquity, attracted the notice of strangers, has lately been cut down. It measured 21 feet in the girth, in the thickest part near the root, and 14 feet at four feet from the ground. The trunk was much decayed, and a considerable part of it reduced to almost a shell; but upwards, in the branches, the tree seemed to be in the full vigour of vegetation. As it was considered dangerous to the neighbouring houses, it was sold by public sale for £6.1, which, after it was cut down, was thought too much, as the greatest portion of it was fit only for fuel.

This tree stood at the junction of three roads; and it seems to have been a custom with our ancestors to plant Elms in such situations, many instances of which may still be met with. For what reason this was done, does not readily appear. Perhaps they were planted as memorials of some public important events; as it has been said, this tree was planted in the year of the Revolution; and by some, on the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot; or possibly at the Revolution.

In the Sacred History, we find, that on the occasion of Abraham's covenant with Abimelech, the Patriarch "planted a grove," or tree, as the Hebrew word is rendered in the margin, and in other passages; "and called there upon the name of the Lord," Gen. xxi. 33; agreeably, no doubt, to the institutes of the Patriarchal Religion. This practice was afterwards abused to superstition and idolatry; for which reason groves or green trees were commanded to be cut down. Deut. xii. 2; xvi. 21. The ancient idolaters used to "burn incense upon the hills, under oaks, and poplars, and elms; because the shadow thereof was good." Hos. iv. 13. In Greece we meet, in very early times, with the famous oracle of Jupiter at the oaks of Dodona. Among the Greeks and Romans, the oak was sacred to Jupiter, even to a proverb. The heathen Goddess Diana was called *Trivia*; as Varro thinks, because her image was erected by the Greeks in trivii, in places where three roads met. And it appears that the country-people used, on certain days, to sing some mournful ditty at the junction of three roads (*per trivium*) in

in honour of Diana or Proserpine, in imitation of Ceres searching for her when she had been snatched away by Pluto, with a mournful noise along the roads, or where three roads met. To this kind of musick and custom Virgil alludes, *Ecl. iii. 26*:

"—Non tu in triviis, indocte, solebas
Stridentem miserum stipulâdis perdere carmen."

And again, *Æn. vii. 778*:

"Unde etiam Trivie templo lucisque sacratis."

It is a remarkable circumstance, that the ceremony of tracing the boundaries of the parish of Basingstoke commences from the very place where the great Elm-tree stood, with an act of *religious worship*; a Psalm being sung by the parish-clerk and others assembled on the occasion. This is a relick of the antient Popish processions in the perambulation of parishes; and which originally might be derived from the Heathen custom.

Parkhurst says, the Elm "may have its Hobbew name from a word signifying to *interpose*, to *intervene*, for *protection*; from its remarkably *interposing* and *protecting* men and animals from storms and tempests. The LXX have once rendered it descriptively by *Διδοῦς σκνμαζοῦρος*, the *overshadowing* tree. *Hos. iv. 13*." Virgil takes notice of the Elm, as possessing this property:

"In medio ramos annosaque brachia
pandit

Ulmus opaca, ingens." *Æn. vi. 282*.

On this account, our ancestors may also have had a predilection for this tree, as its friendly shade might protect the traveller from the storm and tempest.

Your insertion of the above remarks, Mr. Urban, may, perhaps, induce some Correspondent to give your Readers a more satisfactory reason for Elms being so frequently met with at the junction of public roads, and will oblige J. J.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No. CXXX.

THERE is a rumour abroad at Westminster, which, upon review of the wide waste of habitations lately there made, seems to have too much the face of probability—THE WHOLE RANGE OF THE ANTIEN INESTIMA-
GENT. *Mag. January, 1809.*

BLE AND MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE ABBEY CHURCH AT WESTMINSTER, ARE "TO COME AWAY!"

Hence, that a distinct view of the South side of the Church itself, rendered poor and mean in decorations by the facings and alterations of Sir Christopher Wren, may be obtained, and a straight line of street made out from the despicable modern erections in Old Palace-yard, to that filthy part of the Metropolis Tothill-street and its environs, is the majestic Chapter-house, the remaining Ailes of the Confessor's Church, the enchanting Cloisters, vestiges of the grand Refectory, Abbot's Lodgings (now the Deanery) in which are the sumptuous Hall and ever-revered Jerusalem-chamber, to fall (if fall they must) a sacrifice to modern professional improvement and spoliation!

Say a profane plan of this nature was submitted at the late *Salisbury* Innovations; and, but for the dissentient voice of one Dignitary*, would have been carried into effect, in pulling down the Chapter-house, Cloisters, &c.

Go to *Durham*, where, in part, this system has been gone into, in the absolute destruction of the superb Saxon Chapter-house of that Cathedral.

Disappointed in a certain degree at these two august piles, the Destroying Power appears in preparation, and I fear with too much chance of success, to lay all waste on the South side of our Abbey Church. Therefore it is now the time for those few honourable Characters, who I know commiserate with me the premeditated ruin, to bring to issue their long-pursued, their just and legal enquiry, so necessary to arrest the sweeping *furor* raging over our Antiquarian Hemisphere! Let them advance, and make known to all their righteous cause, before it is too late. Nay, let every man who has a heart susceptible to such a National concern, interest himself on this occasion; for never were glorious objects more deserving a struggle to save them from a cruel destiny, than the Westminster Relicks of Art, as above specified.

However, if this said rumour, carrying with it so much of every thing we Antiquaries hold dear, is in fact

* The late Bishop of Salisbury.

nothing

Nothing more than mere unfounded chit-chat, I will gladly laud that man who corrects my officious care in this instance, when he, in answer to this communication, informs the world, that the Architectural appendages to the Abbey Church at Westminster, are to remain safe and undisturbed!

GREENSTEAD CHURCH.

(Continued from vol. LXXXVIII. 1162.)

History informs us, that the body of St. Edmund, on its way from London; about the year 1010, rested in this Church. So far we may count upon its antiquity, as to a precise period; thus it will be on a kind of historic basement that I shall erect my theory, in regard to the construction of the original design.

Plan. Gives one Aile 28 feet by 16. West end, and the two sides, North and South, made out by trunks of oaks, sawed in half, and placed in perpendicular positions, within one inch of each other, their sawed faces standing inward. There is no appearance of any entrance, or window, coeval with the arrangement of the trunks themselves; therefore, it may be supposed, the light obtained was through the small interstices between each trunk; and whatever door-way there may have been, it must have shewed where the present one is set up within the porch inclosing it, (which is on the South side of the church,) in the 15th century. The Eastern end of the erection is now an open space, entering into the Chancel, 17 feet square; which Chancel is worked with bricks, done at the same time as the Porch was contrived, having a doorway and two windows on the South side, one window on the East, and one on the North. Against the West end of the Church a common modern wooden square Tower has been affixed. Against the South-west, the South-east, and North-east angles, are paltry brick buttresses; a recent patching up, to keep, as it is said, the modern common roof from falling. In the South-east angle of the Chancel is placed a very curious holy-water basin, in the style of the 13th century; a decoration that must evidently have been brought from some other religious edifice.

Elevations.—West end. On the ground is laid an horizontal piece of timber, properly squared and smoothed, in which stand 17 trunks of trees, at a mean of one foot diameter each;

those placed at the angles, North and South, in height six feet; the others, in continuation to the centre one, rise gradually pediment-wise to a height of 14 feet. It is to be observed, an opening has been cut in the centre trunk, as a doorway from the Church into the wooden Tower. The original mode of securing the top of these trunks does not appear; but, judging from the side sustainments, it must have been by squared pieces of timber (such as form the plinth timbers,) laid in an inclined direction, so as to give the pedimental line of the roof, whatever may have been its manner of finishing. The present roof is of the common barn turn.

North and South sides. Being nearly similar, we may reckon to each either 23 or 24 trunks; nothing positive in this respect, as the modern porch, brick buttresses, and a few patchings-up to the trunks, obstruct the regularity of their numbers. They are likewise set in an horizontal squared piece of timber; mean, one foot diameter: they rise six feet; and are sustained at top by a second squared piece of timber. As the roof is of so late a date, done with dormer or garret windows, little or no idea can help us to guess at the first covering of the building. Still, as opinion is at liberty with us all, I shall conjecture that it is possible sawed trunks of trees, resembling those in the uprights, might have been laid over the space from wall to wall, meeting together at the ridge, in manner like the leaden coverings to roofs with their enfoldings, as yet to be seen on our Cathedrals and other structures.

To mention the doorway, and one of the windows to the Chancel; they are of the flat-arched Tudor fashion, and no way remarkable. The other windows are merely common make-shift frames for containing quarries of glass. On the wooden tower, a mean wooden spire, covered with slates.

Construction of the trunks, so as to form uprights, or walls to the building.

An horizontal regular-worked timber, by way of plinth, length that of the front or sides of the elevations, width one foot, height seven inches, in which a groove is cut, in depth two inches, in width two inches. The trunk, or half of the tree, eight inches in section, cut away at bottom into a tenor.

tenon, six inches in width; and 2 inches in height, is inserted into the groove of the horizontal timber, as its base sustains it. At top, the trunk is casted down one foot, leaving an horizontal ridge of one inch and a half, giving on its face an inverted semi-circular head, forming that figure seen in our earliest Saxon capitals, of which this before us is certainly one of the first accidental causes, producing so simple, though pleasing a feature. A second horizontal square timber, by way of an entablature, grooved in like manner as the first or plinth timber, receives the ridges of the trunks. By these plain and intelligent means, the trunks are permanently secured. And that this is the fact, centuries have handed down to us this interesting practice of Carpentry, which remains extremely perfect, and in the best condition possible.

It is curious to find the bark on the trunks yet shew their natural winding flutings unimpaired. Each trunk standing apart (as before mentioned) one inch, it may be inferred, afforded sufficient light to the interior (these openings are now filled up with plaster, &c.); and it is to the coincidence of upright forms, set distinct from each other, like unto the great character of Stonehenge, that the mind irresistibly, by commenting on one, must call the other under its observation; Stonehenge, however, taking a circular, Greustead an oblong plan.

In concluding this survey, it will be incumbent on me to lay before my Readers some necessary hints. As the wood porch, and a few casual patchings to the trunks, are fastened on with wooden pins; (the general way in carpentry, not alone in the 16th century, but from thence to the present hour) certain careless Topographers, with others in the habit of bringing out periodical publications relating to our Antiquities, their descriptions chiefly pirated from the works of others, emphatically termed "Book-makers by trade"—I allude also to hear-say Commentators on the same subjects, eyes-droppers to the tales of superficial Tourists, who never visit the objects they presume to describe—have, with ignorance the most consummate, and effrontery the most barefaced, set down in their notes on this Church, that the timbers or trunks of trees composing the uprights are

"all" fastened together by "wooden pins:" when, excepting those to the late patchings-on, no such common aid in the whole original erection was made use of! AN ARCHITECT.

* Mr. URBAN,

DR. Beckwith, of Norwich, having in the Preface to his recent publication of Chants, done me the honour to recommend a proposal of mine for rendering the practice of chanting the Psalms more easy to Congregations; I beg leave, by means of your widely-extended Miscellany, to make my acknowledgments to the Doctor; and wish, at the same time, to offer a few remarks upon the method which he suggested for carrying my proposal into execution; as I fear that the laboriousness of it is much too great to warrant a reasonable expectation of its adoption.

The proposal alluded to is contained in the Preface to a collection of Chants, published by Messrs. Clementi and Co. in the year 1804, in which I have noticed the want of some general rule for determining the precise point at which the reciting part in each verse should end, and the singing part (or syllables forming the cadence) begin. This should undoubtedly be regulated with reference to the meaning and accents of the words, so as not to let the cadence fall at random on the third or fifth last syllables, however they may stand; and may, as I there hinted, be pointed out to the Singer either by a *printed* stroke underneath the final syllables, or by the use of *Italic* letters. I can, however, by no means persuade myself that a scheme of this kind will ever be brought about by the organist and gentlemen of the choir meeting every morning and afternoon for a month (as suggested by Dr. Beckwith) immediately after service, and determining the proper syllables for the cadences in every verse; for, besides the labour of such an undertaking, which would certainly be too much to expect, the work, when executed, would be liable to continual mistakes, from the carelessness of transcribers. Nor is it at all probable that many of the usual frequenters of Cathedrals would afterwards take the trouble of having their own books marked throughout the Psalms, from those of the Choir.

The

The only effectual method, therefore, of supplying this *desideratum* in Cathedral-music seems to me, by having, in future, the final syllables of each part, in every verse throughout the Psalms, printed in Italics.

But as, before this can be done, it is necessary that one book at least should be marked, by some competent person, with a pen and ink, the question is, who shall be appointed to undertake it? There are doubtless many Precentors of Choirs, and others, who are fully competent to do it; but that any one of them should engage in a business of so tedious a nature, is a matter, perhaps, more to be wished than expected.

Upon this account solely it is that, being myself a man of leisure, and having turned my thoughts much towards the subject, I am induced to make the following offer; not as fancying myself competent to adjust this matter *alone*, but by way of making a *beginning*, and inciting others more capable than myself to take the matter into consideration, and, by their endeavours, united with mine, finally to bring it about.

My offer, therefore, is this:

1st, To underscore the syllables which, according to my judgment, ought to form the cadences, and consequently to be sung *in time*, in every verse of the 150 Psalms, in one or two Prayer-books, for the use of the Choir of St. Paul's, which, without disparagement to any other, I look upon to be the most complete of any Cathedral in the kingdom.

2dly, When I have thus done my part, I should propose that, under the direction of the Dean, Subdean, &c. some careful person might be employed to make an exact copy of my marks in a sufficient number of other Prayer-books, for the use of that Choir.

3dly. This being done, the same books may be used by the Choir for three months, during which every member of it, who shall perceive any improvement that may be made in determining the concluding syllables, may at the time make a mark in the margin with a pencil.

4thly, At the end of these three months, the several proposed alterations may be submitted to the Dean, Subdean, and Residentiaries, for their approbation.

5thly, When, according to this method, the whole shall be ascertained and settled, to the general approbation of the Chapter, Precentor, and Choir, the Bishop of London may be applied to for his sanction; and such other authority obtained as may be necessary, for ordering that in all Prayer-books printed thenceforward by the Universities or others, the syllables underlined at the end of each division of every verse may be always printed in Italics.

Perhaps it may be objected that, as the Prayer-books employed by Cathedrals bear but a very small proportion to those in general use, the proposed Italics, though useful to Choirs, may be inconvenient in all other churches. But surely this would be no greater inconvenience than the colon is now, in the middle of every verse; which being put there *merely* to divide it, for the purpose of chanting, and not as a stop in reading, is quite as likely to mislead the general reader as Italic letters, which latter, indeed, are very commonly introduced throughout the Bible, where no particular accent or emphasis is intended, but merely to distinguish the words that are understood in the original.

Before I conclude, I beg to be indulged in making a few remarks upon the manner in which the *Te Deum* is pointed for chanting, which seems to be by no means so properly done as that of the Psalms. For as the cadence of the last part of each verse consists of five notes, whereas that of the first part has but three, it should certainly be a general rule to place the colon so that there may always be, at least, five syllables in the latter part; instead of which, in several of them there are only two. For instance,

"The glorious company of the Apostles:
praise thee. [praise thee.

The goodly fellowship of the Prophets:
Thou art the King of Glory: O Christ.

Were the colon in these verses placed immediately after the words *company*, *fellowship*, and *king*, they would evidently be disposed better for chanting. Improvements of this kind, therefore, may be made as the *Te Deum* now stands. But it would be a still preferable plan to reduce it from 29 verses to about 20 or 24, by throwing some

some of the shorter versicles two into one, in which manner they might be more naturally divided. J. MARSH.

DESCRIPTION OF LUDLOW CHURCH.
(Concluded from LXXVIII. p. 1144.)

9.

NEAR to the altar, but without the inner rails, is a fine altar-tomb to the memory of Sir R. Townshend, which stands part within a pointed arch niche in the North wall. Above the niche on the wall is,

MEMENTO MORI; RESPICE FINEM.

The space within the arch above the tomb is ornamented with coats of arms and tracery; beneath the large coat is,

ANNO DOMINI 1581

ANNO REGNI.....ELIZABETHÆ REGIN.

On the top of the tomb lie the effigies of Sir R. Townshend and his lady; and the sides and ends of the tomb are divided into compartments by small neat pillars, within which are the effigies of their children. The inscription is,

Here lieth the bodies of Syr Robert Townshend Knigght, Chief Justice of the Countsell in the Marches of Wales and Chester; and Aine his Wyfe, daughter and one of the heyres of Robert Powpe Esquier; who had betwene them twoe xii children, vi sonnes and vi daughters lawfully begot.

10.

Opposite the above, adjoining the South wall, is a tomb to the memory of lady Eure, whose effigy is on the top in a recumbent posture; above which, a black stone fixed on the wall is thus inscribed in gilt capitals:

Here lyeth expectinge a joyfull Resurrection, the body of Dame Mary Evre, late wife to the Ho. Ralphe Lord Evre, Baron of Malton, Lord President of the Principallitie and Marches of Wales, and Lievetenant of the same, and Daughter of Sir Iohn Dawney, of Sessey, in the Countye of Yorke, Knight. She departed this mortal lyfe the 19 day of March, Anno Domini 1612, ætatis svæ 55.

11.

Below the second window on the South side is an antient plain tomb to the memory of Ambrozia Sydney, whose sides have been adorned with armorial bearings, &c. Above the tomb on the wall are three coats of arms, and underneath the middle one, on a plain stone painted black, is inscribed in gilt letters,

Here lyeth the bodies of Ambrozia Sydney, sixth daughter of the right Honorable Syr Henry Sydney, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Herde President of the Countsell of Wales, &c. and of the Lady Ambrozia his wyfe, daughter of the famous Duke of Northumberland, who dyed in Ludlow Castell the 22 of February, 1574.

12.

Near to the above is a modern mural monument of white marble, the tablet of which is inscribed,

In memory of Theophilus Salwey, Esq. who was the eldest son of Edward Salwey, Esq. a younger son of Major Richard Salwey, who in the last century sacrificed all and every thing in his power in support of Publick Liberty, and in opposition to Arbitrary Power. The said Theophilus Salwey married Mary the daughter and heiress of Robert Dennet, of Walthamstow, in the county of Essex, Esq. but left no issue by her. Obiit the 28th of April, 1760, ætat. 61. Pro Rege sæpè; pro Republica semper.

13.

Near to the above is a handsome marble altar-tomb, standing in part within an ornamental circular-arched niche in the South wall, having on the top the effigies of Justice Walter and his Lady: its sides are divided into compartments, by small columns, containing the figures of their children in the attitude of kneeling. The tomb is inclosed by iron palisades. Within the niche on a black stone in gilt capitals is this inscription:

Heere lye the bodies of Edmwnd Walter Esquier, chieffe Iustice of three Shiers in South Wales, and one of His Majestie's Covncill in the Marches of Wales; and of Mary his Wife, daughter of Thomas Hacklvit, of Eytton, Esquier, who had issue three sonnes, named Iames, Iohn, and Edward, and two daughters, named Mary and Dorothy. He was byried the 29th daye of Ianuarie, Anno Domini 1592.

14.

The following is on a slab in the chancel.

Here lieth Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Follitt, Baron of Ballishannon, in the Kingdom of Ireland, married first to Samuel Powell, of Stannage, in the county of Radnor, Esq. afterwards to Thomas Jones of Goodrich, in the county of Hereford, Cler. She died the 12th day of May, A. D. 1725, aged 64 years.

The Living is a Rectory, valued in the

the King's books at £19. 12s. 6d: its reputed value is upwards of £200 a year.

It is in the Bishoprick of Hereford and Archdeaconry of Salop, and gives name to the Deanery in which it is situate. The King is Patron; and the living, being under £20. a year in the King's books, is, of course, at the disposal of the Lord Chancellor.

Near to the Church is a well-built Alms-house, containing, as I understand, thirty-three comfortable apartments; over the door of which is the following inscription:

"Domum hanc Eleemosynarium magnificenti Johannis Hosyer mercatoris, anno Salutis mccccxxxvi primitus extractam, temporis injuriâ labefactam dein et ruituram; in Dei Optimi Maximi gloriam, pii Fundatoris memoriam, et commodiorem Pauperum receptionem, ab ipsis usque fundamentis propriis sumptibus resuscitârunt, ampliârunt, ornârunt, Balivi, Burgenses, et Communitas villæ hujus de Ludlow, Anno Domini mdcclviii, augustissimi Regis Georgii Secundi tricesimo primo."

Ludlow Castle is a fine ruin, standing on the West side of the town, upon a high rock, at the bottom of which flows the river, after meandering through a rich vale north of the Castle. Over a gateway which leads into the interior are the arms of Queen Elizabeth and the Sidney family, with the following inscriptions, in capitals:

Hominibus ingratis loquimini lapides.
Anno Regni Reginæ Elizabethæ 23.

The 22 year couplet of the Presidency of Sir Henri Sidney, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, &c. 1581.

Anno Domini Milesimo Qvingsentesimo Octuagesimo Completo. Anno Regni serenissimæ illustrissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ vicesimo tertio currente, 1581.

In regard to the last inscriptions, I should be obliged to Mr. Urban's Correspondents to state the cause why the charge of ingratitude is so strongly preferred against the inhabitants of Ludlow in time past: for to whom else are we to suppose the *ingratis hominibus* to allude?

Yours, &c.

W. C.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 14.

OF this Winter, enough is behind; and many can be saved from pain, some perhaps from death, by a remedy within the reach of all.

Stepping down into a cellar some few nights ago, my legs plunged calf-high into water cold as snow: this was quite unexpected. Hurry seldom but impedes; and the wine I wanted kept me paddling more than twice the time it ought, without a glow of warmth re-acting in the end.

Being engaged for the next day in London, breakfast was ordered at half past 6 in the morning; but, on awaking, a sore throat gave serious alarm, with internal pain as well as swelling. The complaint would prevail certainly for some days, unless made to yield immediately. A bit of Horse-radish was chewed, and passed to the root of the tongue, which occasioned a general watery discharge. After 5 or 6 minutes a second slice was used with the same effect, and in 10 minutes more a third. Great relief followed the first use of the Horse-radish, and the repetition gave a perfect cure.

This remedy is quick and certain in all catarrhal affections; and families should keep some through the Winter in a cellar secured from frost. In hoarseness and loss of voice, transverse sections are the lozenges of Nature, and infallible without any patent.

With all its excellence, however, it produces nothing for the Apothecary, nothing for the Nurse, nothing for the Doctor, nothing for the Undertaker—and, worse than all these nothings, most likely not even thanks for your insertion of the above.

Yours, &c. A VOLUNTEER M.D.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 16.

I AM told a Brewer of Hertford has published a Pamphlet complaining bitterly of the high Composition for Tithes demanded in some instances by the Beneficed Clergy. I have not seen it, but I presume it may be answered in four words; *viz.* Experience confutes his assertions. For it is a known fact, that in those places where the Tithes are set out by the Growers, and taken in kind by the Tithe-holders, the Farms are as well cultivated, and the Farmers in as good circumstances, *ceteris paribus*, as in any other parts of the kingdom. It is much to be lamented, that the ancient custom of taking Tithes in kind has not been continued in all instances. Much jealousy and discontent, and imposition, would thus have

have been prevented on the part of Agriculturists; and the Clergy would have almost universally enjoyed a subsistence suited to their circumstances, and progressively changing with the rapid variations in the value of Money.

Your Readers need not be told that the Tithe in kind (the Parson's just right) is more valuable than any composition that ever was taken in its stead. AN OLD CHURCHMAN.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 6.

A CORRESPONDENT in your Seventy-seventh volume, p. 1190, wished to know my reasons for supposing Chichester the *Regnum* of Antoninus; with which opinion, however, he seems inclined to agree. He will then suppose, that the name, or rather the termination of it, and the antiquities found there, induced me, in part, to believe it to be the *Regnum* of the Itinerary; but the chief argument with me in its favour was its distance from *Venta Belgarum*, so very generally admitted to be our present Winchester. This is laid down in the Itinerary as thirty miles; and I find in the Road Books, that by the circuit of Petersfield these cities are only distant thirty and three miles. There is therefore good reason to suppose, that by a more direct line, this distance cannot exceed the Itinerary numbers. But this Writer does not seem to have any great respect for Antonine's Numerals. He could not have otherwise so readily conceded their agreement with the distances of the Towns he mentions, supposing Ringwood to be the *Regnum*: for I cannot make out that more than one stage accords at all with them. This contempt of Antonine's Numerals, which I am sorry to find this Writer by no means singular in, for it appears to be general among our topographical Antiquaries, reduces one of the most curious Geographical Works of all antiquity to the class of Ravennas, or any other equally useless Author. If we are to guess only at the Towns intended, it might have been done with the same degree of probability without them. And if they are totally disregarded, it is no better than guessing, to suppose any particular Town intended. I hope, however, to see this strange notion changed for a better. It was excusable in Camden, and such Au-

thors as wrote before we had any maps that could be depended upon, or Road-books, by which the distances of places could be made out with any certainty. But in the present state of these things, Antiquaries seem without excuse, who continue to use the same loose and vague mode of expression. The numbers in the Itinerary are certainly not so entirely corrupted as they are generally thought to be; and seem capable of very reasonable corrections from various readings and other sources, where they are found to be so.

This Writer must have mistaken my meaning, when he says I can only take in *Regnum per saltum*. I did not say that it was in the line with *Calleva*, *Anderesia*, *Miba*, &c. That I consider as the second line of the Towns of Ravennas. In the first line the concluding Town is *Ravimago Regentium*, or the *Regnum* of the Itinerary, and it is connected with *Venta Velgarum* by *Armis* and *Ardaneon*, two of the new barbarous names imposed upon some of the Towns between them. And I consider *Ravimago* as concluding this line from the name of the following town being *Leucomago*, which may be very justly looked upon as a corruption of *Leucaro*, from its connection with *Venta Silurum* and *Isca Augusta*, and that consequently the second line commenced in South Wales.

I should be very glad to see some of this gentleman's reasons for thinking that the Romans had no walled towns before the latter ages of the Empire. The idea is new to me, but I am not inclined to dispute it on that account. I am, and have long been persuaded, that the supposition of the Towns mentioned by Antoninus being all stations, or military posts, has no good foundation. They were mere Towns, in nothing different from our present Towns, either as to situation, or any other circumstance. And it appears probable that they were not fortified, because they had many of them camps attached to them, or at no great distance from them. T. R.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 21.

FROM my business in the care and valuation of a great extent of landed property, the following observations have occurred; and being rather an old and occasional Correspondent,

spondent, induces me to write to you on the subject.

From the introduction and improved practice of turnip and seed husbandry, the value of cold clay land is become of far less consequence compared to dry creach lands than heretofore; and if we take in the increased price of labour and taxes, the cold stiff clays can now scarcely be kept in cultivation at all with any expectation of profit to the farmer. This circumstance may, on the first blush of the thing, appear a misfortune to the country; on the contrary, in my opinion it will be not only a lasting benefit, but the means of the very salvation of the kingdom, because in this very soil the sturdy oak is found to thrive and come to perfection best of all, and, of course, daily points itself out as most fit to plant the materials of our wooden walls.

Therefore, as these resources from individuals should not be trusted to alone, which is exemplified by so few wooded estates now existing of ship-building timber, I wish to throw out a hint that it would be well worth the attention of Government to purchase, as occasion occurs, property of that description, either planted, or to plant, to hold as certain and steady resources for the Navy.

One instance to shew the alteration in the comparative value I will mention. A lordship in Lincolnshire was inclosed about 45 years ago; the creach or turnip land therein was then valued at 14s. per acre for annual rent, and the clay at 18s.; and at this present time the former is selling in fee at 90l. per acre, and the latter at 30l.

Yours, &c.

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MR. URBAN,

Cheltenham,

23d October, 1808.

MUCH as I am a lover of Musick, still I think every kind relating to the Church ought, if not sacred, at least to be conducted with some sort of propriety. It is very singular that the *Chimes* in many *Country Churches* play what is called "*Foot's Minuet*;" some indeed in London play the 104th Psalm: that tune is, no doubt, very proper on Sundays, and I was much pleased in hearing the Chimes in one of the City Churches, upon a week day, playing "Life let us cherish" (by Mozart); it is, I think, one of the best that could be com-

posed for the occasion: but to hear Church Chimes play a *Dance*, fit only for the amusement of children, is truly ridiculous. The following humorous occurrence took place at a village in the North of England, where the Church Chimes play the tune I have first alluded to. A young girl had been persuaded by her friends to marry an old man for the sake of his property: the good man shortly afterwards died; the *disconsolate* widow, as is usual in that part of the country, followed the corpse to the ground; and just as the funeral service finished, the church clock struck, and the Chimes played the usual tune of *Foot's Minuet*, "*li tol derol*," to the great divertizement of several of the merry mourners. I was lately at the village of Presbury, near Cheltenham, and heard a most excellent sermon from the Rev. Doctor of that village upon the Sacrament, which was administered there on that day; but, to my surprise, in the evening, the Church Chimes played the usual tune of *Foot's Minuet*. Some friends of mine upon the same morning attended divine service at the parish church of *Cheltenham*, when the Sacrament was also administered; but no sermon was preached there that time, on account, it was said, of the administration of the Sacrament taking up a *little more* of the Clergyman's time than usual. Surely this is a very singular omission; for it is the time of all others more eligible a discourse should be given, to induce the good Christian to be a partaker of so solemn a part of his Religion.

I understand the church there is very much crowded; there is not sufficient accommodation for the inhabitants and the visitors to the Wells in the season; and it is very much to be wished a chapel of ease was erected there for the benefit of the numerous nobility and gentry visiting that place. (There are now fifty houses in building at Cheltenham, besides the number very lately erected there.)

The Dissenters, taking advantage of the circumstance I have last mentioned, are now erecting a Meeting capable of holding one thousand persons: consequently, those who cannot be accommodated at church, will be induced to go to the meeting, and it is by these means they soon become proselites to their opinions. MENTOR.

1. Letters

1. *Letters from a late eminent Prelate to one of his Friends. The Second Edition. Cadell and Davies. 1809. 8vo. 510 pages.*

"Entry on a blank page in the first of five port-folios, containing the originals of the following Letters:

"These Letters give so true a picture of the Writer's character, and are, besides, so worthy of him in all respects (I mean, if the Reader can forgive the playfulness of his wit in some instances, and the partiality of his friendship in many more), that, in honour of his memory, I would have them published after my death, and the profits arising from the sale of them applied to the benefit of the Worcester Infirmary. R. WORCESTER.

"January 18th, 1793."

THIS is a very interesting and entertaining publication; including the unreserved correspondence, for nearly thirty years, of two of the most distinguished Prelates of the eighteenth century, of whom the Survivor has very recently closed his venerable career, leaving the present volume as a legacy to the publick, and the emoluments of it (which we hope will be not inconsiderable) to that laudable Institution the Worcester Infirmary.

The objections which have, in some cases been urged against the appearance of posthumous works, and particularly of private correspondence, would here be wholly misapplied; the present collection having been maturely digested by Bp. Hurd, and the first edition, in quarto, actually printed under his own immediate inspection.

The date of the earliest letter is June 1, 1748; of the latest, 1776; and through the whole series the characters of the two eminent Writers are distinctly and prominently developed; and their inviolable friendship is equally honourable to both.

The learned labours of Bp. Warburton and his able Coadjutor have been long before the publick; but the secret springs which actuated them were till now not generally apprehended. In the fullest confidence, Dr. Warburton here unbosoms the secret motives of many of the most material events both of his private and his literary life; and appears to much advantage, in the independence of mind he on all occasions shews respecting his own personal interest, or prospect of advancement; contrasted

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with the zeal he demonstrated whenever he could assist his friend Mr. Hurd; which he never omitted, when the opportunity for it occurred. The consciousness of his colossal strength in Literature, in which he might be said "to bestride the narrow world," is evident on all occasions; and has led him very frequently into sarcastic reflections on names of high renown.

The mild discretion of Dr. Hurd, on the contrary, whilst in some cases he smoothed the asperities of his Patron, in others compelled him, by gentle and almost imperceptible degrees, to relinquish projected hostilities, is perfectly characteristic.

The first offer of friendship, on the part of Dr. Warburton, arose from the perusal of Mr. Hurd's publication of "Horace's Art of Poetry."

Some detached extracts shall be given; which, to those who are versed in the literary history of the period, will need no comment.

In a Letter highly complimentary to Dr. Bentley, whom he calls "a great and much injured man," he says,

1749, Aug. 15. "I will just tell you what Mr. Pope told me, who had been let into the secret, concerning the Oxford performance. That Boyle wrote only the narrative of what passed between him and the Bookseller, which too was corrected for him; that Friend, the Master of Westminster, and Atterbury, wrote the body of the criticisms; and that Dr. King of the Commons wrote the droll argument to prove Dr. Bentley was not the author of the Dissertation on Phalaris, and the Index. And a powerful cabal gave it a surprising run."

Sept. 23. "The Oxford man you mention, who writ something about Shakespear, and would write about Jonson, is a pert dunce, the most troublesome sort of vermin in all Parnassus."

Dec. 23. "I have just read the most silly and knavish book I ever saw; one Lauder on Milton's Imitations. An observation at the bottom of 44 and the top of 45, proves him either the one or the other with a vengeance. If there are those things in Macsenius, why did he not produce them? They are of more weight to prove his charge than all he says besides. If they are not, he is a knave. I think he has produced about half a dozen particular thoughts that look like imitations. But the matter of imitation is a thing very little understood. However, in one view the book does not displease me. It is likely enough to mortify all the silly adorers of Milton, who deserve to be laughed at."

"Feb. 10, 1749-50. It gives me great pleasure

pleasure to understand you was the author of that fine Pamphlet which has now made that egregious coxcomb's foolish book no more spoken of. It shall remain a secret with me. But it was spoken of publicly at Bath (and I believe with a design that I should know it), by a gentleman of St. John's."

Feb. 24. "Browne (the Pipe-of-Tobacco Browne) wrote a lampoon on lord Granville, called "The Fire-side." To add the more poignancy to his satire, he, in the wantonness of his spleen, conceived a design that Upton should write notes upon it. He knew him to be dull enough not to see the drift of the lampoon, and vain enough to think himself honoured by the request; so he got him to his chambers, and persuaded him to write what indeed he himself in part dictated to him. In this condition the lampoon was printed, and then Browne told all his acquaintance the joke."

1750. Nov. 23. "I have read over the *Academic* twice, with great pleasure. It is an admirable thing, and full of delicate and fine-turned railery. The author was cruel to turn it out and expose it, like an orphan, to the care of a parish nurse, a sleepy printer, who had like to have overlaid it."

1751. Sept. 22. "Our friend Browne is now on a visit (on invitation) at Mr. George Lyttelton's. It is about 250 miles from him, and he is accompanied by his friend Dr. Law as far as Litchfield; who takes this opportunity to visit his friend the Bp. of Litchfield and Coventry. Which will prove the better Patron, the Layman or the Archpriest, for an even wager? And you shall choose your side. I think they might as well have gone to Hell (I mean the Classical Hell) to consult Tiresias in the ways of thriving. God help them; for they are a couple of helpless creatures in the ways of this world; and nothing to bear their charges but a little honesty, which, like Don Quixote's Chivalry, will pass current in never an inn between Carlisle and London."

Nov. 18. "The Bishop of Clogher, or some such *heathenish* name, in Ireland, has just published a book. It is made up out of the rubbish of old Heresies; of a much ranker cast than common Arianism. Jesus Christ is Michael; and the Holy Ghost, Gabriel, &c. This might be Heresy in an English Bishop; but in an Irish, 'tis only a blunder."

1752. Jan. 2. "Pray do you know Byrom's character? or have you seen his two Epistles, one a year or two ago on occasion of Sherlock's book of Prophecies, and the other just now, on Enthusiasm? He is certainly a man of genius, plunged deep into the rankest fanaticism. His poetical Epistles shew him both; which, were it not for some unaccountable negli-

gences in his verse and language, would shew us that he has hit upon the right style for familiar didactic Epistles in verse. He is very libellous upon me; but I forgive him heartily, for he is not malevolent, but mad."

July 18. "You talk of Jackson's Chronology; on which occasion you quote a line of Mr. Pope, which he would have envied you the application of; and would certainly have drawn a new character of a *diving Antiquarian*, for the pleasure of applying this line to him. As for Jackson, you would hardly think (after what had passed between us) that all his account of the Mysteries should be one entire theft from me, a transcript of my account, without one word of acknowledgment: for which I shall make him all due acknowledgments in a note. The wretch has spent his days in the Republic of Letters, just as your vagabonds do in the streets of London, in one unvaried course of *begging, railing, and stealing*."

Dec. 15. "Your good wishes for me are very kind: and your sense of the times, much juster than you yourself imagine. Should I tell you my usage through life, and yet my acquaintance in the great world has been only with those of whom the publick has spoke highest, I should astonish you. The small specimen I gave you was but a paltry one, in comparison. You shall know the whole, one day or other: for I should be sorry to go out of the world, and leave you in it, ignorant of this part of my history. And yet, I will assure you, I deserved other usage; as one of your penetration will the easier credit from this circumstance, that though several of the actors, or rather no actors, of course know several parts, yet the whole of this curious history is unknown to all mankind but myself; and I could wish, but for the reason above, that I myself could forget it. At the same time I am sensible enough how much what we call *chance* governs in the affairs of the world; that is, things falling out besides the intention of the actors; and therefore sufferers are generally apt to ascribe more to injustice than they ought."

1753. April 5. "I should be sorry that a newspaper should tell you, before I can do it, of Lord Chancellor's favour to me; which receives its value from the very polite manner of doing it. Last Sunday he sent me a message, with the offer of a prebend of Gloucester, as a mark of his regard, and wishes that it had been better. I desired Mr. Charles Yorke to tell him, that no favour from such a hand could be unacceptable. He said, he always had it in his intention; though he said no more of his design, than I did of any expectation or desire."—"In two or three days I shall set out either for Prior-Park, or Gloucester."

ceder. Don't you laugh when I mention Gloucester? Birch introduced the directions he gave me about taking possession, &c. not amiss. He said, it was so long since I had any preferment, that I must have forgot all the formalities of the law. There was another thing he did not dream of—that it is so long since I had occasion to enquire about the formalities, that I am become very indifferent to the things themselves."

1753. "The report you speak of is partly false, with a mixture of truth; and is a thing that touches me so little, that I never mentioned it to any of my friends who did not chance to ask about it. I have no secrets that I would have such to you. I would have it so to others, merely because it is an impertinent thing, that concerns nobody; and its being in common report, which nobody gives credit to, covers the secret the better, instead of divulging it. The simple fact is only this; that not long since, the Duke of Newcastle sent word, by a noble person, to Mr. Allen, that he had a purpose of asking the King for the Deanery of Bristol for me, if it should become vacant while he is in credit, as a thing which, he supposed, would not be unacceptable to us, on account of its neighbourhood to this place. And now, my dearest friend, you have the whole secret: and a very foolish one it is. If it comes, as Falstaff says of Honour, it comes unlooked for, and there's an end. But he had a good chance, because he did not deserve what he was so indifferent about. What my chance is by this scale, I leave to be adjusted between my friends and enemies."

1754. June 27. "On Monday last Sir Edward Littleton was so good to come and stay two days with me. He is a very amiable young gentleman. He has very good sense; and appears to have strong impressions of virtue and honour. The latter endowments were no other than I expected from a pupil of yours. He has a perfect sense of his obligations to you. But, my good friend, what is the serving a single person, when you have talents to serve the world? A word to the wise. Remember for what Nature formed you, and your profession requires of you, Remember your great scheme."

(To be continued.)

2. *Poems by the Rev. James Hurdis, D. D. late Fellow of Magdalen College, and Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford: Three Volumes, 12mo. pp. 223, 199, 203. Oxford; at the University Press, for J. Parker; Rivington, Longman, &c. London; 1808. Published by Subscription.*

This complete edition of the poetical works of the late truly ingenious

Dr. Hurdis is, we find, published for the benefit of that gentleman's sisters; and the care apparent in its production redounds greatly to the credit of Mr. Hayley, the anonymous editor. The List of Subscribers fills 31 crowded pages; at the head of which we rejoice to see THE QUEEN OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, to whom the Work is briefly dedicated. A succinct account of the author, and a sweetly pathetic Elegy to his memory, signed with the initials P. H. are, very properly, prefixed to the first volume.

Vol. I. contains "The Village Curate," first published in 1788, and "Adriano, or the First of June," printed in 1790. Vol. II. presents us with "Sir Thomas More," an interesting tragedy, written in 1791; and "The Bouquet," a short collection of light pieces, composed at different times. Vol. III. exhibits "Tears of Affection," a poem occasioned by the lingering regret still experienced from the death of a favourite sister, and "The favourite Village," published in 1800. We need not, we trust, expatiate on the merits of these elegant productions: individually, they have all been more or less admired; collectively, they cannot fail to ensure permanent popularity.

Besides these beautiful pieces, Dr. Hurdis wrote, at intervals, the following; viz. "Panthea, Elmor and Ophelia," and "The Orphan Twins;" "A Critical Dissertation on the true Meaning of the Hebrew Word חֵן, found in Genesis i. 21;" some "Select Critical Remarks upon the English Version of the first Ten Chapters of Genesis;" "Cursory Remarks upon the Arrangement of the Plays of Shakespear, occasioned by reading Mr. Malone's Essay on the chronological Order of those celebrated Pieces;" and, in 1800, his "Twelve Dissertations on the Nature and Occasion of Psalm and Prophecy." He was born at Bishopstone, in the county of Sussex, in 1763; and died at Buckland, in Berkshire, at the close of 1801, in his 38th year, at the house of the Rev. John Rathbone, D. D.

A small marble tablet is erected to his memory by his four sisters, with the following Epitaph, by the present amiable Editor:

"HURDIS! ingenuous Poet and Divine!
A tender sanctity of thought was thine;

T

To see no better a tomb could prove
 As a monument to his name and fame.
 For he is who shall be remembered
 The shining martyr of the mortal race.
 No more to all that multitudes are known
 Whose love and faith could surpass thine
 In the world to come and in the land.

3. *Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books.* By the Rev. William Beloe, Translator of Herodotus, &c. Vol. III. 8vo, pp. 412.

The two former volumes of this valuable addition to Bibliography were fully noticed in our vol. LXXVII. pp. 837, 838; and a Third is now presented to the Publick under the sanction of the most gratifying and propitious auspices—the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the cordial assistance of the Bishop of Ely (Dr. Dampier), Earl Spencer, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Burney; to each of whom an elegant and grateful paragraph in the Preface is assigned.

To common readers, I apprehend, this present volume may not be particularly interesting. There are some things in it, I trust, that may however be generally entertaining; but I am aware, that the Bibliographer and curious Collector may be best satisfied with this, which is the prospect of the room to be hereafter continued, and for which I have prepared copious materials. But that readers of every denomination may have an idea of what they have to expect from the two volumes which I am preparing in succession to this, I wish them to understand here, without entering into any specific arrangement, they will find

An Account of some of the Greek Books printed at Venice and at Rome, by Calliergus.

The first Books printed at Paris, by Egilius Gormontus.

Greek Books by Colinaeus.

Books printed at Eton College.

Books printed under the Patronage of Louis XIV.

Miscellaneous Anecdotes of early printed Books.

Early English Literature.

Old English Poetry.

French Literature.

General Miscellaneous Anecdotes.

I conclude this Preface, as I did the former, with entreating those who may possess literary rarities, or who may chance to know where such things are deposited, to oblige me with the loan of them, or to inform me where I may have access to them. As to my former Preface, it leads to the recollection, that although it gave general satisfaction to my friends, as they knew it to relate a plain and unvarnished

tale, there were some who imputed to me what I never felt, the personal vanity of an egotist, eager to speak of myself, and artfully laying plans for future distinction and benefit. My friends already know, that I had no such feelings; and they who are not my friends will exit perhaps to learn, that if such were my motives, they have not succeeded.

"I trust, however, yet to be able to proceed in my literary pursuits, to promote the welfare of learning; and when I do retire from the world, to be followed by the esteem of the wise and good."

The first article in the third volume, an "Account of the earlier Bibles," is highly interesting; and is followed by a particular description of many rare and valuable articles; particularly the earliest edition of the New Testament in Latin, possessed by Bp. Dampier; and of a Polish Bible, which De Bure represents as one of the scarcest books in the world; and of which we here learn, that

"The expence of printing it, which was defrayed by Prince Radziwil, Palatine of Volna, amounted to 10,000 golden crowns. It was entirely superintended by the leaders of the Sopolians, among whom was the celebrated Michael Serretus. De Bure observes, that only two copies were known, one in the Imperial Library at Vienna, and the other in the Royal Library of Paris. Earl Spencer has, however, a beautiful copy, for which I have heard he gave 100*l*. The Bishop of Rochester's wants, I believe, a leaf. The title is in the Polish language, which De Bure was not able to translate, as the copy at Paris had no title, and several leaves at the beginning were torn out."

The account of Edward the Sixth's Catechism, published by Dean Nowell, is illustrated by a well-digested description.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous Biblical," the Complutensian Polyglott, and many other valuable Works, are enumerated, with the names of Collectors who possess them.

A very rare book, under the title of "A necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christen man, set furthe by the kynges maiestie of Englande, &c." is given, from a copy in Ston College Library.

The history of Tindal's "New Testament" is thus illustrated:

"In p. 320 of my second volume, I have erroneously asserted that the 'New Testament' by Tindal, purchased of Dr. Combe by the British Museum, of the

* Dr. Dampier, now Bishop of Ely.

date

date of 1534, was the first edition. I have since discovered, that the first edition was printed in 1526. The only copy known was bought by Dr. Gifford, and given by him to the Baptist Library at Bristol. There were two or three other editions, it seems, before that of 1534. Of this last edition is that most curious and beautiful copy now in the Cracherode Collection, which, beyond a doubt, belonged to Anne Boleyn, and has her name ANNA REGINA ANGLIA inscribed on the three outward edges of the leaves.

"I have employed an intelligent friend to examine the copy of the first edition of Tindal's Testament in the Baptists' Library at Bristol, where by the way are to be found many scarce and valuable books, with several curious articles collected by their Missionaries in the East Indies. By his assistance I am enabled to give the following description of it.

"It is in duodecimo, and is lettered on the back, 'New Testament, by Tyndal, first edition 1526.' It has no title-page. There is a portrait pasted to the first leaf, with G. Vertue ad vivum delin. 1738, & sculpsit 1752. Underneath the print is this inscription:

Hob Maister John Murray of Sacomb,
The works of old Time to collect was his
pride,

Till Oblivion dreaded his care;
Regardless of friends intestate he dy'd,
So the Rooks and the Crows were his heir.
So Quere, who was this John Murray?

"On the opposite leaf is a printed paper pasted, which says, that 'On Tuesday evening (13th of May 1760), at Mr. Langford's sale of Mr. Ames's books, a copy of the Translation of the New Testament by Tindal, and supposed to be the only one remaining which escaped the flames, was sold for fourteen guineas and a half. This very book was picked up by one of the late Lord Oxford's Collectors (John Murray written in the margin), and was esteemed so valuable, a purchase by his Lordship, that he settled 20l. a-year for life upon the person who procured it. His Lordship's library being afterwards purchased by Mr. Osborne, of Gray's Inn, he marked it at 15s.; for which price Mr. Ames bought it. This translation was finished in the reign of Henry the Eighth, an. 1526; and the whole impression, as supposed (this copy excepted), was purchased by Tonstall Bp. of London, and burnt at St. Paul's Cross that year.'

"On the other side of the leaf in MS. is this:

"N. B. This choice book was purchased at Mr. Langford's sale, 13th May, 1760, by me John White; and on the 15th day of May, 1776, I sold it to the Rev. Dr. Gifford for 20 guineas, the price at first paid for it by the late Lord Oxford. This is signed John White,

"Dr. Gifford, it is well known, was Assistant Librarian at the British Museum, and I believe a Baptist. He left his library to the use of the Baptist Society at Bristol. He is said to have been a lively and much admired preacher; of whom it might have been said, as it was of one of the early Reformers, *Vividus cultus, vividi oculi, vivide manus, denique omnia vividi*. He died in 1784. This by the way.

"Then follows a print of the Earl of Oxford, formerly the owner of the book, who died in 1741.

"At the end of the book is the following note in MS. by J. Ames:

"This singular English Translation of the New Testament appears perfect to a person understanding printing, although it bears no date, which many books about that time wanted also, the subject at that time so dangerous to meddle with. Recourse may be had to history to know the person who, the time when, and the place where it was done. First, the person is generally supposed to be William Tindal from many writers, and his own other writings, as his Pentateuque, or five Books of Moses, printed 1530, at different presses. See Fox's Book of his Acts and Monuments for the burning of it, pp. 549 and 990 of his Book of Martyrs; and also in my History of English Printing, p. 490. And be sure observe the last paragraph to the Reader in this same book. This edition was thought to be so effectually destroyed, that till late no one was found; until Harley Earl of Oxford, a great lover of scarce books, employed one John Murry, a person of some taste, who by accident found this. The Earl was so rejoiced at it, that he forthwith settled an annuity on him, so long as he lived, of 20l. a-year, which was paid him to his decease (which was in 1748.). Myself, among others, having heard the story of such an edition of the N. Testament when I was about my History of Printing, I went among the most noted Libraries, and met with this in the Harleian Library, but never saw another.

"The place where printed is generally supposed to be Antwerp, where persons in those days had the press, and greater liberties than in their own countries. When Lord Oxford's books were sold to Tho. Osborne for 13,000l. this book among the rest went with them to him; and was represented by his Catalogue-maker as some Dutch edition of the N. Testament. See his Catalogue, vol. I. p. 25. No. 420, anno 1743.

"The manner in which this book is done, shows it very early, as the illuminating of the great or initial letters, early used in the finest of our old MSS. when they had a set of men, called *Illuminators*, for such purposes: besides the marginal notes from one with the pen, which were afterwards printed,

printed, show it prior to others that were printed with them. The person who did it *shew* a fine free hand scarce now to be exceeded. These considerations put together incline me to subscribe to this being the first printed edition of the English N. Testament. J. Ames.

"Underneath this is written—

"And what puts it out of all doubt that it is prior to all other editions are his own words in the second page of his address to the Reader.

A. Gifford, Sept. 11, 1776."

"The address "to the Reader," alluded to here and by Mr. Ames, is at the conclusion of the book. It is to this effect:

"Them that are learned christenly, I beseeche for as moche as I am sure and my conscience beareth me recorde, that of a pure entent, singilly and faythfully I have interpreted itt (the Gospel) as farre forth as God gave me the gyfte of knowledge and understandyng, so that the rudeness of the worke now at the *first tyme* offende them not: but that, they consyder howe that I had no man to counterfet, neither was holpe with englyshe of any that had interpreted the same, or soche lyke thinge in the Scripture before tyme," &c.

"After this follow 'the errours committed in the prentyng'."

All the works of Tindal are exceedingly scarce; and three of them are here described; his "Translation of Part of the Gospel of St. Matthew;" "The Parable of the wycked Mammon;" and "The Obedyence of a Chrysten Man."

Under the title "Theological," a remarkable Polyglott Psalter is introduced, dated "Genoa, cal. Aug. 1516."

"Impressit miro ingenio Petrus Paulus Porrus, genue in ædibus Nicolai Justiniani Pauli, presidente respub. genuensi pro Serenissimo Francor' Rege, prestanti viro Octaviano Fulgoso, anno christiani salutis millesimo quingentesimo sextodecimo, mense VIII^{bris}."

A Translation also of the New Testament into Latin verse. Lond. 1604.

"This very uncommon book was the production of John Bridges, Bishop of Oxford: concerning whom, though he was a learned man, and author of various publications, our information is exceedingly scanty. Wood is satisfied with saying, that the Bodleian and Oxford Catalogues mention many of his works.

"The labour of translating the whole of the Testament into Latin Hexameters may be easily conceived."

"In a very curious book, 'God's Plea for Nineveh; or, London's Precedent for Mercy. Delivered in certain Sermons

within the City of London. By Thomas Reeve, B. in Dixinity; Lendou, 1657; there is discoverable a great strength of mind and powers of imagination, though clouded and disfigured by a very quaint style and unaccountable phraseology."

"*Erastus Senior*, a most rare tract, is a violent attack upon the Protestants; endeavouring to prove, that our Church can have no Bishops; that any act of ordination is consequently sacrilege; and that not being catholic, we can have no chance or hope of salvation."

The last-mentioned subject leads to the mention of "a pamphlet which was artfully and eagerly circulated by the Papists at the time of Cranmer's death; 'All the Submissions and Recantations of Thomas Cranmer, late Archebysshop of Canterbury, &c. Lond. 1556,' a small quarto belonging to Mr. Todd."

"The Churches Lamentation for the Losse of the Godly," is a remarkable Sermon on the death of John Lord Harrington of Exton, 1614; in the collection of Mr. G. Isted.

"A Guide to Grandivry Men, divided into two Books.

"In the first, is the author's best advice to them what to doe, before they bring in a *Billa vera* in cases of *Witchcraft*, with a *Christian* Direction to such as are too much giuen vp, on every crosse, to thinke themselves bewitched.

"In the second, is a Treatise touching Witches good and bad, how they may bee knowne, ejected and complemned, with many particulars tending thereunto."

"Chrysmeson, a Golden Mean," by Benjamin Spenser, is an uncommon book, which belongs to Mr. Meen; and "has a curious engraved frontispiece, which at the top represents the inside of a church, a congregation, preacher, &c. &c. At the bottom are a number of human figures of the various sects of Brownists, Papists, Jesuits, Levellers, Seekers, Quakers, &c."

A quarto volume, possessed by Mr. Meen, contains Thirteen "Wedding Sermons," "every one of which, from some cause or other, the whimsicality of the title, the phraseology, or the matter, is an object of curiosity." These are all particularized.

"The Historic, Life, and Miracles, Extasies and Revelations, of the Blessed Virgin Sister Joane of the Crosse, of the third Order of our holy Father S. Francis," is "not introduced with any idea of its being either scarce or valuable,

valuable, but from its extraordinary whimsicality."

"Alexandrian Manuscript."

"Ten copies only of the Alexandrian Manuscript of the Greek Testament in the British Museum were printed upon vellum. They were subscribed for by the following individuals:

"His Majesty, Duke of Grafton, Lord Sandys, Mr. Peachy, Mr. Burrell, Rev. Mr. Cracherode, Rev. Mr. Rose, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Nicolls (Q. Nicol), Rev. Dr. Lort.

"Dr. Lort's copy was purchased by the Bishop of Rochester. Mr. Jackson's copy was sold by auction at Leigh and Sotheby's rooms."

Of the TEN vellum copies of this curious work, only SEVEN (including His Majesty's copy) were printed for sale. An EIGHTH copy was printed for Dr. Woide. A NINTH, by permission, for Dr. Lort, on vellum of a different sort and a larger size, provided by himself; and the TENTH copy was in like manner printed by Mr. John Nichols for his own Library, where it still remains.

It might be mentioned also that not more than 25 copies were printed on a fine writing Royal paper.

(To be continued.)

4. *The Family Picture, or Domestic Education; a Poetic Epistle from a Country Gentleman to his College Friend, the Bishop of ****.* 12mo. pp. 67. 3s. 6d. Cradock and Joy, Ave Maria Lane. 1808.

This Poem resembles the Epistles of Horace in two points—its style and its satire. The objects of the satire are, for the most part, those of either sex, whose morality has been ruined or is endangered at public schools! and in this Epistle, the preference is decidedly given to private education. On this subject there always has, and always, we believe, will be, a variance of sentiment and conduct, among those whose concern is the education of children. We leave the question, therefore, as we found it.

As to the style of the Poem, we have already intimated, that it is, in general, *Horatian*; or, that it flows in the free epistolary strain. But let the author speak for himself. "Some apology (says he) should perhaps be made for a few lines of rather a careless texture. But the *Sermo Pedestris* of the Epistle will be recollected: and such negligence may give an agreeable relief to the more polished parts of a composition."

Of the more finished passages to which the familiarities of the Epistle "may give an agreeable relief," the following is a fair specimen; except the first two lines of "*careless texture*."

"All then, to folly train'd, but waste their lives; [wives.

All—manufactur'd for aught else but Far other—meriting far higher praise, The polish'd harlots shone in antient days! School'd in Philosophy, inform'd with taste,

They bore to pleasure's arms perceptions chaste;

The glowing sense of elegance refin'd, And all the attractions of the enlighten'd mind.

Such were the Aspasias, when to young delight

Some Aristippus vow'd the festal rite; With rose-buds circling his ambrosial bowl, And mingling dalliance with the flow of soul. Crown'd are their lustrous brows with myrtle wreaths;

His purple vest celestial odour breathes; Their couches high, with golden Asphodel And fragrant showers of snow-white violets swell;

The mistress of the feast a kindling glance Flings from arch eyes, where wit and rapture dance.

Now with soft touch, the tone of fond desire; Now Mirth's light airs elicits from her lyre, And, her voice mixing with the dulcet strings, [wings,

Bids her own Cupids wave the applaudive * * * * *

And, as calm Evening bade its cloud repose

High o'er the dale, where pastoral echoes She view'd along the tree, the lucid rill, Each gradual tint, and all the gilded hill. 'Twas then, unveil'd, voluptuous beauty glow'd;

Her amber locks in full luxuriance flow'd; Her azure eyes with softer radiance play'd, And her dark eyebrows arch'd a lovelier shade;

And, sweetly eloquent, divinely clear, Her more entrancing accents met the ear: Till now pale hyacinths from many a bower Shed the last incense of the evening hour, And, far off, the night-warbler's amorous tale

Was heard, embosom'd in the fading vale, And twilight, fanning the delicious air, Dropp'd its dim curtains o'er the enamour'd fair."

There are too many fine women, we fear, in this country, who may see, if they please, their own features in this portrait of the Grecian courtesan.

5. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Worshipful the Aldermen, the Common Council of the City of London, and the City Officers, on Sunday the 10th of January, 1808, being the Day appointed for administering the Holy Communion to the Members of the Corporation. By the Rev. C. J. Baines, M. A. Chaplain to the Lord Mayor.*

An excellent comment on 1 Cor. ix. 26—31. But, after the copious specimen we have given of the animated language of Mr. Baines, in vol. LXXVIII. p. 335, one short extract may suffice:

"When some among you look back on the corresponding period of the last year, and reflect that many who then joined with you in this holy communion have gone to the grave, where all things are forgotten, and you, by the blessing of a superintending Power, are still spared; the ceremony of this day will surely call upon you, in the strongest manner, once more to offer your praises to an Almighty God for all the blessings he has vouchsafed to bestow on you, through the merits of one common Saviour; and if I urge that this service is imperative upon us all, shall I step beyond the duty of a minister of Jesus Christ? No: for, perhaps, before another year commences, I may be summoned to my dread account, my spirit to the God who gave it."

6. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Lord Mayor, the Judges, the Aldermen, the Serjeants at Law, the Sheriffs, and the City Officers, on Sunday the 8th of May, 1808, being the first Sunday in Easter Term. By the Rev. C. J. Baines.*

From Job xiv. 14. the doctrine of a future state, the belief of which was "the darling doctrine of Philosophy, the inspiring hope of good men, the dreaded apprehension of wicked men," is ably inculcated; and the prevalence of Suicide (with its usual precursors, Gaming, Drinking, or Jealousy) very forcibly exposed and deprecated.

7. *A Sermon, &c. at St. Paul's, by Mr. Baines, on June 19, the first Sunday in Trinity Term, 1808.*

After elucidating, from Matth. xxii. 41—43, the doctrine of the Divinity of Christ, the Preacher thus adverts to a temporary subject (LXXVIII. 455.):

"Addressing myself to such an enlightened auditory, I scarcely need mention that much coarse invective has been re-

cently resorted to in speaking of the proceedings which those who wished well to the Church Establishment were, I may say, condemned in their own defence to adopt, in order to preserve its consistency, and to carry into execution too against a notable Delinquent. Had it been an open Enemy that had done us this dishonour, I should not have conceived it any part of my duty to have noticed the attack; but when it springs from one who went out with us, but whose conduct has sadly proved that he is not of us, and who has to the very last of our bread, and partook of the emoluments of that Church which he now thinks proper to stigmatize as intolerant, it is surely incumbent upon some one to step forward, and prove that the allegation is only the offspring of a heated, deluded, and infatuated mind."

"My brethren, let us of the Established Church, as we know and feel that there is none other name under Heaven given to man, whereby he may receive salvation, but only the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, beseech Almighty God to keep us steadfast in this faith, that we may not be moved to and fro by every wind of doctrine, but with well-doing put to silence the ignorance of foolish men."

8. *Mr. Baines's Sermon at St. Lawrence Jewry, Sept. 29, 1808, before the Election of a Lord Mayor.*

This is the last official Sermon of the Civic Chaplain (see vol. LXXVIII. p. 141); and it is a task of some delicacy. From Josh. xxiv. 15. the Preacher takes occasion to demonstrate, that

"Religion will always tend to mollify and assuage the heats and animosities which are too apt to arise and predominate in large and populous Cities;" and to prove, "that it will draw forth and encourage those amenities which it is highly necessary he, whom you will this day choose to serve, should possess."

After an appropriate eulogium on the wisdom of "tempering justice with mercy," Mr. Baines adds:

"I have been induced to speak thus much from a sincere desire to point out to the successor in the Mayoralty one material virtue, which the present possessor of the Civic Chair has eminently evinced."

"Flattery is base in every situation; but from necessity it must appear in a more odious light; for I contend, that he is rather a Minister of Darkness than the Servant of Jesus Christ, who may be tempted to assert from this place that thing which he is aware is false at the moment he utters it. No temporal hopes should induce him to forget, that for every idle word he must

must answer hereafter, at the dread tribunal of his God; therefore I shall assert, in the face of this awful responsibility, that which I firmly believe, namely, that, during this year, the present Chief Magistrate has conducted himself as became your honour and his own independence; neither compromising the one, nor meanly, upon any occasion, conceding the other."

"In the present election, I am convinced you will select one, whose impartiality will induce him to listen patiently to the suggestions of others, and afterwards to determine in that manner which will best consist with the credit, the glory, and well-being of this opulent City. Upon your choice to-day much depends; and I have now only to offer up my fervent prayers to the Throne of Grace, that your voices may be given for one, who will, with his house, serve the Lord; and in all his adjudications remember, that he must put his trust in his God; that he may ever with fortitude repel the insinuations of the crafty and designing, and not suffer himself to halt between two opinions; but, by boldly reproofing Vice, and encouraging Virtue, shew himself worthy of the high dignity to which the suffrages of his fellow-citizens have called him, and the rank, estimation, and independence, which the Chief Magistrate of the first City of the British Empire ought always to maintain in the eyes of Foreign Nations."

9. *A Sermon on the Duties of Public Worship, preached at the Octagon Chapel, Bath, Dec. 11, 1808. By John Gardiner, D.D.*

The Sermon before us is a credit to its author. It is written with a clear knowledge of the subject, with great precision, and more than usual animation. Dr. Gardiner has arranged his arguments with care, and selected those which could not but forcibly strike his auditory. The whole discourse is at once an appeal to their understanding and their feelings. We select the first head as a specimen.

I. "A subject who is about to be admitted into the presence of his Sovereign, will inform himself of and carefully remember the appointed time, that he may not fail in punctuality to an engagement so interesting; and he will regulate his private affairs so that nothing may interfere with it. Also he will reflect seriously on the intended interview before-hand; excluding all other objects from his mind, he will weigh maturely the circumstances relating to it, that he may be duly prepared for the reception of a favour so distinguished in itself, and which may have consequences so important."

GENL. MAG. January, 1809.

"Now it will be admitted, that one great cause of the little effect produced by Religion on the minds and hearts of men is, their indisposition to profit by public worship. Some consider it as an obligation of a neutral kind, which may be dispensed with or fulfilled as inclination and convenience prompt. Others admit the propriety and utility of this duty in theory, but the practice of it does not maintain with them that dignity and consequence which it ought to have. They do not sufficiently reflect on the object to whom they are bound to present their homage; their inclination for prayer is not excited and regulated by a just idea of the majesty of that Being whom they are permitted to approach. If their minds were duly impressed with these sentiments, and their hearts adequately affected by them, would they not be scrupulously exact as to the time of resorting to 'the Temple of the Lord,' to engage in his service? Would they suffer any trifling impediment to retard them in the discharge of so honourable a duty? Would they not a little anticipate the fixed period of its commencement, rather than let any of its precious moments be lost through a protracted hour of sleep (occasioned perhaps by the preceding evening's dissipation), or any such frivolous excuse; or, if thus regardless of their own spiritual welfare, ought they by such negligence to run a risk of violating the laws of decorum, and disturbing others in their devotion who are more regular and punctual than themselves? More especially in a place like this, where the Throne of Grace is erected and opened to us, it concerns us, as far as we have at least our dearest, our temporal and eternal interests, to adopt such precautions as may enable us to approach it worthily. This we may do by meditating, on the morning of the Sabbath, on subjects of a religious nature; such as, the 'multitude of the mercy' of that God who, in bringing us out of 'darkness into his marvellous light,' hath afforded us means and opportunities to improve our natural gifts; who, though present every where, is so in an especial manner in his house, that he may confer on it an extraordinary degree of sanctity; and who invites us to resort to it, that he may communicate to us his blessings—absolution of our past sins, and strength to serve him more zealously in future: in a word, that he may establish our faith, and encourage our hope."

"However, are there none who, instead of entertaining previous reflections of this kind, 'come into the Temple of the Lord' totally absorbed in the affairs of this world, thinking and talking on pursuits of a different nature, in which they hope soon to engage; bringing with them, like the Pha-

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risees of old, 'their sheep and oxen,' their business and their pleasures? Instead of exclaiming with David, 'I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the house of the Lord,' such persons come into it with sorrow or reluctance, as if driven into a prison, where they are excluded for a time from their favourite employments. Never do they bestow a previous thought on the nature of that august Being, who vouchsafes to admit them to him notwithstanding their natural corruption and unworthiness; nor, on the motives which should induce them to 'seek his face;' nor on the duties which they have to perform in his presence. In preparing to worship the Deity, they forget to exclaim with the pious Jacob, 'Surely the Lord is in this house; this is none other but the house of God.' They imitate not the faithful Abraham, who left his incumbrances at the foot of the mountain, when he was about to offer a sacrifice to the Most High; they do not drive away all importunate thoughts, as he did the troublesome 'fowls' which came to interrupt him in his duty. But, if persons will not 'keep' or take heed to 'their foot,' on entering the house of God, as Solomon directs them, is it surprising that, when there, they 'should give him the sacrifice of fools,' instead of worshipping him with the reverence due to his holy name?"

The following are the remaining heads of the Discourse.

II. "A subject, on obtaining an audience of his Sovereign, will be attentive and circumspect as to his gesture or deportment, as well as to his language, that there may be nothing unbecoming or indiscreet in either.

III. "Suppose a subject to be admitted into the presence of his Sovereign, whenever the latter shall vouchsafe to accost him, he will listen with the most profound and respectful attention to every word which falls from his lips; he will endeavour to shew that he is not unworthy of the honour conferred on him, at least by the manner in which he receives it.

IV. "A subject, who shall have attended on his Sovereign with the requisite dispositions, will leave his presence studious or thoughtful, recollecting the manner in which he has conducted himself, as well as the reception he has met with; and the impressions made on him will not be instantly effaced."

The idea of being in the presence of a Sovereign is well supported with appropriate arguments, conveyed in elegant language, throughout the whole Sermon.

In a note, the worthy Preacher finds fault with his reverend brethren for preaching short sermons. When

we have attended the Octagon Chapel, we have been lucky enough to have been introduced into a part of the Building where was a good fire, and where we sat, stood, and kneeled, as warm, as snug, and as comfortable, as if we had been in Dr. Gardiner's drawing-room. We heard the prayers read with much devotion; and were afterwards edified by a sermon of more than twice the common length, which every auditor, we believe, wished, as we did, to have been longer. The congregation was numerous and respectable; and no sooner was the service over, than every one seemed loud and ardent, and we thought very justly, in the Preacher's praises. But we will beg leave to conduct our eloquent Divine from his own chapel to a large church, thinly attended, both cold and damp (for some such places of worship, with the following circumstances, may occasionally be met with); where he is mortified by hearing the prayers read with so much irreverence, or so little judgment, as to excite no devotion. When nearly one hour and an half have been spent in the Church service, and in singing (not, as is the case at the Octagon, to the praise and glory of God), we will suppose the Minister to address to his congregation, without feeling or energy, one of the best sermons of Horne, or Porteus, or Blair (whom the Doctor has so extravagantly commended, in his Essay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit), we believe he would think the time tedious, and probably feel some apprehensions, from two hours' confinement, about his health. Could the Clergy all preach with his elocution, we should be sorry to hear sermons restricted to the period he comprehends, a quarter of an hour, in the delivery; but, as such talents, unhappily, do not pervade the whole of the Priesthood, and as the Morning Service is considered generally too long; we are of opinion that brevity, in an indifferent Preacher, is rather to be applauded than censured: from such a speaker we would rather hear a Sermon of Ogden, than of Conybeare. It is a persuasion almost universally prevalent, that, were the Service reduced to half its length, and the Discourse which was to follow it well chosen, and gracefully delivered, even if protracted beyond 30 minutes, the

the Hierarchy would add a buttress to the building, which would preserve it from the effect produced by many of the attacks but too successfully made upon it. We give Dr. Gardiner credit for the best intention; but we draw a very different conclusion from his premises.

10. Testacea Britannica; or, Natural History of British Shells, Marine, Land, and Fresh Water; including the most minute; systematically arranged, and embellished with Figures. By George Montagu, F.L.S. 2 Vols. 4to. With an Appendix. White, Fleet-Street.

Colonel Montagu has just published his Appendix to the Conchology of Great Britain; comprising, together with recently discovered species, a Catalogue of nearly 600 indigenous shells. This cannot fail to be a high gratification to the lovers of that delightful Science. Among all the various productions of Nature, which offer themselves to the Naturalist, Shells claim a most conspicuous and decided preference; as they seem, by the elegance of their forms, the beauty of their colours, and their extreme durability, to be in a manner exclusively formed for the arrangement of a Cabinet. The Vegetable, by judicious pressure, and proper attention, may have the verdure of its foliage preserved, and in many instances even the delicate hues of its flowers; but the graceful ease of its habit, and mode of growth, are entirely destroyed, when confined between the leaves of a *Hortus siccus*. Birds, and other animals, by stuffing, are still farther removed from their appearance in a living state, and are more liable to injuries from time and accident: add to this the distress to a feeling mind, which arises from the consideration that the animal is in general sacrificed to increase the Cabinet of the Collector. What shall we say to the Entomologist, who impales an insect on a pin, or confines it in a box without food, in order that it may perish *without injury to its form*!

Col. M. has arranged his Shells according to the received System of Linnæus; except that he has introduced a new genus between *Mastra* and *Mya*. This he denominates *Ligula*; and he informs us, "it was the intention of the late Dr. Solander to have introduced it, as it partakes in

some measure of the nature of both, though differing from each." The British species are, *Lig. prismatica*, and *L. substriata* (two new and very rare species, taken by deep trawling on the coast of Devon); the *Mya prætenuis*; Pulteney's Catalogue. *Mya pubescens*; Pulteney (*M. declivis* Br. Zool. and Donovan). *Mya distorta* sp. nov. (vol. 1. p. 42, of this Work) and *Mastra Boysii*, both of this Work; and *M. compressa*, Pulteney's Catalogue; making together eight British species under this new genus. The generic character is, "Hinge, with a broad tooth in each valve projecting inwards; furnished with a pit, or cavity, for the reception of the connecting cartilage: in some species, a minute erect tooth." App. p. 23.

A more important deviation from the Linnæan System, is the removal of genus *Teredo* from the division of Univalves to that of Multivalves, next to *Pholas*. The generic character is, "two principal hemispheric valves, truncated and open at the end; and two small lanceolate accessory valves remote." It is to be remarked, that Linnæus, under the idea of a boring insect, has denominated the two latter, *maxillæ*; though it will appear, by our Author's observations, which we subjoin as a specimen of the Work, that the supposed perforation is effected by a solvent liquid.

"In our former account of this Shell. it will be observed, we had followed the example of greater Naturalists, by placing it amongst the more simple Univalve Shells. Recent opportunity, however, of more minutely investigating the subject, has clearly confirmed our former opinion; that, if it cannot strictly be placed among the *Pholades*, it must be removed into the division of *Multivalves*.

"The larger valves, which cover one end of the animal, are similar to those of some species of *Pholas*; and, though destitute of any accessory valve at the hinge, yet there appears a long tooth curved, as usually observed in Shells belonging to that genus: the accessory or auxiliary valves are placed at the *opposite end*; and in this particular only the *Teredo* claims a separate place. The four valves which are attached, and inseparably a part of the animal, constitute it a multivalve shell, without considering the *case*, or testaceous tube, formed by the animal for its better security in its cell, as an actual appendage*, which seems

* The *Mya Pholadia* forms itself a similar testaceous case in store.

wholly

wholly independent of the shell; being an exundation of the animal, concreted into papyraceous *laminae*, thickening by age."

"The animal is undoubtedly an *Ascidia*, and not a *Terebella*, as usually considered. It is perfectly smooth throughout, and destitute of any *tentacula*, or feelers, and not even the smallest appearance of *branchiae*; but is *hyaline*, and purely simple in structure externally, with two tubes, or syphons, at the smaller end, placed between two lanceolate testaceous valves.

"The tubes are similar to those of other testaceous *Ascidia*, fimbriated at their ends, and are nearly divided to their origin, at the junction of the auxiliary valves. These tubes are small, and capable of contracting within the valves, which are intended for closing the entrance to the cell at pleasure. Through these tubes the animal takes in water, and with it the *animalculæ*, on which it feeds, and, like other *Ascidia*, ejects the fluid again.

"The *Teredo* has no teeth, or hard substance, at the larger end, except the four shells which cover it; the opening resembles that of the *Ascidia* which inhabits the *Pholas* genus. As the laminated part of the tube is even with the surface of the timber perforated, the syphons of the animal may be observed to be exerted, when in its natural element in search of food, like other testaceous *Ascidia*; and, like them, the *powers* and *propensities* assigned for the purpose of destroying *material substances*, by some *solvent menstruum*, is equally evident: but with this difference, that the *T. navalis* is only destined for the reduction of ligneous matter; whereas the *Pholades*, and some others, are capable of reducing the calcareous stones. Whatever may be the means by which this great operation of Nature is effected, it is evidently performed by all with that part which is inclosed within the principal valves; and it is by the opposite or exterior end that they receive all their nutriment, by means of their syphons, the only part of these animals not absolutely imprisoned. It is therefore evident, that the destruction made by this, and all other testaceous Borers, is not for the purpose of food, and that the operation is effected by a *menstruum* similar to the gastric fluid."

"The discovery of a gigantic species of *Teredo* near Sumatra, with observations, by Everard Home, esq. (Phil. Trans. 1806) is extremely interesting, not only on account of its enormous testaceous tube (5 feet 4 inches), but that its habits prove, beyond a doubt, that the shell, as it is called, is not for the purpose of boring timber, or other compact bodies, exclusively, as this species inhabits the mud; and yet the *T. gigantea* is possessed of

very similar shells to those of our common species."

"We wish to induce an opinion, that the animal in question is nothing more than a testaceous *Ascidia*, formed, with shells, like those of a *Pholas*, for the protection of that part which is essential to the performance of a work Nature has assigned it; and which has been so unnaturally ascribed to so tender and fragile a substance as the shell. A little attention to the subject, by comparison, would at once convince us of the impossibility of sound Oak timber, with its strong fibres, being destroyed, either by cutting with its edge, or rasping or boring by its rugose shell: besides, as an additional proof, live shells are always observed to be covered with a fine olivaceous *epidermis*, which must have been destroyed by the friction of boring.

"The transparent cartilaginous membrane, which has been termed a *proboscis*, must be intended for a different purpose: but, for the anatomy of this animal, we refer to the able investigation of Mr. Home, in the Paper alluded to.

"In this Country there are not less than twelve species of testaceous *Ascidia*, which are perforators. All the *Pholades* perforate wood, calcareous and some other stones, and indurated clay: to these must be added, *Donax Irus*, *Mytilus rugosus*, *Venus perforans*, *Mya pholadia*, *M. distorta*, *M. suborbicularis*; and yet there is nothing in the shells of these last that can be considered of sufficient hardness to perform such a task. All the testaceous perforations have, on examination, proved to be *Ascidia*. In all these animals their tubes have a communication with the water, through a small opening to their chamber, and the chamber is enlarged* as the growth of the animal requires; and, though a portion of ligneous matter has been found in the stomach of the *T. navalis*, we are not to conclude it has been taken in for nourishment; but the only method of discharging such extraneous matter from its chamber is, that of taking it in at the larger end of the tube as fast as it is corroded by its solvent powers.

"It has been customary to term that part of the *Teredo* animal inclosed within the shells the *head*, and the passage from thence has been called the *æsophagus*; but whether it will deserve that appellation must be doubtful, since the discovery

* A remark offers itself here not adverted to by the ingenious Author. The growth of marine shells, in general, can be effected by no other method than by enlargement of the inside; which must be accomplished by a solvent fluid; and, therefore, this property must not be confined solely to the perforators.

of

of an opening is the only analogy it has to that part; and it has been proved, and is admitted by Mr. Home, that it does not perform the office of a mouth. If we reason from analogy, the contrary would be the opinion; for all testaceous animals, possessed of locomotion, have their shell affixed to the posterior part."

We will only extract one more passage from this valuable performance, respecting the Tyrian dye, the *purpure* of the Antients, which is known to be extracted from a species by no means uncommon with us, the *Buccinum lapillus*.—App. p. 104.

"The part containing the colouring matter is a slender longitudinal vein, just under the skin on the back, behind the head, appearing whiter than the rest of the animal.—The tenacious matter within this vein is of the consistence of cream; and when put on linen with a hair-pencil, it becomes at first yellowish, then pale green, changing to a blueish cast, and fixing in a purple red. This stain, as far as our experience goes, is indestructible: neither the nitrous nor vitriolic acid had any power to change the colour; and *Aqua Regia*, with or without a solution of tin, and marine acid, had not power to produce a change. We therefore strongly recommend the use of this fluid for the purpose of marking linen: it is to be procured easily, as every individual of the species, whether male or female, is constantly furnished with it."

Though the Work is rather on a large scale, yet, when it is considered of what value it will be rendered, by a Cabinet of British Shells collected and arranged according to the Author's System, it will surely attract the attention of the British Conchologist.

11. *An Examination of the Charges maintained by Messrs. Malone, Chalmers, and others, of Ben Jonson's Enmity, &c. towards Shakspeare. By Octavius Gilchrist.* 8vo. 1808. Taylor and Hessey.

Those who are conversant in the latest writings of the Shakspeare critics, need not be told that they have accused Ben Jonson of enmity towards Shakspeare. "If, however, it shall appear that his fair fame has been blackened, his memory traduced, and his writings perverted, for the unworthy purpose of raising a rival Poet on the ruins of his reputation; and that malevolent Critics may display their sagacity and acuteness in tracing passages applicable to their favourite Poet; the voice of public justice; it is to be hoped, will restore

to the brow of the Poet his violated honours, committing to merited shame and obloquy the Critics by whom they were bereaved." Such is Mr. Gilchrist's object, and such he has maintained with much acuteness of research. He begins with tracing this scandal against honest Ben to its source. It first was insinuated by Rowe, who soon retracted his assertions. In the notes and prefaces of Theobald, Warburton, and Johnson, no such accusation is to be found. In Ben's verses to the memory of Shakspeare, Dryden found "a sparing and invidious panegyric." Pope thought otherwise; but Messrs. Steevens and Malone assume Dryden's opinion, and have endeavoured to prove the point by various quotations and allusions. Mr. George Chalmers more recently joins in this attack on Jonson; and here Mr. Gilchrist undertakes to confute the whole, and certainly proves himself a most able and skilful advocate for what every man must contemplate with pleasure, the friendship between Shakspeare and Jonson. But we are obliged to add, that Mr. Gilchrist's ingenuity would have afforded us more pleasure, and pleasure of a purer kind, had he remembered, that differences of opinion between Critics are not legitimate apologies for harsh and illiberal language; nor have we the least hesitation in saying, that the names of Malone and Chalmers might have been treated with respect by a juvenile Critick, without any injury to the cause he has espoused, or to the ingenuity he has displayed. We can see nothing in this dispute that might not have been adjusted between the contending parties with the most perfect urbanity; and we deprecate the practice of making the Press a vehicle for language which polished society, and that liberal intercourse which ought to subsist between men of learning, have agreed to banish.

12. *An Appeal to the Publick, by James Tandy, Esq.; containing a Statement of his unjust and severe Imprisonment, and different Examinations which took place before the Privy Council; with various Memorials, and Letters to Government, &c. and in which several distinguished Characters are deeply involved. Dedicated to his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales.* Dublin. 8vo. 1807.

Our Readers are probably not ignorant that many complaints have of late

late been made by persons apprehended and imprisoned on suspicion of treason or sedition, and who have been kept long in confinement without trial, and at length dismissed without either trial or punishment, after having suffered hardships of the most serious kind. Into the merits of these cases, it is impossible for us to enter. Mr. Tandy's case, assuming for facts what we have in this pamphlet, was peculiarly hard. But what has induced us to notice it, and what indeed appears to be the object of the Correspondent who transmitted the pamphlet to us, is that part where he describes (p. 79) the horrors of his gaol, which appear to exceed in filthiness the most neglected of our prisons. It is really too bad to copy into our Repository, but is well worthy of the attention of our benevolent Correspondents. Mr. Neild and Dr. Lettsom.

13. *Abrahdas and Panthea, a Tragedy, in five Acts; from the Cyropædia of Xenophon.* 8vo. London. 1803.

It is not our fault that in 1809 we are reviewing a Work of 1803. We are told that six years have elapsed since the printing, during which time it has lain unknown, and neglected, in the ware-room of the Bookseller. It is also intimated, that it was written 13 years before that; time enough surely to gratify those Critics who insist on Horace's probationary period, or who wish to enlarge it. The Author is John Edwards, of Old Court in the county of Wicklow, esq. who does not presume to determine whether, in its present form, it be adapted for the Stage. We think not. It wants business for the Stage, and poetry for the Closet.

14. *Free and Impartial Thoughts on the Dangers to be apprehended from the Increase of Sectarism in this Kingdom, and the Evils arising from the Want of Places of Worship for the lower Orders of the Community. By a Cordial Approver of the Doctrines, and Well-wisher to the Prosperity, of the Church of England. Continued, by a Correspondent, from Vol. LXXVIII. p. 1007.*

This well-written Pamphlet (which a former Review has very properly noticed) may be divided into two parts; the one pointing out what is dangerous among the Sectarists, and

the other what is defective in the Establishment. The Author begins by taking a view of the principles and practices of the Methodists, or of the persons who usually pass by that name; and in delineating these, proves that his title is no misnomer, and that he can be free as well as impartial. The Methodists are handled in a manner which they probably will not relish; but they must be compelled to admit the impartiality and conscientious motives of the Writer, when, in his second division, he proceeds to censure the apathy and neglect of those who belong to the Establishment, and attributes to such causes, in a great measure, the growth of the Sectarists. He presents us, indeed, with a very melancholy picture both of the upper and lower classes, who, from not belonging to any of the dissenting sects, are nominally, or apparently, Members of the Established Church, and interested in her prosperity; to which, however, they seem perfectly indifferent, and will ever remain so, unless Addresses like the present produce some salutary effect. It is evident, from what our Author advances, some part of which we shall presently copy, that no opposition is to be expected from the class of *Indifferents* to the growth and increase of Sectaries; but, on the contrary, not only from their apathy to what is good, but from their practice of what is bad, there is every reason to fear that such conduct tends to produce a *populace*, or a *people*, as ripe for the destruction of the Establishment, as the French were at the commencement of their Revolution.

After censuring the manners of those who are, or affect to be, persons of fashion, our Author adverts to one cause of the desertion of our Churches in a part of the Metropolis, where there can be no reason to complain of want of accommodations.

"In the City there is no want of Churches; but melancholy it is to observe how thinly they are attended: three or four persons often form an afternoon congregation. I have known the regular Lecturer go to a place of worship, situated in a very populous neighbourhood, to perform divine service, and return without delivering his Discourse, from absolutely having no one present to hear him.

"The confinement of the Citizens during the other days of the week, and their close

close attention to business, may make air and exercise necessary on a Sunday; but are there no hours, except those dedicated to the worship of our Creator, in which these advantages may be enjoyed? Could they not attend their parish church once, at least, or go where they will make a church in their way? The Presbyterians have as good health and spirits as Churchmen, and you will not find them absent from their Meetings on the Sabbath-day.

"It is a serious evil, also, that young persons are left to spend their hours just as they please, go where they will, and associate with whatever characters they happen to fall-in with, on Sundays. Apprentices, from the refined manners, increased opulence, and dissipated habits of the age, do not live under the roof of their masters, but are placed in boarding-houses, &c. So far are the keepers of such places of accommodation for striplings from taking any care to see them in the Temple of God, that they generally make it an article in their agreement, that they shall have no concern with them on the day dedicated to the worship of the Almighty. I have known persons of good principles surprise me with their ideas on this subject."

From this he makes a transition to the Western part of the Metropolis, but principally with a view to advert to the astonishing disproportion between the size of a parish church and the number of parishioners.

"If from the City we direct our attention to the West end of the town, the want of accommodation for the poor in our places of worship is most lamentable. To begin with the largest, the most opulent, and the most numerous inhabited parish in the Metropolis, or its environs; a parish in which, perhaps, there are nearly 3000 interments, with a proportionate number of births, marriages, &c. every year. The living, the curacy, or whatever it is called, of Mary-le-bone, is the best piece of preferment in London. What is the church attached to this monstrous, overgrown parish? A place more resembling a dove-cot, or a pigeon-house, than a church. Yet in this church, small, and otherwise incommodious as it is, with an aisle in which two persons cannot conveniently meet and pass each other, with a diminutive altar, funerals, christenings, churchings, and marriages, are performed, to the exclusion and defiance of every thing that is venerable, every thing that is decent, every thing that is proper. Within the narrow precincts of this confined and puny building, it is not uncommon to see ten or a dozen dead bodies laid across the pews—six or seven women just recovered from a situation which requires the most delicate attention, and when any spectacle

that impresses melancholy ideas upon the mind may be of the greatest injury—the same number of children, with their sponsors, gossips, nurses, &c. all huddled together, and presenting a scene of confusion and irreverence, that cannot be expressed; the cries of infants, the tears of relatives mourning their departed friends, and the joyful countenances of the attendants on the young Christians, as they are called, with those most decorous of all characters, undertakers and their men, form such a group; such a motley mixture of those who are just gone out of the world, and those who are just come into it—of those who weep, and those who rejoice, as description, nay, even imagination, cannot reach: the spectacle must be seen, to be conceived.

"This apology for a church cannot afford the smallest accommodation for the poor; nay, it has not even standing-room. Take the chapels into the account in this vast parish; they are all intended for the opulent, and very well filled by the higher orders of society. They are all, however, *venal*; all *speculations*. You must pay, and pay handsomely, to be seated in them. Many of those chapels have a railing and gate across the middle aisle, to exclude the lower members of society: standing-room is the very best accommodation which the poor have in any of them. Are not the lower orders of society to go to Heaven as well as the wealthy? But can they, in general, be expected to assemble in the house of God, where they are unwelcome visitors; where they must undergo much corporeal fatigue?

"Take the pitiful building, the parish opprobrium, and the people's inconvenience, called the Church; the chapel on Lisson Green; Brunswick, Quebec, Portman, Welbeck, Oxford, Portland, and Margaret-street chapels; what a small proportion of 65,000 persons will they contain! and what a very small proportion of the inferior ranks of the community! There is not one of these chapels parochial; there is not one of them consecrated, except Quebec: no bishop has episcopal jurisdiction in this immense parish.

"Consider and deplore the shameful negligence to the instruction of the poor; and wonder, if you can, at their falling off to the Methodists, the Anabaptists, &c. and to no Religion at all.

"Again: if we consider the provision made for the spiritual wants of the people, as to praying with the sick, baptizing infants in a dangerous state of health, &c. the Minister of Mary-le-bone, Sir Richard Kaye, is confessedly no longer capable of discharging the functions of the priesthood. To perform all the parochial offices of every kind in this huge district,

three

three Clergymen only are appointed. One of them is chiefly engaged in burying the dead: a laborious, ungrateful, and unproductive employment, which puts a man's constitution, health, and strength, to the severest test. Pity it is, that on any occasion, among Clergymen, who have all the same dignity of the priesthood conferred upon them, the gleanings of Ephraim should be better than the grapes of Abiezer. The two other Curates have to perform all the duties of the Church—marriages, christenings, churchings, home-baptisms, praying with the sick, &c. What two men, with the zeal of St. Paul, the strength of Hercules, and the activity of the most famous of our pedestrian heroes, are equal to going from one end to the other of this increasing parish, as the multiplied occasions of its inhabitants require? They cannot. It is impossible that they should.

"Strangers, also, find it very difficult to know where to apply for spiritual comfort in their extremity. They send, most probably, to the chapel that is nearest to them; it is not open, except on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Saints' days, &c. and then for only a very small part of the day. Admit, however, that they are so fortunate as to find some person who can give an answer; reference is then made to the parish church. This little, obscure, out-of-the-way place, attracts no one's notice, and is with difficulty found; then, perhaps, the doors are shut—there is no admittance, or no Clergyman present; and, when the intelligence of the desire of the dying person to have the consolations of Religion reaches the Minister, he is deeply taken up with a multiplicity of previous engagements, equally important, equally claiming his attention. Amidst the trouble which the relatives of the dying experience, the delays to which they are subjected, and other inconveniences, a Methodist, with eager forwardness, throws himself into the chasm—to all appearance, with fervour and sincerity prays and discourses with the sick person; and, by his earnest and ready attention, conciliates the favour, the esteem, and the attachment, of him, his family, and friends.

"The people also are partial to the Clergymen to whose ministry they have for many years been accustomed, and look up to them for comfort, when all the splendours, the gaities, the riches, and the honours of this perishing state, are fading away from their view. Here they meet with a cruel disappointment; the Readers and Preachers of chapels built on speculation have nothing to do with the parochial duties; and an entire stranger comes to the dying person as a comforter and spiritual assistant. Under such circumstances, that principle of attachment

between the People and their Pastors, which should ever prevail, and does actually prevail among our Dissenters, &c. is lost. Gentlemen cannot be expected to take duties upon them to which they are not appointed. One gentleman, however, distinguished for piety and benevolence, does visit the cottage of poverty, the abode of misery and disease, whenever he is sent for; and administers his pastoral, as well as other comforts, to poor wretches sadly in need of assistance in all respects."

As a remedy for defects so glaring in this extensive parish, our Author proposes that it should be divided into three, each of which would yield a living of 600*l.* a-year, supposing that the present amounts to 1800*l.* But the latter, we have reason to think, is under-rated; and a population of 65,000 would certainly require more than three churches. We should not, however, be sorry to see the experiment tried upon the scale proposed by our Author, although we are, like himself, aware that power and interest will raise a very formidable opposition to such alterations wherever they are attempted to be introduced. But let us contemplate the consequence. The Dissenters are under no such difficulties and delicacies. Wherever they find a populous neighbourhood, the Toleration Act enables them to erect a Meeting, a Tabernacle, a Chapel, or by whatever other name it is called, and it is immediately filled. Part is let off in pews to those who can afford a small price (and, to do them justice, their prices are not very high), and part is appropriated to the poor. In a few years the establishment becomes complete, and adequate to the provision of a succession of Preachers. And if the Reader wishes to know why this almost certainty of success in forming such Establishments follows, while the Mother Church remains cold, comfortless, and deserted, we will recommend him to peruse what our Author advances respecting the *character* of a part of our Clergy, in p. 76, &c.; the shameful indifference with which they rush upon the office of a Clergyman, and the carelessness with which they perform its duties. On this subject, however, we must hint to our Author, that we have very serious doubts whether he ever read in any of the public prints such paragraphs as he quotes

quotes at p. 76. They may have been inserted ludicrously; but we do not remember an instance of any serious advertisement of the kind he mentions. With this trifling exception, we applaud our Author's zeal, and hope that, as far as the influence of his affectionate Address can be extended, he has not written in vain. If there be really among the lower classes that demand for places of worship which the increase of Dissenting Meetings would seem to indicate, let the heads of the Establishment meet it with Christian zeal and liberality; and let it be no longer said, that "though the harvest is plenteous, the labourers are few."

15. *The Times, an Ode, on the Commencement of the Year 1809.* By Joseph Blacket.—T. Goddard, J. Hatchard, and J. M. Richardson. 1s.

The Author of this little Poem (which is very properly inscribed to Mr. Pratt, for reasons stated in the Dedication) is, we understand, precisely in the situation of the interesting Bloomfield; and we have no hesitation in observing, it exhibits similar marks of natural genius, of a rich fancy, and pregnant mind. We are, therefore, by no means disposed to nip in the bud this promise of future excellence, when matured by time and experience; the age of the Author being, at present, we understand, scarcely advanced to his twentieth year. The subject, alas! so far as it refers to Spain, seems almost annihilated; but there cannot be an honest man in the world, who does not continue to wish that great and glorious, but we fear unfortunate cause, may ultimately be attended with more success than the clouds and darkness which are now thrown over the prospect of the Spanish affairs can warrant us in expecting.

The opening of this little Poem would not discredit a Muse more distinguished than that of our aspiring young Bard.

"Ere Order's bright and beauteous face
Illum'd the bosom of the drear profound,
Throughout the vast vacuity of space
Confusion reign'd, and Horror grimly
frown'd;

But when Creation's Father spoke,
Old Chaos saw, with wild affright,
The gloom subdued of tenfold night,
As through the murky darkness broke
The orient beam of vivifying light.

GENT. MAG. January, 1809.

To warm the desolated waste,
And cheer the drooping swain;
To speed the rigid season on its way,
And raise the buried grain;
From Nature's frowning face,
The powers of Frost to chace,
Bid Ev'ning sip;
With eager lip,

The exhalations of the rosy day,
Full in the front of Heav'n, the radiant
Orb was plac'd."

Neither is the conclusion unworthy
of a more experienced pen.

"And you, brave Warriors—flowers
of war,
Whose matchless deeds, in realms
Prove your superior power;
Deeds which conspicuous were display'd,
When Egypt's sands were strew'd with
slain, [plain,
And Maida's blood-stain'd reeking
Affrighted, mark'd the sad eventful hour,
In which, with dread,
The legions fled, [may'd,
Whose vaunt'd actions had the world dis-

A steady, loyal, gallant band,
With Patriot valour, hand-in-hand,
And swords in flaming union join'd,
To battle rush; the trump of Fame
Calls loudly on each Briton's name
To hurl destruction on his foes,
Chastise Ambition, and, by Heaven de-
sign'd, [Sons repose.
Burst Europe's galling chains, and bid her

Burn on, fair Sun, in splendour bright,
And on Hispania's rocky shore
Attend the Patriots to the fight,
Nor set, till Vengeance cries aloud,
'Ambition festers in his gory shroud,
To tyrannize and subjugate no more.'
Yes, yes, blaze on, and through the gal-
lant bands

Diffuse heroic Heav'n-directed fire;
Inspire the bosoms of the just and brave
With love of liberty and hallow'd ire,
That with united hearts and hands
They may, from Gallia's frontless brow,
The laurels tear—lay her proud eagle
low;

Then, till the fabric of the world
Be all in conflagration hurl'd,
Alike subdue the Tyrant and abhor the
Slave."

In a word, we will venture to as-
sert in the names of our Brother Cri-
ticks, as well as in that of our own,
to use the language of the Author,
that "the subject is such as must be
approved by every Briton;" and we
think with him, that "the sublimer
Bards of genuine fancy, whose pens,
like Mr. Pratt's, have been employed
with patriotic ardour in the sacred
cause of Liberty, will not censure,
with

with too much severity, the juvenile attempt of an unlettered, self-tutored youth; or unfeelingly condemn the efforts of a Muse, whose humble lyre is proudly strung to patriotism."

16. *Extracts both from the Will of the late Mr. John Card, of Draycot, in the Parish of Cheddler, in the County of Somerset, the munificent Founder of the Charity belonging to the Second Poor of that Hamlet, dated on the 14th Day of March, 1728; and also from the original Deed of Assignment and Transfer of the Trust Estate to the late Thomas Prowse, Esq. M. P. and others, for the Establishment of the said Charity, in pursuance of a Decretal Order of the High Court of Chancery, obtained in the Year 1745. To which are subjoined, in the way of Notes, a few Cursory Remarks on the present State of the said Charity, and also on the present Mode of its Distribution; tending, principally, to point out the Necessity that appears to exist, under present Circumstances, of making an immediate Application for a new Decree; with a short String of Proposals for the Formation of a Petition for the same: Humbly submitted to the serious Consideration of his Fellow Trustees of the said Charity, by the Rev. Thomas Abraham Salmon, B. D. Prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Rodney-Stoke, in the County of Somerset, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Earl Cowper. Bristol; printed by J. Evans. 1808. 8vo.*

The Title-page expresses so explicitly the purport of this publication, that it will not be necessary to say more of it than that it evidently originates in motives truly benevolent.

"I have from time to time," Mr. Salmon says, "with no small degree of regret, witnessed the commitment of what I conceived to be a very flagrant (though, I am confident, so far as relates to the Gentlemen themselves, in their private capacity, who were more especially concerned in it, a totally unintentional) abuse in the distribution of Mr. Card's Bequest, not only (in direct contrariety to the express Order of the High Court of Chancery) by confining the weekly donations to the poor to a part only of each respective year, but by extending the quantum of such donations far beyond its prescribed limitation; even, in all cases, *ad libitum*; and by admitting also upon the Charity-list a vast multitude of persons, who, either from their superiority of rank, in point of private property, on the one hand, or from their being in the most abject and depressed state of poverty on the other hand, could not possibly, under any consideration, be classed amongst the second poor, for whose sole

benefit, this Charity was exclusively designed."

Mr. Card's will is dated March 14, 1728; and the estates devised to the Charity, since considerably improved, produce at present 270*l.* a-year; out of which 47 persons are entitled each to receive 3*l.* 18*s.* a-year. The Proposals apply to the distribution of the remainder; and the whole Pamphlet, which is temperate and not personal, is well worthy of attention.

17. *A new and accurate Description of all the direct and principal Cross Roads in England and Wales, and Part of the Roads of Scotland; with correct Routes of the Mail Coaches; and a great Variety of New Admeasurements. Also, an Account of the Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats, and other remarkable Objects near the Roads; with some of the Topographical History. Arranged upon a new and more convenient Plan; so that the Routes and the Seats relating to them are brought under the Eye in the same Page. A General Index of the Roads to the different Towns; denoting the Counties in which they are situated, their Market Days, and the Inns which supply Post Horses, &c. An Index to the Country Seats and Places described. A Table of the Heights of Mountains and other Eminences, from the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of the Kingdom, under the Direction of Lieutenant Colonel Mudge. An Alphabetical Table of all the principal Towns; containing the Rates of Postage; the Times of the Arrival and Departure of the Mails; the Number of Houses; and the Population. The Whole greatly augmented and improved by the Assistance of Francis Treveling, Esq. Secretary to the Post-Office, and of the several Surveyors of the Provincial Districts, under the Authority of the Post-Master-General. By Lieutenant Colonel Paterson, Assistant Quarter-Master-General of his Majesty's Forces. The Fourteenth Edition. 1808. 8vo. pp. 528. Longman and Co.; and Faden.*

The great and merited success which this useful Travelling Companion has met with, has induced the Proprietor to spare neither trouble nor expence in improving the successive editions.

"The thirteenth was the first book that ever gave the lateral distances from the main roads, amounting to upwards of 20,000. These lateral distances have been particularly useful in compressing the Work; and have afforded an opportunity of giving the road to a place of note which lies a little out of a main road, so as not to interrupt the principal route."

A particular account is prefixed, of the

the "Arrangement of the Roads, with the Standards from which they are measured;" with perspicuous "Directions for finding the Roads."

"The Map prefixed to this Edition of the Roads is *entirely new*, and has been executed with the utmost care and attention: the scale is sufficiently large to render the principal places, and the roads leading to them, clear and distinct; the Mail Coach Roads are pointed out; and all the Roads, both Direct and Cross, have figures upon them referring to the different pages of the Book wherein they are particularly described; by which means the Map, in some measure, answers the purpose of a General Index."

18. *Remarks on the Alliance between Church and State; and on the Test Laws.* By the Rev. Richard King, M. A. formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford. 8vo. 1807.

The object of this Pamphlet is to explain the nature of the alliance between Church and State, and the necessity of Test Laws. The Author acknowledges that it comprehends the substance of the leading arguments in Dr. Warburton's celebrated Treatise on that subject, intermixed with occasional observations, applicable to the present times. The former, we presume, are familiar to every friend of Church and State, and the latter seem well calculated to excite in all a reverence for an alliance that has been of great practical utility. Mr. King's observations on the Test Laws are candid and impartial. That Dissenter, indeed, must be influenced by a more than ordinary share of bigotry, who does not approve of our Author's manner, whatever he may think of his matter. Experience has shewn, that the alliance between Church and State is a partnership which cannot be dissolved without ruin to both parties, and cannot be despised by a new-formed State, such as America, without infinite mischief to Religion. This latter fact is very properly hinted at by our Author; and it is a very striking one in favour of his general argument.

19. *A Letter to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, in Reply to some Animadversions of Dr. E. Nathaniel Bancroft, on their Fifth Report.* By James McGrigor, M.D. F.R.S.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, De-

puty Inspector of Army Hospitals, &c. 8vo. 1808.

"Away with such dark and assassin-like insinuations. Speak out like a man—I am fully prepared to meet you. I challenge you to state any one circumstance, which can occasion me the least pain on recollection. And to compel you, if possible, to accept this challenge, I thus publicly declare, that, unless you do speak out, I shall regard you in no better light than that of a malignant and dastardly assassin." We quote this small portion of Dr. McGrigor's address to Dr. Bancroft, to shew that, with every wish to act impartially in matters of literary controversy, we consider this as one of those unfortunate disputes which belongs to another tribunal.

20. *Sketch of the Life of the late George Chapman, LL. D.; addressed particularly to Parents and Tutors; exhibiting the Method of correcting the Tempers, and improving and enlarging the Minds, of Youth, which that eminent Teacher so successfully practised.* 8vo. pp. 30. Edinburgh; 1808. Sold by Cadell and Davies, London.

A character of this venerable Teacher, correct and just as far as it went, was given in our Obituary, vol. LXXXVI. p. 285; but in the present publication a satisfactory account is given both of his personal history and his Plan of Education.

The following traits of his character are well delineated:

"Dr. Chapman was of a stature rather below the middle size, but of a strong and compact form. His step was very erect and firm; and he received from nature an admirable constitution, which he preserved by rigid temperance, from which nothing could seduce him, and by such regular exercise in walking as his laborious employment admitted. His aspect was altogether placid and benign, indicative of that benevolence which he displayed on all occasions; and his address easy, unaffected, and polite. The habits of his life, and the laborious employment of his day, have already been detailed. It was in the evening only that he had leisure for any relaxation, and that time he generally devoted to reading, and an extensive correspondence; so that few hours were left for sleep. On the Saturdays, when the School broke up at twelve, he used to repair to the Coffee-house, to meet his general acquaintance, and generally dined or

or drank tea with such of the families as had children at school, and particularly with the parents of his female pupils; which contributed much to that softness and delicacy of manners which particularly distinguished him. During the autumnal vacation, which was the only one that obtained in the year, he was accustomed to make an excursion on horseback through some district of the country, where either the scenery particularly invited, or which afforded him the means of visiting and conversing with his literary acquaintance, or pupils settled in the Church or active life. He sometimes also visited London, on the publication of the several editions of his book; where he became the guest of his excellent friend Dr. Garthshore, and of course was introduced to an extensive literary circle which often assembled in the apartments of that liberal-minded gentleman, particularly during the recess of the Royal Society; from whence he returned with renovated vigour and increased ardour to his former laborious occupation."

His publications were as follows:

1. A Treatise on Education; 5th edit.
2. Hints on the Education of the lower Ranks of the People, and the Appointment of Parochial Schoolmasters.
3. Advantages of a Classical Education; the Importance of the Latin, and its Usefulness for the Attainment of the English Language.
4. An Abridgment of Mr. Ruddiman's Rudiments and Latin Grammar; 4th edit. This has been judged by many able Teachers so complete an initiatory book, as bids fair to become of general use.
5. East India Tracts; viz. Collegium Bengalense, a Latin Poem, Translation and Dissertation.

"The Collegium Bengalense, a Latin Poem, in Sapphic verse, and in which there is a considerable portion of fancy, with correct versification, may be considered as a very uncommon instance of vigour of mind at the advanced age of 82."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE matchless talents of Miss LINWOOD, we are happy to understand, are again to be exhibited to the Publick. Some elegant rooms are fitting-up for that purpose in Leicester Square; and the Gallery will be opened in a few days. The additions which this ingenious Lady has made to her Collection, and her taste in the arrangement of the Rooms, we may venture to assert, will excite very general curiosity; nor will that curiosity be disappointed.

A Classical Journal, to be published in Quarterly Numbers, will commence in the course of next Summer. It will consist of Critical Observations on Classical Authors; of Reviews of new Editions of the Classics; of Classical and Oriental Antiquities; of Philological and Literary Papers; of Biblical Dissertations; of Grammatical Criticism; of Latin and Greek Original Poetry. Contributions will be admitted in the Latin, English, and French languages. It will be conducted by Members of the Universities, and printed by a Graduate of Oxford.

It is expected that, in the course of the ensuing month, a volume by Mr. BINGLEY will be ready for publication, intitled, "Memoirs of British Quadrupeds." This, which claims the merit of being an original Work, and not merely a compilation from the writings of other Naturalists, will be illustrated with 70 Engravings, from original Drawings, chiefly by Howitt, and in his best manner. All the species will be figured except three, of which it was found impossible to procure authentic drawings; and there will be representations of every variety of Dog, and of considerably more than half the varieties of English cattle, Sheep and Horses. The anecdotes of the habits of life, instinct, and sagacity, are, in this Work, rendered entirely distinct from the descriptions. The latter are thrown into the form of a Synopsis, on a plan somewhat similar to that of Dr. Withering's Botanical Arrangement, and inserted, with the Synonyms, at the end of the volume. It is intended that two volumes of "Memoirs of British Whales and Fishes," illustrated also by a great number of figures, shall shortly follow; and afterwards others of the Birds, Amphibia, Insects, &c. till an entire System of British Zoology, occupying about seven volumes, is completed. In this Work, which has been many years in preparation, every class will be rendered perfectly distinct from the rest.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We are much obliged to Mr. PARNES, Mr. HAMPER, and Mr. PUGH, for their neat and accurate Drawings; to which we shall soon endeavour to do justice.

ODE

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

By H. J. PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

FULL-orb'd in equinoctial skies,
When the pale Moon malignant
rides,
And bids the howling tempests rise,
And swells the Ocean's briny tides,
Dreadful against the sounding shore
The winds and waves tumultuous roar,
The torrent-braving mound in vain
The stormy inroad would restrain,
The surges with resistless sway
Force o'er the labour'd mole their way,
Scorn every weak resource of human toil,
O'erwhelm the peopled town, and waste
the cultur'd soil.

But when, by native fences barr'd
From billowy rage, the happier land,
And rocky cliffs for ever stand
To the wide-water'd coast a guard;
Such as on Vecta's Southern steep
Look down defiance on the raging deep;
Such as on Dover's breezy down
On Gallia's hostile borders frown;
Tho' billows urging billows roar,
And idly beat against the shore,
While from the heights sublime the
swain [Main,
Mocks the vain efforts of the foaming
Till Nature bids the delug'd surge sub-
side, [rolls the tide.
Hush'd is the tempest's voice, and reflux

So o'er Europe's ravaged plain
We saw the torrent wild of War
Restless spread its iron reign,
And scatter ruin wide and far;
Th' embattled wall, the warlike band,
Vainly the Tyrant's course withstand;
Before the impious sons of Gaul
The legions fly, the bulwarks fall;
Yet Britain's floating castles sweep
Invasion from her subject deep;
Yet by her rocks secure from harm,
Securer by her Patriot arm,
Iberia turns the battle's tide,
Resists the injurious Tyrant's pride;
While, freely floating in the ambient sky,
Sacred to Freedom's cause, their mingled
ensigns fly.

VERSES

By Mr. POPE, on Dr. BOLTON's (afterward
Dean of Carlisle), having written and
published a paper to the memory of Mrs.
BUTLER, of Sussex, Mother to old Lady
BLOUNT, of Twickenham.

[They are supposed to be spoken by the de-
ceased Lady to the Author of that paper which
drew her character.]

(From "Letters of an eminent Prelate."
See p. 41.)

STRIP to the naked soul, escap'd from
clay, [day;
From doubts unfetter'd, and dissolv'd in

Unwar'd by vanity, unreach'd by strife,
And all my hopes and fears thrown off with
life; [essays,
Why am I charm'd by Friendship's fond
And, tho' unbodied, conscious of thy
praise?
Has Pride a portion in the parted soul?
Does Passion still the formless mind con-
troul?
Can Gratitude out-pant the silent breath,
Or a Friend's sorrow pierce the glooms of
death?
No—'tis a spirit's nobler taste of bliss,
That feels the worth it left, in proofs like
this; [proves,
That not its own applause but thine ap-
Whose practice praises, and whose virtue
loves;
Who liv'st to crown departed friends with
fame; [claims,
Then dying, late, shalt all thou gav'st, re-

ON STUDY.

FREE from the dull impertinence of
chat,
And idle instances of this and that;
Free from the smart societies of wit,
And cockcombs laughing at their own con-
ceit;
Free from the graver topics of the gown,
The Lawyer's quibble, and the Zealot's
frown;
My books I court, and from the silent page
Imbibe the wisdom of the Saint and Sage.
Pleas'd I review the first records of Time,
The most authentic, and the most sub-
lime:
With Heaven's almighty fiat I begin,
And view its image, yet untaught to sin.
Next Sin its dire contagion spreading wide,
When, by one death, succeeding ages
died.
The plan of Heaven with wonder I per-
sue, [New:
'Till the Old Work stands finish'd in the
'Till life by One succeeding ages gain;
And Satan plots to curse the world in vain.
With reverence, clos'd, from sacred books
I turn, [learn.
And what the schools of Science taught, I
I enter oft the rigid Samian school;
In silence study, and submit to rule;
Revolve each weighty matter in my breast,
And learn before I utter, to digest.
Review each day th' improvements I have
made,
Nor care to speak; till able to persuade.
Anon I seek in history different scenes,
And active Fancy mighty chiefs convenes.
Here Cæsar strikes me with triumphant
sway, [way,
While swain tumultuous Rubicon gives
Here the Boyne reddens, deep with gore
dustain'd, [gain'd.
Where Belgic William victory's laurel
I muse reflective on the dread record,
And try the justice of the Victor's sword.
Now

Now with new joy my Tully I review,
Who utters all his eloquence anew.
At once my judgment by his art is caught,
His nervous style, his energy of thought;
His powerful tongue still Casar's wrath
restrains, [reigns.
And still unrivall'd o'er each heart he
Goes as I please, to Pindus I repair,
Say, O ye Muses! how transported there!
Old Homer, mounting on his daring swan,
Exalts my soul; and makes me more than
man.

The Mantuan Bard with greater caution
tries [skies.
To mount, and gains, by slow degrees, the
"Arms and the Man" diviner thoughts in-
fuse,

And pious greatness sanctifies the Muse;
At leisure now he calls us to the plain,
To sport with shepherds, or with them
complain. [rise,

Now in this page the various "Seasons"
Here swains and flocks are scorch'd by
[Summer's skies.
Here Winter casts its horrors wide around;
And stagnant streams in icy chains are
bound.

Thus let me still my mind's whole strength
apply,

And view the past with retrospective eye:
Make all the labour of whole ages mine,
Content, if bright, with borrow'd ray to
shine.

ALCIDES ET VIRTUS.

ALCIDES, quæ causa morte est? ait
alma Voluptas, [ta, dapes:
Sunt mihi, certa, merum, somnia, scer-
ror ago, respondet Virtus, Victoria tecum
est,

Est Honor, est duro parva Labore Salus:
Tecum, ait Alcides, ibo, justissima Virtus,
Secum, Diva, libens mille pericla se-
quar.

Dixit, Virtutisque comes, toto errat in orbe,
Quærens—certa, merum, somnia, scor-
ta, dapes.

A POETICAL PARODY; A CHRISTMAS GAMBOL.

Assung at the Priory, by the War Minister.

THIS is the City of Lisbon,
This is the gold that lay in the City of
Lisbon,

These are the French, who took the gold
That lay in the City of Lisbon.

This is Sir Arthur, whose valour and skill
Began so well, but ended so ill;
Who beat the French, who took the gold
That lay in the City of Lisbon.

This is the Convention that nobody owns,
That sav'd old Junot's baggage and
bones;

Altho' Sir Arthur (whose valour and skill
Began so well but ended so ill)

Had beaten the French, who took the gold
That lay in the City of Lisbon.

These are the Ships, that carried the spoil
That the French had plunder'd with so
much toil;

After the Convention which nobody owns,
Which sav'd old Junot's baggage and
bones;

Altho' Sir Arthur (whose valour and skill
Began so well but ended so ill)
Had beaten the French, who took the gold
That lay in the City of Lisbon.

This is John Bull in great dismay,
At the sight of the ships which carried
away

The gold and the silver, and all the spoil,
The French had plunder'd with so much
toil;

After the Convention which nobody owns,
Which sav'd old Junot's baggage and
bones;

Altho' Sir Arthur (whose valour and skill
Began so well, but ended so ill)
Had beaten the French, who took the gold
That lay in the City of Lisbon.

ODE DE HISPANIS.

*Animæ patriæ pietatis & dulcis amoris
Libertatis amor.*

PREDIVES auro lætitiâ fremat
Simul coactas conspiciens opes;

Milesque delectet robustus
In sonitu litui canoro;

Venator hærens sub Jove frigidò
Sylvæ per edat gaudia vocibus

Magnis, & exhortans molossos
Sæpe feras capiat rapaces;

Suâ tenetur quisque libidine,
Et quemque ducunt altera gaudia;

Arbusta nos ridet opaca
Et numeri celebris Camœnæ,

Sed tantæ acres ætherii Jovis
Venusta amores, seu fidibus canit

Trojæ repentinam ruinam,
Hegælis aut vigilis labores.

Nunc est canendus Chantaber impie
Bellum tyranno fortiter inferens;

Nugis sonoris jam relictis
Hesperiae gemitus canendi.

Quæ causa litis commemora mihi
Dissentientium? quisnam animi fuit

Impulsor, irarum et furentum?
Musa refer mea, quis deorum?

Suasit tyranno vana superbia
Latè regèndi; quis malesuavior?

Aures in attentas susurrans
Consona verba animo feroci;

Fœcunda dolis concute pectora,
Causasque belli nectere quaslibet;

Sentit catenam orbis; timorque
Exanimis premit omne pectus:

Germana tellus perperis iuga
Jussu inaudax obsequitur tuis;

Nunc victor ultra perge fortis,
Rumpere jam tibi restat Alpes.

Adhuc

Adhuc decorum perficitur aibū
 Nā signa belli per inādiam volent
 Hispaniam, nī cāra cingat
 Tempora gemmiferis cōcoras.
 Adsurge! raptor pectore subdolo
 Obrepas, arces Hesperias teneas;
 Tunc in rebelles trux sceleratos
 Sarviat, et sua prosit oīas
 Nulli. Madescant sanguine lubrica
 Montana saxa: et stot rubens cruor
 Templis in auratis, nec ensis
 Pectore sit revocatus ullo.
 Dixit. Verendas purpureas jubet
 Aras tyrannus militiā suos
 Hispaniā ad vexilla ferre, et
 Solvere belliferos molossos.
 Vidistis unquam nubila ut humida
 Teguat amictu sidera squallido?
 Vidistis at nigrent prorsusquam
 Terribilis furiet procella?
 Videre vultum sic tetricus vovit
 Precationes Francigenas feras:
 Præcordiis irā furensque
 Scēvit Hesperius superbus.
 Non facta semper perpetitur mala
 Impūne grassari Deū. Ocyus
 Surgens sceleratos dissipabit;
 Fulminibus tenebrasque mittet;
 Icti Deo jam diffugiunt metū
 Galli: phalanges et tropidaunt feræ.
 Ut vocibus cælum remugit
 Hesperii sonitu triumphū!
 Fœcunda gaudes Corduba! tu redis
 Victrix cruento splendida prælio;
 Cæsar suam te agnovit urbem,
 Servitii eripuit catenā.
 Io, canentis! plausibus editæ
 Magnis. Britanni, gaudia. Nominis
 Vestri Bonā parte est dolosus
 Sub juga missus acerbus hostis.
 Tu, Corse, victus barbara crimina
 Lues inaudax, cum Neimesis furat;
 Claudio pede etsi te assuequetur
 Pœna gravis, scelerumque vindex.

LINES

On the great Elm-tree at Basinstoke,
 cut down May 12, 1808. (See p. 32.)

MONARCH of Elms! now prostrate
 on the ground! [fercest blast;
 Long hadst thou brav'd the Winter's
 But when the ruthless axe's strokes re-
 sound, [blast
 Thine ancient grandeur falls subdued at
 In vain had Time's subduing power as-
 say'd [wound;
 Thy bellow'd trunk to smite with deadly
 Youth grows to age might in the grave he
 laid,
 Ere vegetable death thy branches found.
 What varying changes human life has seen,
 Since first thy planted root in earth was
 plac'd! [green,
 Farewell, old Tree!—sometime thy branches
 With Spring's returning honours shall
 be grac'd.

Men die like thee!—but man again shall
 rise,
 And flourish in fair verdure in the soil.
 Basinstoke. J. J.

THE CONQUEST OF CURACOA:

A SONG.

By an Officer of the *Arethusa Frigate*.

MAY the Heroes who boldly and fear-
 lessly dare [Neptune to ride,
 Thro' the storms and the tempests of
 On the foes of their Country her vengeance
 to bear, [have dyed;
 And whose blood to a crimson his billows
 Ever share the soft tribute Humanity pays,
 Never want the Bard's laurel to twine with
 their bays! [story
 O come then, ye Heroes, give an ear to the
 That your valour records, Britain's pride
 and her glory.

Does a sea spread its billows, or risen
 a shore, [Zephyr's soft breath;
 O'er this globe does there whisper a
 But has wafted her castles, has heard the
 deep roar, [for death?
 Bid to Tyrants defiance, submission
 O'er the dawn of the year dizzy vapours
 were flung, [tains appear;
 Wreaths of mist round the turreted moun-
 Scarcely seen were the ensigns of Holland,
 that clung [that 's near;
 To their flag-staffs, as fearing the danger
 When the squadron of Britain advanc'd on
 the tide, [fied;
 Curacoa and her castles and batteries de-
 For her troops of the Line and Militia not
 caring, [daring;
 But bravely for Britain their utmost e'en
 Does a sea roll its billows, &c.
 In the van gallant Brisbane's own *Arethusa*
 came, [the name);
 (Ah! how dear to the Muse and the Hero
 In her wake the *Latona* skilful, Wood
 brought to bear;
 O'er her stern the proud bow-part of
Anson appear'd [endear'd);
 ('Neath her Captain, a name to Pity
 Fearless Bolton he clos'd in the *Fugate*
 the rear.
 Pressing onward with bosoms where ex-
 cy's glowing, [courage are flowing.
 Where the spring-tides of honour and
 Does a sea roll its billows, &c.
 Shall the Muse in the paths of red carnage
 be found? [fearful a scene;
 Sad and pale would she turn from so
 But the thunders of Fate are now bursting
 around, [and green;
 Lo! the waves of the Ocean, so placid
 How they're flush'd with the blood of the
 wounded and slain. [strain;
 But where will resistance the British re-
 Mark! the shrieks of the wounded, and
 groans of the dying, [replying,
 From the rocks and the shore to the cannon,
 Does a sea roll its billows, &c.
 While

While adown from their topmasts reluctantly glide, [the main;
 To the feet of the wide-ruling Queen of
 Those Emblems that long have, too long, been
 allied [and vain.
 To a cause that's as vile as its hopeless
 From the Frigates appear an invincible
 band, [to land;
 Mid the shouts of their comrades preparing
 O'er the corse floundering surge that with
 crimson is blushing, [rushing.
 Thro' the hail of their bullets so fearlessly
 Does a sea roll its billows, &c.
 In their jackets so neat, and their trowsers
 of blue, [on the shore;
 Such a sight was ne'er seen as they leap'd
 All impatient they seem'd, and in eager-
 ness drew [they wore.
 From the bosom of sloth the broad sabres
 Tho' their numbers were little, with bravery
 arm'd, [so charm'd;
 With the love of bold deeds, and with glory
 Not a band in despair on destruction that's
 flying, [men defying.
 But an army they seem'd, the Dutch-
 Does a sea roll its billows, &c.
 To the breeze of the morning unfurled
 there play'd [Liberty's sign;
 O'er their heads the dear emblem and
 As its wavings they heard as they strode in
 its shade, [divine.
 Not a bosom but throb'd with a rapture
 Thus in files to the mountains they bravely
 advance, [ly glance;
 On their stone-cover'd summits indignant-
 Thus entrenchments are pass'd, till the
 glaci's attaining, [metal are raining.
 While around them thick show'rs of hot
 Does a sea roll its billows, &c.
 To the walls their stout ladders they pre-
 sently bring, [Dutchmen defy;
 To the summit they mount, and the
 Thro' embrasures they creep, o'er the pa-
 rapets spring, [son they dye.
 And the white of their stones to a crim-
 Oh! the cries of despair are now heard all
 around, [dread sound;
 'Mid the clash of the sabre and cannon's
 Shriek the maim'd and the helpless, their
 hardiness ru'ing; [suing,
 Shout the Victors, the fugitives closely pur-
 Does a sea roll its billows, &c.
 Lo! the pride of the Foe from their ram-
 parts are torn; [day,
 To the tint that empurples the rising of
 To the breeze that disperses the vapours
 of morn, [display.
 See the children of Freedom her banners
 As its glories they view, to the sheath they
 restore [in gore;
 The dread falchion of vengeance, all bathed
 To a foe that resists not assistance they're
 lending, [pathy bending.
 O'er the wounds of the vanquish'd in sym-
 Does a sea roll its billows, &c.
 Scarce the pride of success in their bosoms
 restrain'd, [gen'rous repress'd;
 Scarce their shouts by a feeling that's

As the conquest they view which their va-
 lour has gain'd, [breast;
 A reflection that's dearer enlivens the
 For in visions so fair to their fancies appear
 All the scenes to affection and memory
 dear; [that's swelling,
 In the green-bosom'd Isle thro' the Ocean
 Where their sweethearts, or wives, or their
 children, are dwelling.
 Does a sea roll its billows, &c.

ON THE CALEDONIAN HARP.

By Sir JOHN CARR.

IN days that long have glided by,
 Beneath keen Scotia's weeping sky,
 On many a hill of purple heath,
 In many a gloomy glen beneath,
 The wandering Lyrist once was known
 To pour his Harp's entrancing tone;
 Then, when the Castle's rocky form
 Rose 'mid the dark surrounding storm,
 The Harper had a sacred seat,
 Whence he might breathe his wild notes
 sweet.
 O! then, when many a twinkling star,
 Shone in the azure vault afar,
 And mute was every mountain bird,
 Soft music from the Harp was heard;
 And when the Morning's blushes shed
 On hill, on tower, their varying red;
 O! then the Harp was heard to cheer
 With earliest sound th' enraptur'd ear.
 There many a lady fair was known,
 With snowy hand to wake its tone;
 And infant fingers press'd the string,
 And back recoil'd to hear it sing.
 Sweet instrument! such was thy power,
 'Twas thine to gladden every hour;
 The young and old then honour'd thee,
 And smil'd to hear thy melody.
 Alas! as Time has turn'd to dust
 Th' embattled tower, the beauteous bust;
 Thou too hast mark'd his frowning brow,
 No Highland echo knows thee now.
 A Savage has usurp'd thy place,
 Once fill'd by thee with every grace;
 Th' inflated pipe with swinish drone,
 Calls forth applauses once thine own!

THE JUDGMENT DAY.

OFF to that long-expected day,
 Great theme of terror and dismay,
 The Judgment Day! I smiling turn,
 When time must cease, and systems burn.
 Existing think, the morn shall rise,
 That fires the earth, and rends the skies;
 For Justice pleads the dreadful doom,
 And Virtue soars beyond the tomb.
 Yes, on this world's eventful close,
 My solace and my joys repose;
 Its thoughts shall cheer, its prospects dry
 The sorrowing heart—the weeping eye.
 Prisoner of Hope! the soul may rest
 Below, tho' panting to be blest;
 Awhile may bear the galling yoke;
 But mourns to see her fetters broke.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1809.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *January 19.*

The Parliament assembled this day, pursuant to his Majesty's Proclamation; when the Lord Chancellor read the following Speech to both Houses:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, We have it in command from his Majesty to state to you, that his Majesty has called you together, in perfect confidence that you are prepared cordially to support his Majesty in the prosecution of a war, which there is no hope of terminating safely and honourably, except through vigorous and persevering exertion.—We are to acquaint you, that his Majesty has directed to be laid before you, Copies of the Proposals for opening a Negotiation, which were transmitted to his Majesty from Erfurth; and of the Correspondence which thereupon took place with the Governments of Russia and of France; together with the Declaration issued by his Majesty's command on the termination of that Correspondence.—His Majesty is persuaded, that you will participate in the feelings which were expressed by his Majesty when it was required that his Majesty should consent to commence the negotiation by abandoning the cause of Spain, which he had so recently and solemnly espoused.—

We are commanded to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from the Spanish Government the strongest assurances of their determined perseverance in the cause of the legitimate Monarchy, and of the national independence of Spain; and to assure you, that so long as the People of Spain shall remain true to themselves, his Majesty will continue to them his most strenuous assistance and support.—His Majesty has renewed to the Spanish Nation, in the moment of its difficulties and reverses, the engagements which he voluntarily contracted at the outset of its struggle against the usurpation and tyranny of France; and we are commanded to acquaint you, that these engagements have been reduced into the form of a Treaty of Alliance; which Treaty, so soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, his Majesty will cause to be laid before you.—His Majesty commands us to state to you, that while his Majesty contemplated with the liveliest satisfaction the achievements of his forces in the commencement of the campaign in Portugal, and the deliverance of the kingdom of his Ally from the presence and oppressions of the French army, his Majesty most deeply regretted the termination of that campaign by an Armistice and Convention, of some of the articles of which his Majesty has felt himself obliged formally to declare his disapprobation.—We are to express to you his

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His Majesty's reliance on your disposition to enable his Majesty to continue the aid afforded by his Majesty to the King of Sweden. That Monarch derives a peculiar claim to his Majesty's support in the present exigency of his affairs, from having concurred with his Majesty in the propriety of rejecting any proposal for Negotiation to which the Government of Spain was not to be admitted as a party.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that he has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. His Majesty relies upon your zeal and affection to make such farther provision of supply as the vigorous prosecution of the war may render necessary; and he trusts that you may be enabled to find the means of providing such supply, without any great or immediate increase of the existing burthens upon his people.—His Majesty feels assured that it will be highly satisfactory to you to learn, that, notwithstanding the measures resorted to by the Enemy for the purpose of destroying the commerce and resources of his kingdom, the public revenue has continued in a course of progressive improvement.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, We are directed to inform you, that the measure adopted by Parliament in the last Session, for establishing a Local Militia, has been already attended with the happiest success, and promises to be extensively and permanently beneficial to the country.—We have received his Majesty's commands most especially to recommend to you, that, duly weighing the immense interests which are at stake in the war now carrying on, you should proceed, with as little delay as possible, to consider of the most effectual measures for the augmentation of the regular army, in order that his Majesty may be the better enabled, without impairing the means of defence at home, to avail himself of the military power of his dominions in the great contest in which he is engaged; and to conduct that contest, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to a conclusion compatible with the honour of his Majesty's Crown, and with the interests of his Allies, of Europe, and of the World."

The Commons having retired, the Earl of Bridgewater rose, to move the Address: He touched on the various topicks of the Speech; and urged that the country had much to congratulate itself upon in the improvement of its relative situation; and that though we had to feel regret in common with his Majesty at the Convention of Cintra, yet we had the consolation of knowing, that in no instance had the valour of

of the British Army been more exemplarily displayed, or its character better maintained, than in the two battles which preceded that Convention.

Lord *Sheffield*, in a short speech, seconded the Address.

Earl *St. Vincent* said, if he was to vote for the Address as it stood, it would be an admission that Ministers had acted with wisdom and vigour; whereas, in his opinion, they had shewn neither wisdom nor vigour. The vibrations of their counsels was no proof of the former; and as to the latter, it had been displayed in collecting a large fleet for the purpose of conveying back to France Junot and his army with all their ill-gotten plunder. His Lordship then alluded to the detention of Sir John Moore's army in Portugal two months after the signing of the Convention of Cintra, and observed that they were at last marched off in the rainy season, when they fell a prey to the dysentery. Some severe animadversions were then passed by his Lordship on the Cintra Convention, and also on the assembling the Board of Inquiry, as well as the ignorance displayed by Ministers in debarking troops in the extremity of the South, to act in the North. He concluded with stating, that the mismanagement of Ministers ought to approach the Throne; and unless they were removed, his Majesty was in danger of losing his country.

Earl *Grosvenor* followed on the same side.

Visc. *Sidmouth*, in voting for the Address, begged not to be understood to stand pledged to all the measures to which it referred.

Lord *Grenville* wholly disapproved of sending a British army into the heart of Spain: he did not think that the situation of Spain at any time during the last summer warranted such a measure. He certainly approved of giving the Spanish Patriots every assistance; but it might best have been done by flying expeditions, and annoying the Enemy at all points by means of our shipping. His Lordship observed, that when the French were driven from Madrid, if a British force had been landed in the North of Spain, and secured the passes of the Pyrenees, they might have rendered essential service; but at present the road from Paris to Madrid was quite open; and it was notorious that the military power of all Europe, except Austria, was at the disposal of Buonaparte—what then could be done by 30,000 British troops against 500,000 which could be brought into the field against them? His Lordship then adverted to the Convention of Cintra, the Board of Inquiry, and the offer made by the American Government to repeal the Embargo, on condition that our Orders in Council were rescinded—which offer he

highly blamed Ministers for rejecting. On the subject of the Overtures from Erfurth, he was of opinion, that nothing beneficial could result.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in a speech of considerable length, successfully combated the opinions of the noble Baron who preceded him.

Earl *Mordaunt* disapproved of many of the paragraphs in the Address; but would still refrain from moving any amendment. He defended the Armistice and Convention in Portugal, as far as the General Officers were concerned; and observed, that whatever blame was due, was imputable to Ministers. He also defended the Report of the Board of Inquiry.

Lord *Erskine* condemned Ministers for shifting the blame of the Cintra Convention from their own shoulders on those of the Officers concerned in that Expedition.

The Lord Chancellor replied to the noble Lord.

Lords *Buckinghamshire*, *Mulgrave*, and *Auckland*, then made some observations; after which the Address was agreed to, without any amendment.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Robinson* rose to move the Address. Whoever, he observed, looked to the actual situation of affairs, in Spain, and to the nature of those occurrences that led to the connexion with this country, would agree with him in the propriety of reducing into practical use that excellent maxim, that "vigorous war led most directly to safe and honourable peace."

Mr. *R. Lambington* seconded the Address.

Mr. *Ponsonby* took a review of the late conduct of Ministers, and commented severely upon their imbecility and indecision. He censured the mode of warfare adopted by Ministers in Spain; for, if the Spaniards were to fight as an armed nation, our army could be of no use in the middle of Spain, as the operations of a regular force would destroy that desultory mode of carrying on the war. He alluded to the forlorn situation in which the King of Sweden had been left; and asserted that we sustained more injury from the Danish gun-boats than we should from their Navy had we suffered it to remain in their possession. After reproaching the Convention of Cintra, and the Answer given to the City of London, he observed, that Ministers would long have to repent their answer to the late proposals of the American Government.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in a speech of some length, replied to the honourable Gentleman's observations. With respect to the Fleet destined to assist his Swedish Majesty, it not only answered the purposes of its equipment, but facilitated the escape of Marquis de Romana and his corps. He recollected

recollected the paper called "Precautions," which recommended a desultory warfare; but it had no authority, and was published long before the Supreme Central Junta was in existence. The Spaniards themselves were in favour of a regular force. They were unable to make any effectual struggle until they had created it; and without it, they would certainly never have been able to defeat Dupont at the memorable battle of Baylen. Ministers had, therefore, no option—the option had been made by Spain. They had chosen the mode of regular warfare; and it would have ill-befitted the character of Great Britain to have shrunk from the contest, and to have said to the Spaniards, "We will give you money—we will give you stores; but we will not hazard our blood in your defence." Of all the fanciful campaigns that ever existed in the mind of a military theorist, the campaign of the Pyrenees appeared to him the most whimsical and absurd. With respect to the deficiency of Cavalry in Portugal, he observed that he had not intended that Cavalry should accompany that Expedition: he did not conceive it necessary on such service; and it was merely accidental that there were any. But he denied that the want of Cavalry could influence the decision of the General Officers in the Convention of Ontra; and, after alluding to the battles of Alexandria and Maida, which were gained without Cavalry, protested against the principle that the British army were not to act when the Cavalry attached to them was unequal to the Enemy.

Mr. Canning, in an animated and forcible speech, defended the measures adopted by Government. Unquestionably the Juntas

of Galicia and Asturias had applied for reinforcements of British Cavalry; but the answer that had been returned was, that a British army would be sent to their support, but that it was intended that it should act in mass, and under a British Commander. The Spaniards had been told by Ministers, that when they had called forth their own forces, or established some general system of Government, they should have the support of a British army. Accordingly, as soon as the Central Junta was instituted, the Expedition under Sir D. Baird sailed. The delay of ten days in landing the troops was occasioned by this change of government.—With respect to America, he observed, that, in the report of Congress, the ships of both Belligerents were to be excluded from the American waters. Had this circumstance been explained in an amicable manner to the British Government, it might have led to an acceptance of the terms proposed: notwithstanding, many difficulties would have still remained to surmount.

Messrs. Whitbread, H. Rose, and Lord H. Petty, then severally delivered their sentiments, after which the Address was agreed to, *nem. con.*

Jan. 20.

The 7th and 8th Reports of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry were ordered to be printed.

The House then resolved, that they would not receive any Petitions for Private Bills after the 24th February; that they would not receive any Private Bills after the 27th of March; and that they would not receive any Reports of Private Bills after the 8th of May.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE RUSSIAN AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS. PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT January 20, 1809.

These Papers have lost materially their interest in consequence of his Majesty's Declaration (see vol. LXXVIII. p. 1109) which contains all the most important points. We shall however give a slight sketch of their contents.

No. I. is a letter from Count Romanzoff to Mr. Canning, in which he says, that he sends a letter written by the Emperors of Russia and France to the King of England: and states, that the Emperors are willing to adopt all those bases of Negotiation formerly proposed by England, namely, the *Uti Possidetis*.

No. II. "Letter from his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and Buonaparte," dated Erfurth, Oct. 12; sets out with pretending to have an ardent wish for peace, and concludes thus: "We unite in intreating your Majesty to listen to the voice of humanity, silencing that of the

passions; to seek, with the intention of arriving at that object, to conciliate all interests, and by that means to preserve all the Powers which exist, and to insure the happiness of Europe and of this generation, at the head of which Providence has placed us.

(Signed) ALEXANDER—NAPOLEON."

In No. VII. Mr. Canning writes to the Russian Ambassador at Paris, dated Oct. 28, in answer to these letters. Here he says that his Majesty cannot reply directly to the Emperor of Russia, without at the same time acknowledging titles which his Majesty never acknowledged. He signifies his Majesty's intention of communicating the proposal to the King of Sweden, and the existing Government of Spain; and his Majesty's desire that France may acknowledge the Government of Spain as party to any negotiation.

The

The following Note (No. XV.) we insert at full length, on account of its singularity and importance :

"The undersigned has laid before the Emperor his Master, the Note of his Excellency Mr. Canning. If it were true that the evils of war were felt only on the Continent, certainly there would be little hope of attaining peace. The two Emperors had flattered themselves that the object of their measure would not have been misinterpreted in London. Could the English Ministry have ascribed it to weakness or necessity, when every impartial statesman must recognize in the spirit of peace and moderation by which it is dictated, the characteristics of power and true greatness? France and Russia can carry on the war so long as the Court of London shall not recur to just and equitable dispositions; and they are resolved to do so. How is it possible for the French Government to entertain the proposal which has been made to it, of admitting to the Negotiation the *Spanish Insurgents*?—*What would the English Government have said had it been proposed to them to admit the Catholic Insurgents of Ireland?* France, without having any Treaties with them, has been in communication with them, has made them promises, and has frequently sent them succours. Could such a proposal have found place in a Note, the object of which ought to have been not to irritate, but to endeavour to effect a mutual conciliation and good understanding?—England will find herself under a strange mistake, if, contrary to the experience of the past, she still entertains the idea of contending successfully upon the Continent against the armies of France. What hope can she now have, especially as France is irrevocably united with Russia? The undersigned is commanded to repeat the proposal, to admit to the negotiation all the allies of the King of England; whether it be the King who reigns in

the Brazil; whether it be the King who reigns in Sweden; or whether it be the King who reigns in Sicily; and to take for the basis of the negotiation the *uti possidetis*. He is commanded to express the hope that, not losing sight of the inevitable results of the force of States, it will be remembered, that between great Powers there is no solid Peace but that which is at the same time equal and honourable for all parties. The Undersigned requests his Excellency Mr. Canning to accept the assurances of his highest consideration.

(Signed) CHAMPAGNY."

On the 9th of December Mr. Canning writes to Count Romanzoff, that his Majesty would not consent to commence a negotiation for general peace, by the previous abandonment of the cause of the Spanish nation, and of the legitimate Monarchy of Spain.

A Note from Mr. Canning to M. Champagny, dated Dec. 9, says that his Majesty is determined not to abandon the cause of the Spanish nation, and of the legitimate Monarchy of Spain; and the pretension of France to exclude from the negotiation the Central and Supreme Government, acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the VIth, is one which his Majesty could not admit, without acquiescing in an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.—Champagny in his answer to the above Note merely says, he will transmit it to the Emperor his Master.

A Letter from Count Romanzoff to Mr. Canning says, the Emperors have no objection to admit to the negotiation the Sovereigns in alliance with England; but cannot admit the Plenipotentiaries of the Spanish Insurgents; that the Emperor of Russia has acknowledged King Joseph Napoleon, and will not separate his interests from those of the French Emperor. The Emperor then offers to negotiate on the basis of the *Uti possidetis*.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 31. Letter from Capt. Hole, of the *Egeria*.

Yarmouth Roads, Dec. 27.

Sir, On the 21st inst. the Scaw bearing S. by E. 12 leagues, after a chase of two hours, I captured the Danish schooner privateer *Næsois*, of 10 guns, Giermund Holm, Master, with a complement of 36 men, but had on board only 26; out from Fridridksvern one day, without taking any thing.

Lewis Holt.

Letter from Capt. Dundas, of H. M. S. *Naiad*, dated off the entrance of the Loire; the 17th instant.

Last evening at eight, the *Naiad* and *Narcissus* being close in with Noirmoutier, we captured the French privateer brig

Fanny, of 16 guns and 80 men, commanded by Charles Hamon, only a few hours from Nantz, and had made no capture. She was intended to cruise off the coast of Ireland; and at midnight we captured the French sloop *Superb* letter of marque, of four guns and 20 men, with a cargo of sundries for Martinique. Mr. Hamon lately commanded the *Venus* privateer, that did great injury to our trade.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 3, 1809. Copy of a Letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Lord Collingwood, from Capt. T. Harvey, of the *Standard*, dated off Corfu, June 26.

My Lord, At day-light this morning I fell in with La Volpe Italian gun-boat, commanded by Ensign de Vaisseau Micaeli Mangin.

Mangia, carrying an iron four-pounder, with 20 men well armed, and accompanied by La Legera French dispatch boat, with a well armed crew of 14 men. At nine, the wind failing, I sent the pinnace with Lieut. R. Cull, and the eight-oared cutter with Capt. Nicholls of the Royal Marines (both Volunteers), in chase. After two hours rowing, the weather very hot, they approached La Volpe, who commenced a fire of musquetry on them, which was returned with the swivels, and, when near, with muskets. On the boats approaching each quarter to board, the gun-boat pulled short round, and fired at the cutter both round and grape; the boats dashed at him, when he struck, and was taken possession of by Capt. Nicholls; Lieut. Cull immediately pushed on in chase of La Legera. Some time previous to this I had dispatched the yawl, with Lieut. J. Alexander, to be ready to cut her off; which affording him the opportunity of obliging her to run on shore about four miles Northward of Cape St. Mary, the crew formed on the rocks above her, and endeavoured to prevent the yawl's approach; but she was taken possession of by Lieut. Alexander, who was immediately after joined by Lieut. Cull and Capt. Nicholls; they rowed her out under a fire of musquetry from the shore, which was returned by our Marines in the boats with great spirit: one of the Frenchmen was seen killed. A French Ensign de Vaisseau was passenger in La Legera. I was much gratified on the return of the boats in learning we had not suffered. In this little affair, the gallantry and good conduct of the Officers and men concerned gave me very great satisfaction; both Capt. Nicholls and Lieut. Cull speak in high terms of the assistance they received from Messrs. Hames and Parker, Master's Mates of the Standard. Monsieur Monier, Ensign de Vaisseau, on the Staff of General Dongelet of Corfu, was taken in La Volpe. I burnt both vessels.—I remain, &c.

THOMAS HARVEY.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 7. Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, off Toulon, the 19th of October, 1808.

Sir, I inclose a letter which I have just received from the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane, Captain of the *Imperieuse*, stating the services which he has been employed in on the coast of Languedoc. Nothing can exceed the activity and zeal with which his Lordship pursues the Enemy. The success which attends his enterprises clearly indicates with what skill and ability they are conducted; besides keeping the coast in constant alarm, causing a

total suspension of the trade, and harassing a body of troops employed in opposing him, he has, probably, prevented those troops, which were intended for Figueras, from advancing into Spain, by giving them employment in the defence of their own coasts.—On the coast towards Genoa, the Enemy has been equally annoyed by the Kent and Wizard. Those ships have had that station some time to prevent the French ships sailing from Genoa, and have almost entirely stopped the only trade the Enemy had, which is in very small vessels:—during their cruize there they have taken and destroyed twenty-three of those coasters.—I inclose the letter of Captain Rogers, giving an account of the attack made at Noli, and the capture of the vessels in the Road.—I have the honour to be, &c.

COLLINGWOOD.

Imperieuse, Gulf of Lyons, Sept. 28.

My Lord, With varying opposition, but with unvaried success, the newly-constructed semaphoric telegraphs, which are of the utmost consequence to the safety of the numerous convoys that pass along the coast of France, at Bourdique, La Pinede, St. Maguire, Frontignan, Canet, and Foy, have been blown up and completely demolished, together with their telegraph-houses, fourteen barracks of the Gens d'Arms, or Douanes, one battery, and the strong tower upon the Lake of Frontignan.—Mr. Mapleton, First Lieutenant, had command of these expeditions; Lieut. Johnson had charge of the field pieces, and Lieut. Hore of the Royal Marines. To them and to Mr. Gilbert, Assistant-Surgeon; Mr. Burney, Gunner; Messrs. Stewart and Stovin, Midshipmen, is due whatever credit may arise from such mischief, and for having with so small a force drawn about two thousand troops from the important fortress of Figueras in Spain, to the defence of their own coast.—The conduct of Lieutenants Mapleton, Johnson, and Hore, deserves my best praise, as well as that of the other Officers, Royal Marines, and Seamen.

I have, &c.

COCHRANE.

Imperieuse, None killed; none wounded; one singed blowing up a battery.—*French*, One Commanding officer of troops killed; how many others unknown.

H. M. S. Kent, off Genoa, August 2.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday, running along the coast from Genoa towards Cape del Melle, we discovered a convoy of ten sail of coasters deeply laden, under the protection of a gun-boat, at anchor close to the beach abreast of the town of Noli; and as there appeared a fair prospect of bringing them out by a prompt attack before the Enemy had time to collect his force, I instantly determined to send in the boats of the Kent and Wizard; and as there was but little

wind,

wind, I directed Capt. Ferris, of the Wizard, to tow in and cover the boats; which immediately put off, and, by great exertion, soon towed her close to the vessels, when it was found impossible to bring them out without landing, most of them being fastened to the shore by ropes from their keels and mast-heads, the boats therefore pulled to the beach with great resolution, exposed to the fire of two guns in the bow of the gun-boat, two field-pieces placed in a grove which flanked the beach, a heavy gun in front of the town, and a continued fire of musketry from the houses; but these were no check to the arduous and intrepidity of British seamen and marines, who leaped from the boats, and rushed upon the Enemy with a fearless zeal that was not to be resisted. The gun in front of the town was soon taken and spiked by Lieut. Chasman, Second of the Kent, who commanded the seamen, and Lieut. Hanlon the Royal Marines; and the Enemy, who had drawn up a considerable force of regular troops in the grove, to defend the two field pieces, was dislodged by Capt. Rea, who commanded the Royal Marines, and Lieut. Grant of that corps, who took possession of the field-pieces, and brought them off. In the mean time, Lieutenants Lindsay and Moresby of the Kent, and Lieut. Bisset of the Wizard, who had equally distinguished themselves in driving the Enemy from the beach, were actively employed in taking possession of the gun-boat, and freeing the vessels from their fasts to the shore; and I had soon the satisfaction to see our people embark, and the whole of the vessels coming out under the protecting fire of the Wizard, which, by the judicious conduct of Capt. Ferris, contributed very essentially to keep the Enemy in check, both in the advance and retreat of the boats.—I should have pleasure in noticing the Midshipmen and others who were conspicuous in this little enterprise, but I fear that I have already given a longer detail than it may be thought worthy of, and shall therefore only beg leave to add, that one seaman killed, and one badly wounded (since dead), both of the Kent, is all the loss we sustained. The Enemy left many dead on the ground.—The gun-boat was a national vessel, called *La Vigilante*, commanded by an Enseigne de Vaisseau, with a complement of forty-five men. THOMAS ROGERS.

Killed, J. Skinner, Captain of Foretop.
Wounded, W. Palmer, able seaman, since dead.

P. S. Since writing the above, the boats of the Kent and Wizard have brought out, without mischief, from under the guns of a fort near Leghorn, where they had taken shelter, three laden vessels, and burnt a fourth, which was aground and could not be got off.

[Sir A. Cochrane has transmitted the Copy of a Letter from Capt. Pigot, of the Orce, dated Martinique, Oct. 3, announcing the capture of the French brig *Palmeur*, of 14 barrels and 70 men.—The *Orce* had one killed and one wounded.—Also Capt. Cockburn, of the Pompadour, dated Barbadoes, Oct. 22, announcing the capture of the French brig *Le Plaisir*, of 14 twenty-four pounder cannonades, &c. and 109 men.—Also from Mr. Byrnes, master of the late brig *Maria*, stating her capture by the French Corvette *Le Sarda*, of 22 guns. The *Maria* carried only 12 twelve-pounder cannonades, two long four, and 65 men; and did not strike until she was sinking. When the British took possession, they were obliged to run her on shore and destroy her.—Lieut. Bennett, the Commander, R. O'Donnell, Midshipman, and four seamen, were killed, and nine wounded.]

Downing-Street, Jan. 10. Dispatches, from which the following are extracts, were, on the 8th inst. received from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Moore, K. B. Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces employed in Spain.

Benevente, Dec. 23, 1808.

Sir, Since I had the honour to address you upon the 16th, from Toro, the army has been almost constantly marching through snow, and with cold that has been very intense. The weather, within these few days, has turned to rain, which is much more uncomfortable than the cold, and has rendered the roads almost impassable. On the 21st the army reached Sahagun; it was necessary to halt there in order to refresh the men, and on account of provisions. The information I received was, that Marshal Soult was at Saldana with about 16,000 men, with posts along the River from Guarda to Carrion.—The army was ordered to march in two columns at eight o'clock on the night of the 23d, to force the bridge at Carrion, and from thence proceed to Saldana. At six that evening, I received information, that considerable reinforcements had arrived at Carrion from Palencia, and a letter from the Marquis de la Romana informed me that the French were advancing from Madrid either to Valladolid or Salamanca.—It was evident that it was too late to prosecute the attempt upon Soult; that I must be satisfied with the diversion I had occasioned; and that I had no time to lose to secure my retreat. The next morning, Lieut.-gen. Hope, with his own division, and that of Lieut.-gen. Fraser, marched to Majorga. I sent Sir D. Baird, with his division, to pass the river at Valmiera; and followed Lieut.-gen. Hope on the 25th, with the Reserve and the Light Brigades, by Majorga, Valderas, to Benevente.

route. The Cavalry under Lord Paget followed the Reserve on the 26th: both the latter corps entered this place yesterday. We continue our march on Astorga. Generals Hope and Fraser are already gone on; Sir D. Baird proceeds to-morrow from Valencia; and I shall leave this with the Reserve at the same time. Lord Paget will remain with the Cavalry, to give us notice of the approach of the Enemy. Hitherto their Infantry have not come up, but they are near, and the Cavalry is sound as in great numbers. They are checked by our Cavalry, which have obtained, by their spirit and enterprise, an ascendancy over that of the French, which nothing but great superiority of numbers on their part will get the better of. The diversion made by our march on Sahagun, though at great risk to ourselves, has been complete. It remains to be seen what advantage the Spaniards in the South will be able to take of it; but the march of the French on Badajoz was stopped, when its advanced guard had reached Talavera de la Reina; and every thing disposable is now turned in this direction. The only part of the army which has been hitherto engaged with the Enemy has been the Cavalry; and it is impossible for me to say too much in their praise. I mentioned to your Lordship, in my letter of the 16th, the success Brig-gen. Stewart had met with in defeating a detachment of Cavalry at Rueda. Since that, few days have passed without his taking or killing different parties of the French, generally superior in force to those who attacked them. On their march to Sahagun, Lord Paget had information of 6 or 800 Cavalry being in that town. He marched, on the night of the 30th, from some villages, where he was posted in front of the Enemy at Majorga, with the 10th and 15th Hussars. The 10th marched straight to the town, whilst Lord Paget, with the 15th, endeavoured to turn it: unfortunately he fell in with a patrol, one of whom escaped, and gave the alarm. By this means the French had time to form on the outside of the town before Lord Paget got round. He immediately charged them, beat them, and took from 140 to 150 prisoners, amongst whom were two Lieutenant-colonels and 11 officers, with the loss on our part of six or eight men, and perhaps 20 wounded. There have been taken by the Cavalry from 4 to 500 French, besides a considerable number killed: this since we began our march from Salamanca. On his march from Sahagun, on the 30th, Lord Paget, with two squadrons of the 10th, attacked a detachment of Cavalry at Majorga, killed 20, and took above 100 prisoners. Our Cavalry is very superior in quality to any the French have; and the right spirit has been in-

fused into them by the example and instruction of their two leaders, Lord Paget and Brig-gen. Stewart.

Sir, *Astorga, Dec. 31, 1808.*

I arrived here yesterday. Major-gen. Fraser, with his division, will be at Villa Franca this day, and will proceed on to Lugo. Lieut-gen. Hope, with his division, stopped yesterday two leagues from this, and proceeds this morning, followed by Sir D. Baird. The two flank brigades go by the road of Penferada. I shall follow, with the Reserve and Cavalry, to Villa Franca, either this night or to-morrow morning, according as I hear the approach of the French. The morning I marched from Benevente, seven squadrons of Buonaparte's Guards passed the river, at a ford above the bridge. They were attacked by Brig-gen. Stewart, at the head of the pickets of the 18th and 3d German Light Dragoons, and driven across the ford. Their Colonel, a General of Division, Lefebvre, was taken, together with about 70 officers and men. The affair was well contested. The numbers with which Brig-gen. Stewart attacked were inferior to the French: it is the corps of the greatest character in their army; but the superiority of the British was, I am told, very conspicuous. I inclose, for your Lordship's satisfaction, Lord Paget's Report of it.

Sir, *Benevente, Dec. 29, 1808.*

I have the honour to inform you, that about 9 this morning I received a report that the Enemy's Cavalry was in the act of crossing the river, at the ford near the bridge. I immediately sent down the pickets of the night under Lieut-col. Otway, of the 18th. Having left orders that the Cavalry should repair to their alarm-posts, I went forward to reconnoitre, and found four squadrons of Imperial Guards formed, and skirmishing with the pickets and other Cavalry in the act of passing. I sent for the 10th Hussars; who having arrived, Brig-gen. Stewart immediately placed himself at the head of the pickets, and, with the utmost gallantry, attacked. The 10th Hussars supported in the most perfect order. The result of the affair, as far as I have yet been able to collect, is about 30 killed, 25 wounded, 70 prisoners, and about the same number of horses. It is impossible for me to avoid speaking in the highest terms of all those engaged. Lieut-col. Otway and Major Bagwell headed the respective night pickets: the latter is slightly wounded. The utmost zeal was conspicuous in the whole of my Staff; and I had many Volunteers from head-quarters, and other officers of your army. Amongst the prisoners is the General of Division Lefebvre (who commanded the Cavalry of the Imperial Guard), and two Captains. Our loss is, I fear, nearly

50 men killed and wounded. I will send a Return the moment I can collect the reports.

PAGET, Lieut.-gen.

To Lieut.-gen. Sir John Moore, K. B.

I have forwarded the prisoners to Baziza. On the other side of the river the Enemy formed again; and at this instant three guns of Capt. Donovan's Troop arrived, which did considerable execution.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 14. This Gazette announces the capture, by his Majesty's sloop Bellette, on the 23d August, of the French schooner Constance, mounting seven guns, with 70 men, and only three days from Cayenne.—Also, by the Magnet brig, Capt. Morris, on the 5th ult. off the Island of Bornholm, the Danish privateer Paulina, mounting ten guns, with 42 men, and had been 12 days from Copenhagen, without making any capture.—Also, by the Onyx sloop, of 10 guns and 20 men, Capt. Gill, on the 1st inst. after an action of two hours and a half, the Dutch brig Manly, formerly British, mounting twelve 18-pounder carronades, and four long 6-pounders, with 94 men, and commanded by Lieut. Hendyman. She sailed from the Texel, in company with another brig, for the sole purpose of intercepting our trade with Heligoland, and had made only one capture. The Onyx had one man killed, and three wounded; her prize five killed, and six wounded. Captain Gill bestows the highest praise on Lieuts. Garrat and Trewren, as well as the whole of his crew, for their skill and bravery.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 21. Rear-admiral D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon, has transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole a Letter from Capt. Pringle, of his Majesty's sloop Sparrowhawk, dated off Cherbourg the 12th instant, giving an account of his having, that day, captured the French privateer cutter L'Esperance, of 14 guns and 54 men.—Capt. O'Connor, Commander of his Majesty's sloop the Ned Elwin, has transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole a copy of a Letter addressed by him to Vice-adm. Sir James Saumarez, giving an account of his having, Dec. 17, captured the General Rapp French privateer brig, of 8 guns and 41 men, which had left Dantzic the evening before.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Jan. 24. The Hon. Capt. Hope arrived late last night with a dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, of which the following is a copy:

Ville de Paris, at Sea, Jan. 18.

My Lord, By the much-lamented death of Lieut.-gen. Sir John Moore, who fell in action with the Enemy on the 16th instant,

it has become my duty to acquaint your Lordship, that the French army attacked the British troops, in the position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. A severe wound, which compelled me to quit the field a short time previous to the fall of Sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your Lordship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the inclosed report of Lieut.-gen. Hope, who succeeded to the command of the army; and to whose ability and exertions, in direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his Majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the Enemy at every point of attack. The Hon. Capt. Gordon, my Aid-de-camp, will have the honour of delivering this Dispatch, and will be able to give your Lordship any farther information which may be required.

Yours, &c. D. BARR, Lieut.-gen.

Audacious, off Corunna, Jan. 18.

Sir, In compliance with the desire contained in your communication of yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action which took place in front of Corunna on the 16th instant. It will be in your recollection, that about one in the afternoon of that day the Enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of his line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack at that extremity of the strong and commanding position, which, on the morning of the 15th, he had taken in our immediate front. This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division, which occupied the right of our position. The events which occurred during that period of the action you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the Enemy was met by the Commander of the Forces, and by yourself, at the head of the 42d Regiment, and the Brigade under Major-gen. Lord William Bentinck. The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest. I lament to say, that, soon after the severe wound which deprived the army of your services, Lieut.-gen. Sir John Moore, who had just directed the most able disposition, fell by a cannon-shot. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreplaceable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed; but, by the most determined bravery, not only repelled every attempt of the Enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops

troops in support of those originally engaged. The Enemy, finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of our position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well-timed movement, which was made by Major-gen. Paget with the Reserve, which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack, defeated this intention. The Major-general, having pushed forward the 95th (Rifle corps), and 1st battalion 52d regiment, drove the Enemy before him, and, in his rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the Enemy's position. This circumstance, with the position of Lieut.-gen. Fraser's division (calculated to give still farther security to the right of the line), induced the Enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter. They were, however, more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the Brigade under Major-gen. Manningham, forming the left of your division, and a part of that under Major-gen. Leith, forming the right of the division under my orders. Upon the left, the Enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our piquets, which however, in general, maintained their ground. Finally, however, his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post, however, he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 2d battalion 14th regiment, under Lieut.-col. Nicholls. Before five in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action, whilst the Enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps. At six, the firing entirely ceased. The different Brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the piquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations. Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who, from his numbers, and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late Commander of the forces, to withdraw

the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation; the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were, in fact, far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position about ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The piquets remained at their posts until five of the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders, and without the Enemy having discovered the movements. By the unremitting exertions of Captains the Hon. H. Curzon, Gosselin, Boys, Rainier, Serret, Hawkins, Digby, Carden, and Mackenzie, of the Royal Navy, who, in pursuance of the orders of Admiral de Courcy, were entrusted with the service of embarking the army; and in consequence of the arrangements made by Commissioner Bowen, Captains Bowen and Shepherd, and the other agents for transports, the whole of the army were embarked with an expedition which has seldom been equalled. With the exception of the Brigades under Major-generals Hill and Beresford, who were destined to remain on shore until the movements of the Enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before day light. The Brigade of Major-gen. Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear-guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under Major-gen. Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town. The Enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after eight o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucia, which command the harbour. But, notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place, there being no apprehension that the rear-guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of Major-gen. Hill's Brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon. Major-gen. Beresford, with that zeal and ability which is so well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained, to the satisfaction of the Spanish Governor, the nature of our movement, and having made every precious arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was, with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning. Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope, that the victory, with which it has pleased Providence

dence to crown the efforts of the army, can be attended with any very brilliant consequences to Great Britain. It is clouded by the loss of one of her best soldiers—it has been achieved at the termination of a long and harassing service. The superior numbers and advantageous position of the Enemy, not less than the actual situation of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. It must be, however, to you, to the Army, and to our Country, the sweetest reflection, that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained, amongst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army which entered Spain, amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner completed its junction, than owing to the multiplied disasters that dispersed the native armies around us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British corps from the Duero afforded the best hope that the South of Spain might be relieved; but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people also afforded the Enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources for the destruction of the only regular force in the North of Spain. You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued. These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harassing marches, which diminished the numbers, exhausted the strength, and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity of covering the harbour of Coruna for a time had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valour of British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded what even your own experience of that invaluable quality, so inherent in them, may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me, in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation. The corps chiefly engaged were the brigades under Major-generals Lord William Bentinck, Manningham, and Leith, and the brigade of Guards, under Major-gen. Warde. To these Officers, and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due. Major-gen. Hill, and Col. Catlin Crawford, with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d, 50th, and 81st regiments, with parts of the brigade of Guards, and the 28th regiment. From Lieut.-col. Murray, Quartermaster General, and the officers of the General Staff, I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret, that

the illness of Brigadier-gen. Clinton, Adjutant-general, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to Brigadier-gen. Slade during the action, for a zealous offer of his personal services, although the Cavalry were embarked.—The greater part of the fleet having gone to sea yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on-board, it is impossible at present to lay before you a Return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate, I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded from 700 to 800: that of the Enemy must remain unknown; but many circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but I have not been able to obtain an account of the number; it is not, however, considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen, or been wounded; among whom I am only at present enabled to state the names of Lieut.-col. Napier, 92d regiment, Majors Napier and Stanhope, 50th regiment, killed. Lieut.-col. Winch, 4th reg.; Lieut.-col. Maxwell, 26th reg.; Lieut.-col. Fane, 59th reg.; Lieut.-col. Griffith, Guards; Majors Miller and Williams, 81st reg.; wounded.—To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of Lieutenant-gen. Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the Army and his Country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me; but it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the conversation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that, after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given the Enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his Country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of Victory; like Wolfe, also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that Country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served. It remains for me only to express my hope, that you will speedily be restored to the service of your Country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your station in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands.—I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN HERR, Lieut.-gen.

To Lieut.-gen. Sir D. Baird, &c.

Sir.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY OF TUESDAY, JAN. 24.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 24. Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Michael De Courcy, Rear-admiral of the White, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on-board his Majesty's ship the Tonnant, at Corunna, the 17th and 18th instant.

Sir,

Jan. 17.

Having it in design to detach the Cossack to England as soon as her boats shall cease to be essential to the embarkation of troops, I seize a moment to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the ships of war, as per margin*, and transports, under the orders of Rear-admiral Sir Samuel Hood and Commissioner Bowen, arrived at this anchorage from Vigo on the 14th and 15th instant. The Alfred and Hindostan, with some transports, were left at Vigo to receive a Brigade of 3500 men, that had taken that route, under the Generals Allen and Craufurd. In the vicinity of Corunna, the Enemy have pressed upon the British in great force. The embarkation of the sick, the cavalry, and the stores, went on. The night of the 16th was appointed for the general embarkation of the Infantry; and, mean time, the Enemy prepared for attack. At three, P.M. an action commenced; the Enemy, which had been posted on a lofty hill, endeavouring to force the British, on another hill of inferior height, and nearer the town. The Enemy were driven back with great slaughter; but very sorry am I to add, that the British, though triumphant, have suffered severe losses. I am unable to communicate farther particulars, than that Sir John Moore received a mortal wound, of which he died at night; that Sir David Baird lost an arm; that several officers, and many men, have been killed and wounded; and that the ships of war have received

all such of the latter as they could accommodate, the remainder being sent to transports. The weather is now tempestuous, and the difficulties of embarkation are great. All except the rear-guard are embarked; consisting, perhaps, at this moment, of 2600 men. The Enemy, having brought cannon to a hill over-hanging the beach, have forced a majority of the transports to cut or slip. Embarkation being no longer practicable at the town, the boats have been ordered to Sandy Beach, near the Light-house; and it is hoped that the greater part, if not all, will still be embarked, the ships of war having dropped out to facilitate embarkation.

Jan. 18.

The embarkation of the troops having occupied the greater part of last night, it has not been in my power to detach the Cossack before this day; and it is with satisfaction I am able to add, that, in consequence of the good order maintained by the troops, and the unwearied exertions of Commissioner Bowen, the Captains, and other Officers of the Navy, the Agents, as well as the boats' crews, many of whom were for two days without food and without repose, the army have been embarked to the last man, and the ships are now in the offing, preparatory to steering for England. The great body of the transports, having lost their anchors, ran to sea without the troops they were ordered to receive; in consequence of which there are some thousands on-board the ships of war. Several transports, through mismanagement, ran on shore. The seamen appeared to have abandoned them, two being brought out by the boats' crews of the men of war; two were burnt, and five were bilged. I cannot conclude this hasty statement, without expressing my great obligation to Rear-adm. Sir Samuel Hood, whose eye was every where, and whose exertions were unremitting. M. DE COURCY.

Hazy weather rendering the Cossack obscure, I detach the Gleaner with this Dispatch.

* Ville de Paris, Victory, Barfleur, Zealous, Implacable, Elizabeth, Norge, Plantagenet, Resolution, Audacious, Endymion, Mediator.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN.

We now resume, in substance, the course of French Official Bulletins recorded in the *Moniteur*; reminding our Readers, that, in contemplating them, much allowance is to be made for the exaggerations of a vain, boastful, and sanguinary foe.

The THIRTEENTH Bulletin (see vol. LXXVIII. pp. 1114, 1115) stated, that

the Duke of Istria had arrived with his Cavalry before Madrid on the 2d instant. It now appears, by the FOURTEENTH, that Napoleon was present on that day, and that the City was summoned to surrender; there being 69,000 men in arms, and 100 pieces of artillery, for its defence. The General of the troops of the line came to answer this summons, attended by 30 Citizens. The gestures and language

gauge of the Citizens, under the strong feelings of indignation against the Usurper and his Satellites, are made the subject of comment, as if they were plunderers and assassins, and not the defenders of their laws, their Sovereign, and their altars. A letter was then addressed to the Marquis de Castellar, threatening a general assault unless the City should surrender. The Marquis requested time to consult the public authorities and the people. This produced a rejoinder; which, after stating the formidable preparations for the destruction of the Capital, and intimating that an oblivion of the past would be granted, concludes, "Hoist a white flag before two o'clock; and send Commissioners to treat for the surrender of the town." Prior to this ulterior proposition, Gen. Lenamont had commenced an attack upon the Palace, and other edifices of the Retiro, with 30 pieces of artillery, and a breach was made in the wall. Into this breach the sharpshooters, and subsequently the whole division of Vallatte, entered. One thousand Spaniards, stationed for the defence of the post, are stated to have been killed. In proceeding with this Bulletin, we have an interview between Napoleon, General Morla, and Don Bernardo Yriarte. On this occasion, Buonaparte, with the most consummate impudence and hypocrisy, at the moment when he was himself violating every thing that is sacred in divine and human laws, lectured the Spanish General Morla on his past conduct, and on the nature of his public duties; accusing him of entering Rousillon in 1793, carrying off the women, and distributing them among his soldiery. The night succeeding this parley, it is said, "The most mutinous withdrew themselves from the danger by flight, and a part of the troops was disbanded." On reading this statement, we concluded that the Spanish forces collected in Madrid, finding the place no longer tenable, withdrew through

the Southern gate, to take the direction of Toledo, where they might make a more effectual stand; and the sequel, it will be seen, favours the conjecture. At ten o'clock on the 5th, Gen. Belliard assumed the command of the City; all the posts were yielded up to the French troops, and a general pardon was proclaimed. One of the first measures, on the occupation of the Capital, was to repeal the precaution at Soria, where the inhabitants were disarmed. While these transactions took place in Madrid, the French were not idle either to the North or South of the City.

By the FIFTEENTH Bulletin, Gen. Lubinski had recommitteed the army lately under the command of Gen. Castanoe: but now under Gen. Pena, near Guadaluara. The Duke of Istria paid a visit to the same place, where he came up with the rear-guard of the Spaniards, which the Bulletin says he dispersed, making 500 prisoners: the rest, it seems, had fled off towards Andalusia. The Duke of Belluna followed with his Infantry; but it should appear he had no such success. Another corps of the French took the road to Aranjuez in pursuit of the fugitives, in the direction of the Sierra Morena, and met with the same disappointment, or obtained very little advantage.

The SIXTEENTH resumes the operations in various places. Gen. Ruslin, we are informed, had passed the Tagus at Aranjuez, and had advanced to Ocuana, six miles more South, and about 27 from Madrid. His object was, to cut off the remains of the army of Andalusia; which, however, had got the start of him, and proceeded towards Cuenca. It is next stated, that the English fly on every side; but that the French had met with 16 stragglers of that nation, on whom they had wreaked their vengeance! The Bulletin concludes with some particulars of an attack upon Rosas; which, both from official accounts from Lord Collingwood, and from other

* The Capitulation of Madrid bears date Dec. 4, the day after the main body of the French army came up, and is signed by Morla, the man whom Napoleon loaded with such gross abuse, and treated with so much contumely and scorn. The inhabitants, it seems, had adopted those means of resistance which were so effectual at Buenos Ayres; but they did not avail themselves of their preparations: as soon as the Retiro, which commands the place, was taken, the town capitulated. To maintain the place against the formidable force before it, we believe, was impracticable; but it was not impossible to preserve the troops. Morla might, or ought, to have contrived an opportunity to enable them to evacuate it, and have thus preserved them to their Country. We find on the contrary, by the Capitulation, that all the forces in Madrid, consisting of armed peasants, armed inhabitants, and troops of the line, were to be marched out of the town, and be disarmed; the peasants and citizens, and all new levies enlisted into the line within the last four months, were to disperse, and return to their respective homes; and the veteran troops of the line were to remain prisoners of war until regularly exchanged.

SOURCES

sources of information, we know to be grossly mis-stated. They say, that 400 English were either killed, or driven into the sea, by an Italian regiment. The plain truth is, that of this Italian corps none escaped to give a narrative of the affair to their superiors. The French, however, do not complete the gasconade by asserting that Rosas has surrendered; they admit, that it is yet in the possession of their opponents. In the year 1793, when the almost impregnable fortress of Figueras surrendered, this comparatively contemptible place occupied the French army nearly six months.

The SEVENTEENTH and EIGHTEENTH, dated the 10th and 12th ult. neither contain any military movement of importance, nor do they announce any fresh successes of the Enemy. The NINETEENTH, dated the 13th ult. states, that Rosas surrendered on the 6th by capitulation. Two thousand men have been made prisoners. A considerable quantity of artillery was found in the place. Six English ships of the line, which were at anchor in the harbour, would not carry away the garrison. The Bulletin then pronounces an invective against the Members of the Supreme Junta, whom, as well as the English in the town, it affects to despise and condemn; and concludes with stating, that the extreme *fineness of the weather* had induced the Emperor to avail himself of it, and to *remain one league from Madrid!* [Three IMPERIAL DECREES accompany these Bulletins. The first is addressed to the Spanish People, and endeavours, by threats to work upon them to recognise his brother Joseph. It concludes with the following singular passage: "But, should all my efforts prove fruitless, and should you not merit my confidence, nothing will remain for me but to *treat you as conquered provinces, and to place my brother upon another throne.* I shall then place the Crown of Spain upon my own head, and cause it to be respected by the guilty; for God has given me power and inclination to surmount all obstacles."—The second announces the resumption of the civil and ecclesiastical imposts; and orders payment to be made to Joseph's agents—abolishes the Inquisition and feudal rights, and reduces the number of convents to one-third.—The third grants a general pardon to all, except the following noblemen, who are proscribed as avowed enemies to France and Spain: Prince Castel Franca, Dukes d'Infantado, Medina Celi, de Híjar, Ossuna, Marquis de Santa Cruz, Counts d'Altemira, Fernan Nunes, Bishop of Santander, and Don Cevallos.]

The TWENTIETH is dated "Madrid, Dec. 19. His Majesty this day reviewed the army which is at Madrid, with all its equipage and appointments. Sixty thousand men, 150 pieces of cannon, more than 1500 carts loaded with biscuit and brandy, formed an assemblage formidable in every respect. The right of the army was stationed on Charnartin, and the left stretched beyond Madrid. The Duke of Belluna still continues at Toledo with the whole of his corps. The Duke of Dantzic, with the whole of his corps, still continues at Talaveira de la Reyna. The 8th corps has arrived at Burgos. Gen. St. Cyr is forming his junction at Barcelona with Gen. Duhesme. Our posts of Cavalry are clearing the roads to the borders of Andalusia. The Emperor has given the army a few days of repose. Very fine fortifications are carrying on upon the heights of Madrid. Six thousand men are employed on these works. The small besieging train, composed of 24-pounders and of small mortars, is arrived. There has been found at Talaveira de la Reyna about 50 men in the hospitals, 2 or 300 saddles, and some remains of magazines belonging to the English troops. Some detachments of Cavalry have made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Valladolid. This is the first symptom of existence which the English have indicated. Their sick and their deserters are in great number. On the 13th of December their army was still at Salamanca. Such distinguished self-denial; such a singular state of immobility for the last six successive weeks, must be acknowledged to have the appearance of something very extraordinary. His Majesty enjoys the most perfect state of health."

The TWENTY-FIRST begins with an account of the entrance of the English into Spain on the 29th October, and gives a detail of our operations to the taking of General Lefebvre, on the 29th December. (See Gazette account, p. 71). On the 28th December Buonaparte's headquarters were at Valderas, the Marshal Soult at Mancilla, and the Marshal Ney at Villafer. "The weather is very bad; we suffer, but the English suffer more."

The TWENTY-SECOND is dated Benevente, Dec. 21. "The head-quarters of the French were here yesterday. The Marshal Bessieres passed through Benevente on the 30th at night, and pursued the Enemy to Puente. The flight of the English is so quick, that they leave their sick and wounded in the hospitals, and shoot their horses that were fatigued or wounded; they have also been obliged to burn a superb magazine of

of clothing, &c. All the Germans in the service of the English desert. The French army will be this evening at Astorga, and near the confines of Galicia."

The TWENTY-THIRD is also dated from Benevente, Jan. 1.—"The Marshal Soult arrived at Mancilla on the 30th, which was occupied by the enemy's left wing under Romana. Gen. Franceschi overthrew them with a single charge—killed many; they lost one Colonel, two Lieutenant-colonels, 50 Officers, and 1500 men. On the 31st, Marshal Soult entered Leon. Marshal Bessieres, with 900 cavalry, is pursuing the English—we have taken 200 waggons of baggage left on the road to Astorga—Romana's remains have thrown themselves into Astorga—General St. Cyr has joined Gen. Duhesme. That junction has raised his army to 40,000. The King of Spain has gone to Aranjuez, to review his first corps commanded by the Duke of Belluna."

The TWENTY-FOURTH is from Astorga, Jan. 2.—"The Emperor arrived here on the 1st. The road from Benevente to Astorga is covered with dead English horses, waggons, and caissons. On the road from Astorga to Villa Franca, General Colbert, commanding the advanced guard, made 2000 prisoners. The Emperor has charged the Duke of Dalmatia with the glorious mission of pursuing the English to their point of debarkation, and of throwing them into the sea. [How he executed this glorious exploit, see Extraordinary Gazette in p. 73]. Gen. St. Cyr has entered Barcelona; the Dukes of Corneigliano and Treviso have invested Saragossa, and taken possession of Monte Ferrero with little loss. General Sebastiani having passed the Tagus on the 24th, at Arzobispo, has attacked and routed the remains of the Estremaduran army. General Valence has passed the Tagus over the bridge of Almaraz.

Thus far the French *Bulletins* that have hitherto come to hand.

Private accounts speak highly of the zeal of the Galicians in the common cause; and, consistently with this spirit, the *Cornua Diary* of the 13th Dec. contains an Order for all persons between the ages of 15 and 70, to enroll themselves for the public defence.

The following is a report from Gen. Palafox to the Supreme Central Junta, under date the 2d ult. and published by them:

"The Enemy, from 12 to 15,000 strong, supported by 2,000 horse, attacked on the 1st instant the extensive line of the canal of Arragon, near Saragossa. The bridge, defended by the intrepid Arragonese, was three times taken, and as often retaken. The division of

Asturian troops, which serves in this army, behaved with the utmost gallantry, and attacked the Enemy with such uncommon intrepidity and spirit, that they completely routed and compelled him to retreat with the utmost precipitation, notwithstanding his great superiority in number. He left 2000 killed on the field of battle; and was convinced, by his complete defeat, that if he lately obtained some advantages, he was merely indebted for them to casualties arising from circumstances, and to the want of subordination and discipline which prevailed among some of our troops. Let them imitate the perseverance of the Arragonese, and their obedience to their Generals and Chiefs, and the Enemy will soon experience that neither the rapidity of his movements, with his boasted superiority in tactics, can subdue a Nation which has sworn to live and die free. Spaniards, let us fulfil that sacred oath. God, the King, the Country, our Wives, and Children, exact it from us. Let us not frustrate their hopes, the hopes of all Europe, which has her eyes fixed on us with admiration and envy."—(Truxillo, Dec. 10, 1808.)

Gen. O'Neil, who commanded the left wing of the central army under Castanos, has transmitted an official account of the battle of Tudela. He attributes the defeat of the Spaniards to the confused and contradictory orders of Castanos; and to his having withdrawn, with the centre of the army, at the very moment that the left wing was completely victorious. What is asserted by Gen. O'Neil be true, there were certainly good grounds for removing Castanos from his command. He was either incompetent, or not fit to be trusted. The Enemy's loss in that battle is stated at 2000—they themselves acknowledge 4000.

Seven thousand men are said to have been lost by the French in obtaining possession of Madrid; with the plunder of which city they afterwards dispatched more than a thousand carts to France; not having spared the houses of the Grandes and Merchants. Buonaparte has, besides this plunder, secured and sent from Madrid to France several Grandes and General Officers, whose virtues were most obnoxious to his hatred or suspicion. Among the former are Signors Sangro, Tartinala, and Mons, First Counsellor of State.

Gen. Morla is said to have betrayed the Patriots in the capitulation of Madrid—the article for disarming the peasantry, and for releasing those who had joined the troops of the line within the last four months from their engagements,

ments, has probably given rise to these suspicions.

Buonaparte left Madrid on the 22d ult. and joined the right wing of the army on the 25th. King Joseph was appointed his Lieutenant.

With regard to Buonaparte's ultimate views in respect to Spain, it appears that he no longer talks of his right to the throne by the *cession* of the reigning family—his right now is that of *conquest*. In his Address to the Corregidor of Madrid, there is one expression which is important, as it is obviously meant as a threat to the Emperor of Austria. He says: "No power can exist under the influence of England, on the Continent. If there be any that entertain such a wish, their wish is absurd, and will sooner or later occasion their fall."

PORTUGAL.

The energies of this country appear to rise in proportion to its danger. On Dec. 9, the Regency issued a Proclamation, calling on the nation to rise *en masse*. All the arguments that could be derived from the glory of defending the country, and the misery and disgrace of subjugation, are powerfully employed. It is a most animated appeal certainly, and we trust will produce the effect that is expected from it. On the 11th, the Council of War issued a Decree, requiring the whole Portuguese people to arm themselves in any manner in their power, and especially with pikes of six or seven feet in length. The military Governors of the Provinces are requested to make out and transmit lists of such persons as, by their alacrity and abilities, are proper to receive a command. This general arming is to include all persons from the age of 15 to 60.

FRANCE.

A boat's crew of an English gun-brig, consisting of 14 men, including a Warrant Officer, lately landed on the French coast, for the purpose of distributing papers, &c. and having drawn their boat on shore, proceeded into the country, where, at a public-house, they imprudently got intoxicated, and were made prisoners by a party of horse patrolling the coast. The French Government, on being informed of the affair, ordered them to be executed as spies, and their bodies exposed on gibbets, at intervals of a mile apart, along the French coast, from Grisnez to Boulogne.

The grand bas-relief which adorns the pediments of the colonnade of the Louvre, has been recently exposed to view. It is described as being the most magnificent piece of modern sculpture to be seen. It is 74 feet long, by 14 broad, without including the cornices. It re-

presents the Muses celebrating the glory of Napoleon, as Protector of the Arts, and to whom France is indebted for the finishing of the Louvre, so vainly wished for by the nation, and by ten sovereigns for nearly three centuries.

GERMANY.

The King and Queen of Prussia are gone to Petersburg, to visit the Emperor Alexander.

Vienna, Dec. 14. We learn from Turkey, that on the 14th of November, at day-break, the Janissaries were seen assembling from all quarters; and, being reinforced by those who were in the vicinity of Constantinople, they fell upon the Seimens of the Nizam Gedid, and massacred all the partizans of the Grand Vizier that came in their way. The contest spread to every street in Constantinople. The Seimens long made a most obstinate resistance; but at last they were compelled to submit. Many of their party deserted to the Janissaries at the commencement of the insurrection. On the 15th, the Janissaries assaulted the high walls of the Seraglio, in expectation that the Sultan Mahomet and Mustapha Bairactar would fall into their hands. During the commotions, however, these two illustrious personages had effected their escape on-board one of the vessels in the harbour, the Admiral of the Turkish fleet, Seid-Aly, being the Vizier's friend. On the 16th ult. the ships of war were bombarding and cannonading the posts in the city occupied by the Janissaries; and considerable fears were entertained for the safety of the foreign Ambassadors in the suburb of Pera. The blood that had been shed was beyond all conception.

AFRICA.

An insurrection at Algiers took place on the 9th of November. The Turks rose, and murdered the Dey; but he was soon replaced by another, and tranquillity was immediately restored.

AMERICA.

An immense quantity of antimoonial ore has recently been discovered in the State of New Jersey. The founders in Philadelphia, who had been obliged to reduce their manufactory for want of it, have purchased it at an exorbitant price.

Mr. Longstreet, of Augusta, Georgia, has invented a steam-boat on principles entirely different from any yet constructed, and which is likely to prove of great utility in the rivers of the Southern States. It is 15 feet long, 4 feet broad, with a cylinder of 4 inches diameter. It carries eight persons, goes with a motion perfectly uniform at the rate of 8 miles an hour, and can be increased to any size.

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 24. An instance of horrid barbarity, coupled with gross superstition, lately occurred at *Hoo* in Kent. A farmer having a duck in his possession which layed eggs of a dun colour, the animal was immediately considered unlucky, and a resolution taken to dispose of it. A distemper, just at the time broke out among the farmer's cattle, which was attributed to the ill-fated bird. A female servant in the family, whose superstition can only be equalled by her cruelty, secretly took the resolution to destroy the animal, conceiving it would avert farther disaster. For this purpose, she heated the oven, and one morning, precipitated the bird into it alive—but though its feathers were burnt, the vital spark still remained:—three successive mornings did she repeat this inhuman process, before the animal died. On avowing the circumstance, she was overwhelmed with reproaches, and threatened with punishment. The threat operated so powerfully upon her, that she fell into convulsions, which in all probability will speedily terminate her existence.

Dec 27. The beautiful mansion of Sir J. Kennaway, Bart. called *Escot-house*, near Honiton, caught fire, and continued burning until ten o'clock at night, by which time it was entirely consumed. The conflagration was so tremendous, that little could be saved, except some papers, plate, and jewels. The accident was occasioned by a lighted-candle being left in a dressing-room, which set fire to one of the curtains, and spread so rapidly as not to be extinguished. Mr. Pile, a respectable young farmer, in assisting, fell from a ladder 20 feet, and was killed on the spot.

Jan. 2. Some poachers being suspected of frequenting the grounds of E. W. Bootle, esq. at *Latham* in Cheshire, two of his servants undertook to watch them; and, about three o'clock, they discovered two men employed in killing game. The servants approached with an intention of seizing them; but the poachers immediately levelled their guns, shot one of the servants, and wounded the other. A reward of 100*l.* has been offered for the murderers.

Jan. 7. At *Dowgate* chalk-pit, near *Welling*, Bucks, as fourteen men were at work in the pit, which is 100 feet deep, an impending cliff gave way, and buried seven of them, with two carts and four horses: Six persons were dug out within twelve hours, two of whom were dead, and the others are in a fair way. The seventh man escaped without a bruise, having been protected by a

cart: the horses, though not killed, were rendered unserviceable.

Jan. 8. A waggon loaded with corn, in crossing the *Welland*, near *Uffington*, was, by the violence of the water, upset, and carried away. Two of the horses were drowned, and a part of the corn much injured.

Jan. 13. A poor woman in the vicinity of *Hull*, having occasion to go to that town during the late inclement weather to have her tooth drawn, placed her infant child on her breast beneath a heap of cloathing. On her arrival, she uncovered it; but, to her affliction, found it had been suffocated.

Jan. 14. An enormous fish was last week descried near *Pennrhyn Quay*, which was immediately attacked by the boats. The first it inclosed as it were in a pond formed by a circular curve from the head to tail, without doing any injury. A man then courageously cut a hole in the dorsal fin, through which he drove a hooked rope. By this means, the animal was, after prodigious efforts to escape, during which he snapped a six-inch rope, tore up a moor-stone post on the quay, and dragged a sloop's anchor, was towed off shore. It measures 31 feet long, and 19 feet round; and its liver yielded eight barrels of oil. Pennant terms it the *Sun-fish*, or *Basking Shark*. It abounds in the Irish Channel, and on the West coast of Scotland.

Jan. 14. A farmer at *York*, having occasion to go out during the late fall of snow, was accompanied by his son; who, finding him quite exhausted with the cold, took him upon his back, and carried him to their destination. The old man was so fatigued, that he did not survive many minutes after his arrival; and the son was not expected to recover.

Three keelmen, proceeding in a ferry-boat last week to some ships off *Sunderland* harbour, were upset by the violence of the surf, and, notwithstanding every effort made to save them, were drowned. The bodies have been found.

A carrier of *Roxburghshire* perished near *Aiddleton*, during the late inclement weather. He was 80 years old, and had been a carrier nearly 60 years.

Jan. 21. An alarming fire broke out on the premises of *Simeon Hallet*, esq. of *Dunmow*, Bucks, which consumed the whole interior of the magnificent mansion, together with stabling and other contiguous buildings. It was occasioned by an elderly maid-servant setting fire to her bed-furniture: she was so much burnt; that she died the next morning. Fortunately no other life was lost; and the buildings were insured.

Jan.

Jan. 22. A lamentable accident occurred near Cider-lane-end, in the *Beaconsfield* road. Mr. Weblin, clerk to a wholesale linen-draper in Westminster, was returning to London, from a short visit to a relation in the neighbourhood of Codliham, Bucks, in a single horse-chaise, accompanied by his wife, and a nephew eight years old, when the snow having fallen heavily, and the track of the road being hidden, the wheel of the chaise suddenly went into a ditch of seven feet deep; which being of a width sufficient to contain the vehicle, the three persons were completely buried. Mr. Weblin, after an awful suspense of an hour, extricated himself, and he got out Mrs. W. with assistance, who was conveyed, in a lifeless state, to the Swan public-house, with a leg broken, besides severe bruises. The little boy was, lastly, taken out a corpse. The snow was eight feet deep.

This day, a Corporal in the 48th Regiment, stationed at *Barton-upon-Humber*, having lately been confined for some offence, and dreading the sentence of a Court-martial, formed the resolution of destroying himself: for this purpose, he procured four ounces of oil of vitriol, which he swallowed, and died immediately. On his body being opened, the powerful effects of the acid were very visible, as not only his stomach, but the greater part of his lungs also, were reduced to a pulpy mass of corruption.

Jan. 27. A very distressing accident happened early this morning in the vicinity of *Stony Stratford*, in consequence of the unusual height of a brook on the main road to town. The driver of Mr. Pickford's waggon, which comes to the Castle Inn in Wood-street, supposing he could pass through the water with his team, made the attempt, when the waggon was overturned, and the driver and nine horses were drowned. The depth of the water was so increased by the flood, that not a vestige of the waggon was to be seen above the surface, and it was upwards of six hours before the accident was discovered. The waggon contained, besides various hosiery and other goods, a ton of cutlery from Sheffield.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, December 21.

Intelligence was received of the total loss of the East India ships *Britannia* and *Admiral Gardner*, on the *Goodwin Sands*. The crews are saved, except three men of the former, and seven of the latter ship. The *Britannia* belonging to the Company makes the loss on that ship.

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near 100,000 to the Company, and with the cargo of the *Admiral Gardner*, may be estimated, including the Officers' private trade, at 280,000. On the 26th, the two ships had sunk considerably, and it was apprehended would soon be buried in the sands.

Saturday, December 24.

A young man of the name of *Stevens*, servant to Mr. Tibbalt, of *Charlotte-street*, *Portland-place*, while sliding on a pond at *Paddington*, with a youth eight years old, his master's nephew, was drowned. The youth was with difficulty saved.—A young man named *Younger* was also drowned in the *Park*; and two boys met the same fate in *Hamstead-road*, on the 26th.

Saturday, December 31.

The Foundation-stone of the new Theatre in *Covent Garden*, now erecting by Mr. Robert Smirke, was this day laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of the Free Masons; the Duke of *Sussex*, Earl *Moir*, and other distinguished Noblemen, with some hundreds of that order, attended in procession. Considerable importance and interest was given to the spectacle by the honour thus conferred upon it; and all necessary pre-arrangements having been admirably attended to by the proprietors and the architect, the whole ceremony passed with much éclat. It attracted a great concourse of people; all the adjacent streets and houses were thronged, and near a thousand of spectators were admitted with tickets, and accommodated within the inclosed area, in a temporary covered building, erected opposite to the Foundation-stone; another building was provided for the Free Masons, and a Marquee for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Above seven hundred workmen belonging to the building stood on surrounding scaffolds. Military detachments guarded the exterior; the Grenadier company of the first regiment of *Guards* was stationed within the ground at the Prince's entrance, and the whole scene was enlivened by the music of various military bands. The Foundation-stone is at the N. E. angle of the building, of an oblong shape, and weighing nearly three tons; it hung suspended over a basement-stone. At half-past twelve the procession of Free Masons entered the area, adorned with their various paraphernalia, the Chevalier *Ruspini* bearing the sword before them, and attended by a band of music. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived at one o'clock, and was received by Earl *Moir* and other superior members of the order; a discharge of artillery and loud acclamations welcomed his approach, while all the bands uniting

struck

struck up "God save the King." His path, from the entrance to the Marquee, was covered with green cloth. His Royal Highness appeared in excellent health, and was brilliantly decorated with all the insignia of the order. Having arrived at the Marquee, Mr. Smirke, the Architect, presented him with a plan of the Building; H. R. H. then advanced, and deposited, in the basement-stone, a brass box containing two medals, one of bronze, on which was a portrait of his Royal Highness, and on the reverse, the following inscription:

"Georgius
Princeps Walliarum
Theatri
Regis Instaurandi Auspiciis
In Hortis Benedictinis
Londini
Fundamenta
Suâ Manu Locavit
M.DCCC.VIII."

The other Medal was deeply engraved in copper; on one side is inscribed;

"Under the Auspices of
His most sacred Majesty George III.
King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
The Foundation-stone of the Theatre
Covent Garden
Was laid by his Royal Highness
George Prince of Wales,
M.DCCC.VIII."

On the other side is engraved:

"Robert Smirke, Architect."

There were deposited also Gold, Silver, and Copper British coins of the latest coinage.

Three Masons then spread mortar over the lower stone; and Earl Moira, deputy Grand Master, having presented the Prince with a silver trowel, H. R. H. as Grand Master, finished spreading it, and the stone was slowly let down; its descent was proclaimed by a discharge of artillery. The Plumb, the Level, and the Square, were then presented by the acting G. M.; with which the Prince tried the position of the Stone, after which he finished the laying of it by three strokes with a mallet; he now poured over it the antient offerings of corn, wine, and oil, from three silver vases. H. R. H. then returned the plan into the hands of the Architect, desiring him to complete the edifice conformably to it; and, addressing Messrs. Harris and Kemble, he expressed his wishes for the success and prosperity of the undertaking. The Ceremony being now finished, the illustrious Grand Master retired, leaving every spectator in admiration of the grace and dignity with which he had performed his part.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The workmen employed in clearing away the ruins of Covent Garden Theatre at the Piazza door, where the

Phoenix engine, with the firemen, were so unfortunately destroyed, dug out, near the cistern, the body of a young man, not burnt, but much bruised. It proves to be the son of Mr. Webb, of Tottenham-court-road, and had been missing ever since that dreadful morning; but his parents, until the discovery of the corpse, had flattered themselves with the delusive hope that he had been either trepanned into a regiment of the line, or been impressed into the Navy.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Pursuant to a Vote of the House of Commons, passed in the last Session, a NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT is now formed, by direction of HIS MAJESTY, for the purpose of promoting Vaccination throughout the United Kingdom; and is under the management of a Board, consisting of the following Members: Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. President of the Royal College of Physicians in London; Dr. Mayo, Dr. Heberden, Dr. Satterly, and Dr. Bancroft, Censors of the College. George Chandler, esq. Master, Robert Keate, esq. and Sir Charles Blicke, Governors, of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.—Director, Edward Jenner, M.D. E. R. S. Assistant Director, James Moore, esq.—Registrar, Dr. Hervey.—Principal Vaccinator, J. C. Carpus, esq.—Vaccinators at the Stations: Charles R. Aikin, Thomas Halls, Richard Lane, Edward Leese, S. Sawrey, and J. P. Vincent, esqrs.—Secretary, Charles Murray, esq.

The House of the Establishment is at No. 21, Leicester-square.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

A Drawing-room was held this day at St. James's, in honour of the Queen's birth (who, on the 19th May last, completed her 64th year), which was numerously attended. The presentations, in consequence of marriage, promotion, appointments, or returning from abroad, &c. were very numerous. In the evening, their Majesties had a select party at the Queen's Palace. The Prince of Wales gave a public dinner on the occasion at Carleton House; as did several of the Cabinet Ministers. At night, all the public offices were illuminated.

A barge coming up the River, with a strong tide, the mast not having been lowered in time, came in contact with London Bridge, carried away some of the balustrades, and damaged others to the length of about 13 yards. Three men were killed by the falling of the ruins on the vessel, and a fourth dangerously wounded.

Saturday, Jan. 21.

A fire was discovered, near the South-east angle of St. James's Palace, soon after

after two this morning, and an alarm immediately given. Several engines very soon arrived; but a considerable time elapsed before a sufficient supply of water could be obtained. At length, the expedient of procuring it from the Canal in St. James's Park was resorted to, by placing engines at proper intervals, and forcing the water from one to another, through their pipes, in succession, from the Canal, across the Park and Royal Gardens, to the South side of the Palace; but this supply was barely sufficient to keep the engines nearest the flames at work, and the supply from the pipes and pumps on the Northern side was equally scanty. Under these circumstances, the exertions of the firemen and assistants were directed to cutting off the communication, and removing the furniture and articles of value from the fury of the flames to the gardens and courts of the Palace. The flames attained a considerable height about four o'clock, and illuminated great part of the Metropolis. The inhabitants of the Palace were seen issuing in all directions, half naked; and every effort was made to save the furniture and effects. The tapestry of the Grand Drawing-room is damaged; the chandeliers, looking-glasses, silver plate, &c. are safe. Part of the Royal Armoury is destroyed; but the contents were, in a great degree, removed in due time. The following apartments are nearly destroyed; viz. 1. The King's private apartments.—2. The Queen's ditto.—3. The Duke of Cambridge's ditto.—4. Mrs. Moore's ditto.—5. Mr. Tucker's ditto.—6. Mr. Cock's ditto.—7. Mrs. Hunter's ditto.—8. The King and Queen's footmen's ditto.—9. All the rooms under the colonnade on the South side of the great Court-yard.—10. The roof over the Eastern apartments in the great Court-yard.—11. The King's back-stairs.—12. The Friary.—13. Part of the German Chapel. The whole of the Duke of Cambridge's property, with the exception of some wine and liquors, were saved; it was taken into the garden adjoining the Park, and, when the fire was got under, removed into the Ball-room and Grand Council Chamber. The fire, it is said, began in the apartments of Miss Rice, in the Eastern wing. The servant-maid, the only person lost or injured, was found on Sunday morning, not burned, but apparently suffocated in the apartment. The Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, and Cambridge, attended, and remained until a late hour, encouraging the firemen and others in their exertions to stop the progress of the flames.

The expence of re-building and furnishing the wing of the Palace destroyed by the fire is estimated at 100,000*l*.

Wednesday, January 25.

The sudden thaw has produced effects in the streets of the Metropolis, and the roads in the neighbourhood, which have been scarcely paralleled at any former period. The water, produced by the melting of a vast body of snow has rendered some of the roads quite impassable; and the torrents which have thus been caused, have done great damage. At Battle-bridge, the water rushed into the houses, and the inhabitants were forced to fly to their upper stories for protection; the road could only be passed with great difficulty by carts. At the above place, two horses were drowned. —In Dorset-street, Portman-square, the common sewer has blown up, and left a dreadful chasm; and the houses in the neighbourhood are all under water. In the neighbourhood of Kennington and Vauxhall, a torrent of water has arisen, which in its progress has carried away furniture, trunks of trees, cattle, &c. and has destroyed a great number of bridges. The Clapham road was rendered quite impassable; several houses were this day completely insulated by the water, and the inhabitants unable to obtain provisions, or to get out of their houses. In the neighbourhood of Lea, Lewisham, and Deptford, similar effects have been experienced, and two persons were carried away by the torrent, and drowned. The houses at Chelsea have been overflowed. —The flood has been very general, and tremendously fatal, in various parts of the country.

Sunday, Jan. 29.

This afternoon, about five, a fire broke out in the kitchen of Warren's Hotel, in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, which communicated to every part of the house. The flames next consumed another large house in front of the street, and extended to two others lying towards George-street. The Hotel being quite full of visitors, every exertion was made by the firemen and servants to save the moveable property; such as writing-desks, portmanteaus, &c.

In consequence of an Address from the House of Lords to his Majesty, requiring an account to be certified, to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, of the clear yearly value of all benefices under 150*l*. per annum, circular letters have been sent to the Clergy of the Dioceses, requesting the names of three Clergymen and three Laymen to be transmitted to the Diocesan, who will act as Commissioners for ascertaining the value of benefices under that amount.

Vol.

Vol. LXXVIII. p. 749. The following inscription is on a mural monument in the Methodist chapel of Macclesfield:

"This Tablet

was erected by the Trustees of this Chapel as a *Testimony of Affection and Gratitude* to the *MEMORY* of JOHN RYLE, ESQUIRE, of Park House; a man eminently distinguished both for his private and public virtues; but more especially for his warm attachment to the Society of Christians [Wesleyan Methodists] who assemble in this place for Religious Worship. The erection of this Chapel was greatly aided by his liberal *Donation* of upwards of *One Thousand Pounds*; and will remain a Monument of his piety towards God, his love to Man, and his zeal for the Gospel of CHRIST.

Obiit June 16, 1808, *Ætatis* 63."

P. 1120. The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. J. Mason, late clerk of the Crescent, relative to the melancholy loss of that ship. We give it publicly for the satisfaction of the friends of the survivors: "On the 5th of December, we struck on the coast of Jutland near Robs-nønt, and completely wrecked, with the loss of 220 people. The survivors, 69 in number, were saved; the major part on a raft, the remainder in a jolly-boat. Our situation was truly dreadful, even worse than at the old ship's (Anson) loss. We have been removed from Robs-nønt to this place (Aalborg), in waggon, about 32 miles. We have as yet been treated very well, and expect soon to be released.—Amongst the survivors are, N Williamson, master; J. Weaver, first lieutenant of Marines; F. Hoghton, J. R. Lavender, and J. Munro, midshipmen; M. Walker, boatswain. There were 280 persons on-board; and out of the 220 which have been lost, one passenger, 6 women, and a child, are included.

P. 1124. The name of Mr. Dawson was accidentally omitted amongst those who volunteered their attendance at the funeral of the late Dr. Hawes,

P. 1133. Charles Purvis, esq. served the office of high sheriff for Suffolk in 1794.

P. 1134. The Rev. John Brand was formerly of Caius college, Cambridge; where he proceeded B.A. 1766, M.A. 1772; in which year he published "Conscience, an Ethical Essay," originally written for Mr. Seaton's prize, but, by accident, presented two days after the time appointed. See vol. LXXI. p. 303.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the wife of a poor man, named William Turner, of Tong-lane, near Middleton, Yorkshire, three daughters; all, with the mother, likely to do well; baptised Faith, Hope, and Charity.

1808. Dec. 13. At Madeira, the lady of the Hon. George Knox, son of Viscount Northland, a daughter,

1809. Jan. 3. At Ranciliffe-lodge, the lady of the Hon. Herbert Gardiner, a son.

4. The wife of Joseph Gwillt, esq. of Christ church, Surrey, a son and heir.

8. In Gower-street, Bedford-square, the wife of J. H. Deffell, esq. a son.

The wife of Mr. McCurrie, of King-str. Holborn, three children, all alive and well.

10. In New-street, Spring-gardens, the Countess of Oxford, a daughter.

In Bentinck-street, the Hon. Mrs. Courtenay Boyle, a daughter,

13. At Clifton, Viscountess Stuart, a still-born son.

15. In Woburn-place, Russell-square, the wife of Tho. Whitehurst, esq. a daughter.

16. In King-street, St. James's, the wife of John Bayford, esq. a son.

In Curzon-street, May-fair, the wife of William Astell, esq. M.P. for Bridgewater, a daughter.

18. In Woburn-place, Russell-square, the wife of the Rev. C. Rawlin, a son.

At Hastings, the wife of John Scott, esq. of North Cray-place, in Kent, a daughter.

22. In Red Lion-square, the wife of Malcolm Ross, esq. a son.

26. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, the Hon. Mrs. Wynn, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. A T Bath, George Rickards, esq. 2. of Charlotte-row, London, to Frances, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ketilby, of Sutton, co. Bedford.

At Great Baddow, Essex, the Rev. Abraham-Colin Bullen, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Alderman Crichton.

3. At Hale church, near Salisbury, the Hon. Duncombe Pleydell - Bouverie, to Louisa, second daughter of the late Joseph May, esq. of Hale.

4. At Reading, Berks, the Rev. J. Ireland, M.A. rector of Thurstaston, co. Leicester, to Mrs. Favell, widow of the late Rev. C. F. rector of Brington, co. Huntingdon.

5. At Chiswick, the Rev. Henry Hunter, of Teresa-terrace, Hammersmith, to Frances, daughter of the late Mr. Graham, of St. Paul's church-yard.

7. Thomas Moore, esq. of Sidmouth-place, to Isabella-Anne, only dau. of Alex. Grey, esq. of Upper Mary-la-Bonne-str.

8. R. C. Sale, esq. of Surrey-str. Strand, solicitor, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late George Wye, esq. of Oporto.

9. By special licence, at the house of the Earl of Kenmare, in Seymour-street, Portman-square, Sir Thomas Gage, bart. of Hengrave-hall, co. Suffolk, to the Lady Mary-Anne Browne, second daughter of the Earl of Kenmare.

10. Robert-Townsend Farquhar, esq. second son of Sir Walter F. bart. to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Francis Lau-tour, esq. of Devonshire-place. The bride was given away by the Marq. of Wellesley.

11. Richard

11. Richard Goolden, esq. of Maidenhead, Berks, to Miss Fleming, of Newgate-street, London.

12. Robert Hughes, esq. of Great Marlborough-street, to Anne Frances, youngest daughter of James Fittler, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

14. Joseph Jerome, esq. of Birmingham-heath, to Mrs. Mary Hickman, of Handsworth, Staffordshire.

15. Henry Jackson, esq. of Leadenhall-street, to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of George Poole, esq. of Serjeant's-inn.

16. At Maidstone, William Scudamore, esq. to Miss Davies, of Mortlake, Surrey.

17. Capt. R. Robinson, of the Royal West London Militia, to Miss Forster, dau. of Robert F. esq. of Turnham-green.

18. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Capt. Pulterney Malcolm, R.N. to the eldest daughter of the Hon. William-Fullarton Elphinstone.

At Dankeld-house, James Drummond, esq. jun. of Strathallan, to Lady Amelia-Sophia Murray, second daughter of the Duke of Atholl.

19. Rev. John Waller, rector of Sulhamstead, and master of Appleby school, to Miss Wade, of Appleby.

21. Maximilian-Richard Kymer, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Miss Claggett, of Lambeth.

23. William Shaw, esq. of the Bombay Military Establishment, to Frances-Catharine, daughter of the late Robert-Popplewell Steer, esq. of Bawtry, Yorkshire.

26. At Chelsea, Henry Willmott, esq. of Shoreham, Kent, eldest son of Thomas W. esq. of the same place, to Georgiana-Henrietta, second daugh. of John Gregory, esq.

DEATHS.

1808. **A** T Jamaica, Mr. Wm. Hous-
Oct. 15. ton, merchant there, son of Mr. Allen H. teacher, of Glasgow. His death was occasioned by taking a draught of cold water, while very warm, as he was proceeding on a journey from Kingston to Clarendon.

Nov. 23. At Carlisle, the Rev. John Farrer, vicar of Stanwix, near that city, and formerly Master of the school at Witton-le-Wear, in the county of Durham; a man deservedly respected in those two very useful and important occupations, of a teacher of youth, and of a parish minister. The office of a teacher he commenced at an early period of life. For a time he was master of the Grammar-school at Bishop-Aukland; at which place he was admitted into holy orders, and then took a portion of the duty of that parish. After a few years he was nominated by John Cuthbert, esq. to the perpetual curacy of Witton-le-Wear, and soon after to that of Hamsterley, both in the neighbourhood of Bishop-Aukland. In this salubrious and retired village of Witton he raised and long maintained a good and

reputable school; in which, while he spared no diligence to advance his scholars in the common branches of literary knowledge, he attended very closely to that most essential concern, their instruction and improvement in moral and religious principles. These cares and labours were not exercised in vain. As he advanced in years, he had the high satisfaction of seeing a great number of his scholars, as they were severally distributed into various situations and professions of life, either grown or growing up into respectable and useful members of society. His labours were agreeably diversified by an assiduous attention to the duties of his parish, in which he was generally respected and beloved. In 1793 he was appointed by the Bishop of Durham to the rectory of Sunderland near the Sea; and in the succeeding year he resigned his school, and withdrew from his quiet village to the cure of one of the most populous parishes in England. Though now in the decline of life, he entered upon his new duty with the ardour of a man desirous to do good in a more extensive sphere. But he soon discovered that the employment of a school was ease, to the incessant labour in which he was now engaged. After residing there for about a year, an opportunity occurred of retiring from a charge under which he began to sink. Dr. Paley, on being appointed by the Bishop of Durham to the contiguous rectory of Bishop-Wearmouth, had vacated the benefice of Stanwix near Carlisle. The patron of Stanwix was the Bishop of Carlisle; who, ready to concur in any measure for the advantage of his Archdeacon, consented, on this turn, to waive his own right, and to accept the nomination of the Bishop of Durham. The vicinity of Carlisle was become particularly desirable to Mr. Farrer, since his only daughter was settled in that city. Hereupon he expressed his desire of relinquishing Sunderland for Stanwix; he was indulged in his request; and, after inducting Dr. Paley into his valuable rectory, he withdrew to that humble benefice which the Doctor had ceded. Thus stationed to his mind, though with a diminished income, he passed the remainder of his life in tranquillity. Though retired from more laborious charges, he still continued actively and usefully employed. With a close attention to his parochial charge, he combined an unremitting zeal for the interests of education, which he exercised in several beneficial sources both to masters and scholars. One pleasing occupation he found; in giving gratuitous instruction to the young people of his neighbourhood. Another portion of his time was employed in drawing up little elementary tracts for the use of beginners in Greek and Latin and in English, which

have

have been distributed, according to their several purposes, through a gradation of seminaries, from Eton College to the Sunday School. With a commendable partiality for the scene of his former labours, he took great pains in providing masters for the school of Witton; which, though endowed with little more than the reputation he had given it, he had the satisfaction, at the close of life, to see in a very flourishing state. Another object of his solicitude was the Association of Protestant Schoolmasters through the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, established at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the purpose of raising a provision for infirm and decayed Associates. By his assiduous applications and exertions the funds of this Institution were considerably improved; and, in grateful acknowledgment of his successful endeavours, he had been elected and continued President for several years. He had a friendliness of heart, and a cheerfulness of disposition, which engaged both affection and respect. His loss is sensibly felt by his kindred, his parishioners, and his friends in general: and his scholars, from whom he received through life continual testimonies of regard, are preparing to pay a tribute to his memory by a monumental inscription in the village-church of Witton-le-Wear. He married, while at Bishop-Aukland, a daughter of Sir William Richardson, bart.; and became a widower a few months previous to his appointment to Sunderland. He has left one daughter, who is married to James Forster, esq. of Carlisle.

Dec. 11. Aged 46 years, Joseph Hill, tailor, of Grey-bound-yard, Nottingham. The circumstances attending his death are of a very distressing nature, and have excited much sympathy in that town. He had the misfortune, between six and seven weeks ago, to be bitten by a dog belonging to a gentleman of Nottingham, which was supposed to be mad, and which he had ordered to be destroyed. The dog had been kept up for a day or two; and, on a person going into the place for the purpose of shooting him, accompanied by Mr. W. Hill, the son of the deceased, the animal darted out with great speed; unfortunately, at that moment the father happened to be going by from his own house, when he was attacked by the dog in the most furious manner, who bit him in the hand, and most dreadfully lacerated the upper part of one of his thighs; nor did he relinquish his hold until some neighbours, who were alarmed by the unhappy man's cries, rushed out of their houses, and with the first weapons they could seize killed him. Surgical aid was immediately procured; but it could not at the time be ascertained whether the

animal was really mad; it was thought fit, however, in order to guard against the possibility of infection, to apply such remedies as are generally considered effectual in such cases, and a liberal recourse was accordingly had to causticks. The poor man laboured under extreme torture for many days; but at last the wounds healed up; and he had so far recovered as to be able to work in the morning of the Friday preceding his death. In the afternoon of that day, however, he was seized with a tingling pain in his hand, which was succeeded by a numbness that extended up the arm to the shoulder, a difficulty of swallowing, dread of liquids, and every other symptom of *hydrophobia*. He then became alarmed, and medical assistance was called in, but in vain; the disorder continued to increase upon him, and finally terminated his existence about half past three on the morning of Dec. 11. He was perfectly sensible till within a very short time of his dissolution, and endured his sufferings with the greatest fortitude. William Hill, the son, was bitten the day preceding his father; and is not yet (Dec. 22) pronounced out of danger.

12. At his house in Macclesfield, sincerely regretted, James Pearson, esq. captain-commandant of the Old Loyal Macclesfield Volunteers. Every amiable quality which endears a man to his family and friends was centered in him; a mild and honest disposition was the peculiar trait of his character, both in his public and private life. In him many have lost a sincere friend; and his death will be as deeply felt as his memory will be ever revered by his numerous relatives and acquaintance.

13. At Ludlow, in an advanced age, that eccentric, original character, William Purslew, self-titled *Esquire*, well known to many persons besides his neighbours for having, some years ago, so tamed two hedge-hogs as to make them perambulate the streets with him, in a degree of discipline and subjection which astonished the beholders, townsmen and others. In the early part of his life he was a soldier, and served under "the old Cock of the Rock" during its siege by the Spaniards. His latter years have been chiefly supported by the bounties of his opulent and benevolent neighbours. Though in the utmost degree of penury and wretchedness, he would never submit to receive parochial relief; and several years ago he had saved 7l. which he deposited in custody of a friend, for the express purpose of defraying his funeral expences, that even his interment might not be chargeable to the parish funds. Of this sum, three-fourths remained untouched at the day of his death. His form was athletic, his constitution robust, and his features discovered a firm heroic spirit. Had he been placed in

in more fortunate circumstances for the exhibition of that spirit, he would probably have been a hero of prominent merit. During several years past, rheumatic lameness, occasioned and confirmed by his hard manner of living, compelled him to go upon crutches. In principle he was strictly honest; in manners, civil and inoffensive, except when inebriated, as he too often was by the donations of travellers and military officers; on which occasions he was frequently conveyed home in a single-wheeled chariot, to the no small amusement of boys and adults. Briefly, he was at heart a man of genuine integrity and independence of soul; and, so far, poor Purslew has left thousands of survivors who are not his equals.

17. At his house, in Hertford-street, May-fair, aged 81, the Rt. Hon. Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, Lt. Hawkesbury, collector of the Customs, inwards, in the port of London, clerk of the Pells in Ireland, and LL.D. His Lordship, as well from his extreme age as natural infirmities, had long been in a declining state; but it is supposed that the alarm he experienced a week before, at the accident which befel his lady (part of her dress having caught fire, and dreadfully burnt her before the flames were extinguished), greatly facilitated his dissolution. His Lordship is well known to have experienced the confidence of his Sovereign for many years past; and has frequently been described by political Writers as the secret adviser of the King. He was born May 16, 1727; and married, first, in February 1769, Amelia, daughter of William Watts, esq. governor of Fort William, in Bengal; by whom (who died in July 1770) he had issue Robert-Banks Jenkinson (Lord Hawkesbury), who succeeds to his titles and estates. He married, secondly, June 22, 1782, Catherine, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, bart. and widow of Sir Charles Cope, bart. of Orton Longueville, who was his Lordship's first cousin; and by her he had issue Charles-Cecil-Cope Jenkinson, M.P. for Sandwich, and Charlotte, married to the present Lord Forrester and Grimston.—The late Earl of Liverpool (whose father, Colonel Jenkinson, who died 1750, was a younger son of Sir Robert-Banks Jenkinson, who died 1738) was under-secretary of State 1761; and secretary to the Treasury 1765 and 1764; a lord of the Admiralty 1766; and a lord of the Treasury 1767—1773. He was created a peer, by the title of Lord Hawkesbury, in 1766; and appointed, in that year, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. June 1, 1796, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Liverpool. He was author of “A Discourse on the Establishment of a National and Constitutional Force in England, 1756;” of “A Discourse on the Conduct of the Govern-

ment of Great Britain, in respect to Neutral Nations, during the present War, 1758.” He edited “A Collection of Treaties, from 1648 to 1783,” in three vols. 8vo. 1785; and published, in 1805, a Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, in a Letter to the King; which was candidly but spiritedly reviewed by an old Correspondent in our vol. LXXXVI. p. 50.—The remains of this Nobleman were removed, on the 26th, from his house in Hertford-street, for interment in the family-vault at Hawkesbury, in Gloucestershire. On the coffin, covered with rich crimson velvet, and silver-gilt nails, a large silver-gilt engraved plate, with arms, supporters, &c. was inscribed, “The Right Hon. Charles Earl of Liverpool, Baron Hawkesbury, of Hawkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, Baronet; one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and LL.D. Obijt 17 Dec. 1808, in the 80th year of his age.” The following Noblemen and Gentlemen's carriages followed: Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Maynard, Lord Whitworth, Lord Portsmouth, Lord Chetwynd, Lord Forrester, Lord Bulkley, Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Rickets, Hon. Cecil Jenkinson, Mr. Lock, and Mr. Prendergast. The present Earl of Liverpool, and the Hon. Cecil Jenkinson met the funeral at Hawkesbury on the 30th.

At Beverley, Lieut.-col. Hutchinson, of Wold-Newton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and major of the 36th Foot, which Regiment so gallantly distinguished itself at the battle of Vimiera. He was an officer of great industry and abilities, which he had shewn in the districts where he had been employed on the Staff; nor was he less esteemed in the domestic circles of private life by every friend who knew him. He lived to finish a very neat house, and grounds in the village of Wold-Newton, and died as soon as he had completed it. “We plan the edifice, and raise the pile; Unmindful of the tomb which waits the while.”

18. At Cattisfield, near Fareham, Hants, Rear-admiral Edward O'Brien, who gallantly broke the line, in his Majesty's ship *Monarch*, in the action off Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797. He was an excellent officer, and a confidential friend of the immortal Nelson.

Suddenly, Mr. Thomas, butcher, of Lisle-street, Leicester-fields. He was perfectly well on the preceding day; and on this day he felt into a fit, of which he had apparently recovered, but was instantly seized with a shivering fit, and expired. He was a middle-aged man, and a very temperate liver.

19. At Knowlton, near Wingham, Kent, aged 66, John Turing, esq. late of Devonshire-place, and formerly member of the Council at Madras.

Aged

Aged 84, Dr. Thomas Congalton.

John Matchman, park-keeper of Sir Hugh Smyth, of Ashton-court, near Bristol. Travelling from Bristol to Salisbury, on the outside of a coach, he suddenly fell, fractured his skull, and died directly.

21. In Rodney-street, Liverpool, aged 90, Richard Boethby, esq. He served as midshipman on-board the *Æolus* frigate at the capture of the famous *Thurot*. He was perfectly skilled in seamanship, navigation, astronomy, and music; talents rarely combined in the same person.

George Buckley, gent. of Thornton, co. Leicester.

At Crabthorn, near Tichfield, aged 73, James Green, esq. one of the oldest officers of the Royal Marine Corps on the list. He was at the taking of the *Havanah*, 1762, under Sir George Pococke and Lord Albemarle.

22. Aged 90, Thomas Browne, gent. formerly an eminent hosier at Leicester, but had retired from business many years, with an independence acquired with the strictest honour and integrity.

Aged 22, Mr. Benjamin-Toby Harrant, son of a gentleman at Brompton. He had been with a party, consisting of 3 young men, snipe-shooting; and, on its growing dark, a coach was procured to convey the party to London, they having regaled themselves at a public-house for about 2 hours. Mr. H. who was somewhat inebriated, refused to get into the coach, saying he could return to town sooner than his companions, by another road. He left the party; and was found, next morning, in the Marsh-field, on the farther side of Hampstead; a corpse; having, it is supposed, got out of his track during a fall of snow, and become so numbed by the extreme cold weather as to be unable to extricate or help himself.

Mr. Man, a hair-dresser, in Ranelagh-street, Pimlico. He had, in consequence of a domestic misfortune, suffered under mental derangement; but being, by medical aid, recovered, he some time since resumed his occupation. This morning he attended, as usual, to dress and shave several gentlemen in his neighbourhood, by whom he was much esteemed. He had, in all, dressed and shaved nine of his customers; the last of whom was Mr. Palmer, of Drury-lane Theatre. Immediately on leaving Mr. P. he returned home, without attending to any of his other employers, and cut his throat with one of his razors. The wound was so deep and extensive that he died in a few moments. All the gentlemen with whom he had been, observed something very singular in his conduct; and there is no doubt that, during the whole of the morning, he was labouring under the dreadful malady which induced him to put a period to his existence. Each

of the nine has reason, therefore, to be thankful that the fatal razor was not applied to his neck before the unfortunate maniac raised it against his own.

23. At Lewes, Mrs. Cranston, relict of the late Capt. C. of the Royal Navy.

In Rodney-place, Clifton, of a dropsy in his chest, Dr. Thomas Beddoes, late of Pembroke college, Oxford; M. A. 1783, B. and D. M. 1786; an eminent physician, whose learning and ingenuity have been displayed in numerous publications, and whose ardent zeal in the cause of Science will occasion his death to be long and deeply regretted.

At Huntingdon, aged 52, Capt. Thomas Stephenson, of the Royal Navy, brother of Dr. S. of the Royal Hospital at Haslar.

At Leith, James Pillans, esq. sen. of Lasswade park; whose unspotted character and gentlemanly manners endeared him to all who knew him.

Aged 50, Mr. Richard Pollard, fishmonger, of Lincoln. He went to bed in perfect health, but was found dead by his wife about two in the morning.

Aged 68, Mr. Charles Foster, many years mace-bearer to the Mayor of Lincoln.

Aged 60, James Willshaw, originally an apprentice, and during the remainder of his life (except within the last 12 months) an assistant in the office of the Leicester Journal. He was a very honest, inoffensive man, though subject, at times, to mental derangement, and his general appearance bordered upon idiocy; but he was a most excellent workman, and acquired the name of "The Flying Distributor," from the rapid and correct manner in which he *broke copy*. During his mental paroxysms he twice started, as he said, "to see the country," and was once returned by a pass from the extremity of Cornwall. He begged his way down, had never been in bed, but during the night sought refuge in some out-house, and was at last taken up as a suspicious character, being found asleep on a shop-bulk in the market-place of Truro. He was of a very penurious disposition; always spoke of his passage home with great pleasure, riding, as he said, like a gentleman, with *nothing to pay*. During Wilkes's election he was found asleep on the shambles of one of the London markets, and sent to prison as a suspicious character. Upon his examination, all that could be obtained from him was, that he belonged to "Gregory of Leicester," upon which, Mr. Wilkes wrote to Mr. Gregory, and, on hearing his character, sent him back by the coach. He ever after spoke of Mr. W. as the best friend he ever had in his life.

24. At Hadleigh, Mr. Hardacre, sen.

At Ball's Cross, Enfield, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of the late Christopher Strothoff, esq. of Martha's-lane, Cannon-st.

At the Rutland Arms inn, Newark, aged 62, J. Jessop, esq.

Aged 104, Thomas Clee, a native of Herefordshire, but of late years residing at Mitcham, Surrey. He spent the early part of his life as a gardener; retained his faculties to the last; and had lived in four reigns.

At Liverpool, after a few days illness, Mr. George Kirke; and, on that day three weeks, Miss M. Kirke; the youngest son and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. K. vicar of Bonby, near Barton, co. Lincoln.

25. In York-street, Dublin, aged 86, Charles Farran, esq. many years deputy clerk of the Pleas in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

At Derby; after a short illness, Mary, youngest sister of John Balguy, esq. of Duffield, co. Derby.

At Ashford, in Kent, in his 83d year, John Bourne, gent. His industry and prudence were rewarded with competence and esteem; and his integrity with a self-approving conscience and an unsullied reputation.

At Little Farringdon, Berks, after a long and painful illness, Robert Saunders, esq.

At Paulton, in her 79th year, Mrs. Hall; a woman truly deserving the appellation of Christian, whose whole life was spent in the exercise of piety and charity.

The infant son of Henry Ricketts, esq. of Brislington, Somerset.

The infant daughter of Benj. Taylor, of Branston, near Lincoln, labourer. She was burnt in so dreadful a manner, by her cloaths catching fire, as to cause her death in a few minutes.

Burnt to death, in a cottage at Paddington, a poor woman, named Natali, an Italian, formerly a dancer of some repute abroad. She lived alone in one room, which accidentally took fire, and she, being lame, was burnt in her bed.

26. While on a visit to Mrs. Bentham, of the Crown inn at Stamford, Mrs. Taylor, assistant at Miss Bell's seminary, Oundle.

In Hoxton-square, aged 84, Mary, relict of the late Mr. John Crawford, formerly of the East India-house.

At Deptford, Kent, of a deep decline, Mary-Anne, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Colin Milne.

27. Aged 65, Peter Peirson, esq. F.R. and A.SS. a bencher of the Inner Temple, and for many years deputy-governor of the South Sea Company.

Mary-Anne, wife of Mr. James Cooke, surgeon, Westminster-road, Lambeth.

In Queen Anne-street West, aged 64, William Blaauw, esq.

Suddenly, while eating his dinner, Joseph Robinson, servant to Mr. Goodman, of Witherley, co. Leicester; in whose family he had lived 18 years, respected as a good servant and an upright man.

At his house at Queensferry, aged 88, James Taylor, esq.

28. At Bath, in his 88th year, the Rev. John Duncan, D.D. formerly of St. John's college, Oxford. He was 45 years rector of South-Warmborough, Hants; author of the "Essay on Happiness;" "Address to the rational Advocates of the Church of England;" and other theological works. (See his Religious View of the present Crisis in our vol. LXXVI. pp. 419, 500.) In the years 1745 and 1746, while chaplain of the King's own Regiment, he was an eyewitness of every battle in Scotland in which that Regiment was engaged. He afterwards accompanied the Regiment to Minorca, and was present at the memorable siege of St. Philip's, which was followed by the execution of Admiral Byng.

At Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester, in her 91st year, Mrs. Reeve, relict of William R. esq. and grandmother of the late Earl of Harborough.

29. In her 16th year, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Joseph Yates, esq. of Sneed park, near Bristol.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. James B. of Hambrook; whose bright example, in every relation of life, and under the pressure of singular bodily suffering during 20 years, must ever endear her memory, and excite an imitation of her virtues.

Aged 78, Mr. Rayson, of Cliffe-lodge, many years keeper of King's Cliffe forest, in Northamptonshire, and game-keeper to the Marquis of Exeter.

30. At Bath, in his 67th year, Alan Gardner, Lord Gardner, Admiral of the White, Major-general of Marines, (Lord Gardner in Ireland), a native of Uttoxeter in Staffordshire, and justly considered one of the ornaments of the British Navy. He lately commanded the Channel Fleet. His father was a lieutenant-colonel in the 11th Regiment of Dragoon-guards, and a native of Coleraine, in the North of Ireland. His Lordship commenced his naval career on the 1st of May 1755, on-board the Medway, of 60 guns, commanded by Capt. Peter Dennis; and was in that ship in 1757, when, in company with the Eagle, they took the Duc d'Aquitaine, of 60 guns. On the 7th of March, 1760, he was advanced to a lieutenant, and appointed to the Bellona, of 74 guns. He was afterwards in nine glorious actions, in all of which he displayed courage, skill, and magnanimity. His Lordship was born April 12, 1742; and married, May 20, 1769, Susannah Hyde, only daughter and heiress of Francis Gale, esq. of Liguania, in Jamaica; by whom he has had nine sons and one daughter. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, the Hon.

Alan-

Alan-Hyde Gardner, now Lord Gardner, born Feb. 6, 1772, who married, in March 1786, Maria, only daughter of Thomas Adderley, esq. of Innishannon, co. Cork; which marriage has since been dissolved by Act of Parliament.

Aged 61, Capt. John Bouchier, lieutenant-governor of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. After the glorious action in the West Indies in 1782, Captain B. was appointed to the Hector, of 64 guns, one of the French prizes, and ordered to bring her home. The Hector had suffered much in the action, and still more in the dreadful storm which happened soon after, in which the Ville de Paris, the Centaur, and several other vessels, were lost, when she was attacked during the night, on her passage home, by two large French frigates. Although his ship was nearly a wreck, Captain Bouchier defended her with the greatest bravery, and succeeded in beating off the frigates; but the Hector suffered so much that she sunk the next day, and the whole crew must have perished; if a Danish merchantman had not fortunately have in sight, on-board of which they were saved. It was in this gallant action that Capt. B. received a wound which disqualified him for active service.

James-Bucknall Grimston, Lord Verulam, D.C.L. F.R.S. and F.S.A. (Viscount Grimston in Ireland). By his decease, his eldest son, who succeeded, a few days ago, to the title of Forrester, now becomes an Irish Viscount and an English Baron, in addition to his Scotch Peerage.

At Exmouth, aged 23, Mrs. Bell, wife of Robert B. jun. esq. of Hull, merchant; and, in about a week afterwards, at Sunderland, Mrs. Dobson, mother of Mrs. Bell.

Aged 86, Mr. David Williams, of Alconbury, near Huntingdon.

At Stapeley, Cheshire, Jn. Barscoe, esq.

At Heighington, aged 76, Tho. Hodgson; who, though only a cobbler, died possessed of property worth 200*l.* a year.

31. Drowned, by falling from a vessel lying off the Tower, ——— Darling.

In his 73d year, William Philips, esq. of Chace-green, Enfield, Middlesex.

At his son's house, at Eastwood, aged 71, Mr. John Grove, late a respectable farmer, &c. at Thornbury, Gloucestersh.

At Tinsley Toll-bar, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire, aged 101, Anne Addy; who retained her mental faculties to the last, and was able to read her Bible (small print) without spectacles.

Lately, at Reading, Elizabeth, the elder of the two surviving daughters of the late Rev. Joseph Trapp, rector of Stratfield-Say, Hants, who married the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Abbot, rector of St. Alban's, Wood-street, London; grand-daughter of Dr. Trapp, of whom an account is given in Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. pp. 382, 360,

probably by Dr. Bridle, of New college.— Mrs. Nichols, relict of Dr. N. late vicar of St. Laurence's, Reading.

Rev. W. Fred. Mackenzie, of Exeter.

Aged 77, Rev. H. Proctor, of Stafford.

At East Farndon, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Nathaniel Mapletost, late of Jesus college, Cambridge.

At Painswick, co. Gloucester, the Rev. Henry Adams.

Aged 40, Rev. H. Dawson, of Rabergh-place, Great Waldingfield, Suffolk.

1809. Jan. . . . Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. B. attorney, of Axbridge, Somerset.

At Thornbury, co. Gloucester, aged 92, Mrs. Hester Bagnell.

In St. John's college, Cambridge, Mr. R. Bligh, a student thereof.

At Reading, in an advanced age, Mrs. Theodosia Hill, a maiden lady.

In Upper Seymour-street, Miss E. C. Chambers, daughter of Sir S. C.

Jan. 1. Interred, in the family-vault at Sutterton, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Cowling, wife of Mr. William C. jun. of Postland, in the parish of Croyland, third daughter of B. Kippis, gent. of Kirton, and niece of the late Rev. Dr. Andrew K.

Suddenly, aged 65, Mr. Theophilus Smith, late porter of Christ's college, Cambridge.

Aged 59, Thomas Nash, esq. surgeon, of Eye, Suffolk. He served the office of bailiff of that borough six times, with the greatest integrity and satisfaction.

William Wilson, esq. of Gonsall cottage; who served the office of mayor of Shrewsbury in 1806.

At Brighthelmstone, Mrs. Porkor, widow of John P. esq. of Muswell-hill, Middlesex.

Mr. Alexander Hogg, many years a bookseller in Paternoster-row. After having lived 12 years with Mr. John Cooke (who survives him), he began business in January 1778, to use his own words on the occasion, "with 30*l.* in his pocket, and 40*l.* in debt." His first publication was "Erasmus Middleton's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences;" a work at that time thought very useful, though since superseded by large and more copious undertakings. A great portion of this publication was produced by the senior Dr. Turnbull, of Wellclose-square, and Mr. Davison. The same year, in concert with Mr. Vallance of Cheapside; he began "The Gospel Magazine;" and first published Pasham's Bible in Twelve Numbers about the same time. Dr. Paul Wrighte, the editor of "Heylin's Help to History," offered to sale, about 1782, his Notes on the entire Bible, which Mr. Hogg bought; and engaged that gentleman in other useful and religious works, which all had a great currency from his shop. Near the same time he engaged Mr. Wm. Mason, a pious character, to illustrate the whole of John Bunyan's Works; which had great and

and deserved success. This gentleman, originally a watch-maker, became a respectable justice of the peace for Surrey. His son, the Rev. Coxo Mason, who died a few years ago, was a well known Divine. It would extend this article to too great a length were we to enumerate all Mr. Hogg's publications; not the least of which were Bibles, with the genuine Notes of the Authors whose names they bore; in particular two different editions, one in folio, and another in quarto; by Dr. Timothy Priestley, brother to the great philosopher Dr. Joseph P. who died in America. To give some idea of his business, he has paid to one stationer in about 10 years upwards of 100,000*l.*; besides considerable dealings for paper at other houses in the Metropolis, all which were duly paid, though he himself lost considerable sums by the carelessness or inattention of others. A great advantage this to letters, when considered in a right view, as thousands are induced, by this mode of publication, to read works, through the whole of which they never might, had they been published together at one time; and as hundreds of hands were employed in the occupations dependent on the production and dispersion of books, as well as the revenue increased. He had long been afflicted with the gout; but on last Lady-day he was seized with epilepsy, and had ten fits afterwards, which produced a rapid decay of all his faculties. He was, it is believed, the oldest resident in Pater-noster-row, having lived 48 years in that street, without removal out of it.

2. At his house in Grafton-street, Piccadilly, the Most Noble John Denis Browne, Marquis of Sligo, Earl of Altamont, Viscount Westport, Baron Mounteagle in Ireland, Baron Monteagle of Westport in the Peerage of Great Britain, Knight of St. Patrick, governor of the county of Mayo, a privy counsellor in Ireland, and one of the representative peers of Ireland. His Lordship was born June 11, 1736; educated at Eton college; returned to the Parliament of Ireland for the county of Mayo, which he continued to represent till 1780, when he became Earl of Altamont, on the decease of his father, Peter second Earl of Altamont. He was elevated to the dignity of Marquis of Sligo Dec. 29, 1800; and created a British Peer Feb. 15, 1806, by the title of Baron Monteagle of Westport, co. Mayo. The Marquis married, May 21, 1787, the Lady Louisa-Catherine Howe, youngest daughter and coheir of Richard Earl Howe, K.G.; by whom he has left an only son, Howe-Peter Browne, Earl of Altamont, now Marquis of Sligo, &c. who will attain age on the 18th of May next. On the 13th instant the remains of the Marquis were removed from Grafton-street for interment in the

family burial-place in Ireland. Four Noblemen's and a number of Gentlemen's carriages joined the funeral procession as far as Dunstable.

Aged 24, Mr. William Noun, only son of Mr. James N. bookseller, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Mr. Mark Daniel, of Little College-street, Westminster.

Burnt to death, at her house in Marsh-place, New-road, Mary-la-Bonne, Mrs. Bachan, widow of a mercantile gentleman.

At Wixoe, Mrs. Alt, relict of the Rev. Just A. late rector of Mixbury, Oxon.

In her 89th year, Mrs. Cooke, of Belgrave-gate, Leicester.

At the house of her grandfather, James Taylor, esq. of the Polygon, in the suburbs of Southampton, Sarah-Georgina, second daughter of Robert Clerk, esq. of Padworth-house, near Reading.

At Edinburgh, in his 18th year, George, son of Professor Dugald Stewart.

3. At the parsonage at Wetherden, co. Suffolk, in his 78th year, after an illness of three days, sincerely regretted and respected by his friends, the Rev. Richard Shepherd, D.D. F.R.S. archdeacon of Bedford, and rector of Wetherden and Helmingham, both in Suffolk, and given him by Lord Chancellor Thurlow. He was formerly of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; where he proceeded M.A. 1757, B.D. 1765, and D.D. 1788. He was an instance of very considerable erudition united with rare condescension; and, though he filled an office of dignity in the Church, he was not the less attentive to the humbler but equally important duties of a parish-priest. His publications, which are various, all breathe the spirit of a mild benevolence, and evince the liberal and enlightened Divine, added to the pious and rational Philosopher. His first publication was, an excellent "Ode to Love," which appeared in 1756, and was republished under the title of "The Philologist." He was also author of "The Review of a Free Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil, 1759," 8vo. "Odes Descriptive and Allegorical, 1761," 4to. "The Nuptials, a Didactic Poem, in Three Books, 1762," 4to. Letters to the Author of "A Free Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil. To which are added, Three Discourses: 1. On Conscience; 2. On Inspiration; 3. On a Paraisaical State; 1768," 12mo. "Hector, a Dramatic Poem; 1770," 4to. "Requisition of Subscription to the XXXIX Articles and Liturgy," a Sermon, Gal. v. 1, 1771, 4to. "Bianca, a Tragedy, 1772," 8vo. "A Sermon on Conscience, 1776, Rom. ii. 14, 15; 8vo. A Sermon on Inspiration, preached on Whit-Sunday 1776, 8vo. "Concio de Statu Paradisi," at Oxford, 1776, Eccles. vii. 30. "Miscellanies," 2 vols. 8vo, 1776.

"The

"The Dying Hero, 1779," 4to. "Free Examination of the Socinian Exposition of the prefatory Verses of St. John's Gospel, 1783," 8vo. "An Essay on Education, in a Letter to William Jones, Esq. 1784," 4to. "The Ground and Credibility of the Christian Religion, in a Course of Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, at the Bampton Lecture, 1788," 4to. "Polyænus' Stratagems of War, translated from the original Greek, 1793," 4to. "Two Sermons on a Future State, 1797," 8vo; reprinted, with a *Third Sermon*, 1799. "A Charge to the Reverend the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Bedford, delivered at the Easter Visitation, 1801," 4to. "Notes, Critical and Explanatory, on the Gospel and Epistles of St. John, 1804," 4to; the *magnum opus* of this learned and original Author. A volume of "Sermons, 1803," 8vo. "The New Boethius; or, Of the Consolations of Christianity, 1806," 8vo; inscribed to his Brother, the Rev. Henry Shepherd, B. D. Rector of Brandburton, "in memory of an excellent Father, who formed their minds on those principles which only can sustain the shocks of Adversity with fortitude; as a pledge of fraternal affection; and a tribute to a studious life passed in private; and to those virtues with which he has adorned the shades of obscurity." [This volume shall be noticed in a future Review.] "Religious Union perfective, and the Support of Civil Union, 1807," 8vo. His latest publication was "No False Alarm; or, a Sequel to Religious Union, &c.; being the Result of a Parochial Visitation through the Archdeaconry of Bedford," 8vo. He published, several years ago, a Latin Poem, in quarto, printed for Flexney, the title of which we do not recollect, but believe it was on the Immortality of the Soul. He is also said (and we believe on good authority) to be the author of "Canons of Criticism, extracted from the Beauties of Maty's Review," published in 1784, 8vo.

3. John-Davis Browne, esq. of Fetterlane, solicitor, brother to H. B. esq. chief magistrate of Derby.

At Camden-town, Mr. Thomas Austin, of St. Martin's-court, Castle-street, Leicester-square; who acquired a handsome property in a shop long established for the sale of ham and beef.

In Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Henry Percy, son of Lord Louvaine.

Suddenly, a respectable Quakeress, of the name of Bilsby, residing in Vinegar-yard, Broad-street, St. Giles's. She went out in perfect health; but soon feeling herself faint, stepped into a shop, asked for a glass of water, and died directly.

Mr. W. Gordon, silversmith, in the Strand.

4. In her 45th year, Mrs. Capp, of Loughborough, formerly of Leicester, wi-

dow of the late Mr. W. C. and sister of Alderman Bishop, of the Three Crowns inn, Leicester. She had long laboured under a most painful and distressing disease.

At Loughborough, in her 91st year, Mrs. Clarke.

Aged 18, Miss Fisher, only daughter of Mr. F. proprietor of the Newmarket theatre.

Mr. Gander, shop-keeper, of St. John's common, Sussex. He was going with his wife, in a chaise-cart, to visit a neighbour a mile or two from his residence; had not got far when he suddenly dropped the reins and whip, and, after faintly exclaiming "Oh, my head!" instantly expired. He never appeared in better health and spirits than when he mounted the vehicle, about half an hour before his death.

5. At her house in Seymour-place, advanced in age, the Hon. Caroline Cornwallis, daughter of the Hon. Col. William Townshend, sister of Lord Bayning, and widow of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick C. archbishop of Canterbury.

The wife of Adam Kruse, esq. of Brunswick-place, Lewisham, Kent.

Aged 54, Mr. R. Forbes, wife of James F. esq. F. R. S. of Stanmore-hill, Middlesex (author of Letters from France), and eldest of the two daughters and coheirresses of the late Joseph Gaylard, esq.

James Ogilvie, esq. late collector of the Excise duties at Fife.

John Swan, gent. formerly a respectable grocer in Parliament-street, Nottingham.

Aged 51, the Rev. John Steggall, rector of Hasset, Suffolk.

In Marlborough-buildings, Bath, after a life of honour, ardent zeal for his Country's good, Christian virtue, and private benevolence, Gen. Edward Smith, colonel of the 43d Foot, governor of Fort Charles, Jamaica, uncle to the gallant Sir Sidney Smith, and one of the few surviving officers who were present when the immortal Wolfe fell, and on many other occasions.

6. At the Hot wells, Bristol, of a decline, Sarah, daughter of the late John Atherton, esq. of Yatton, Somerset.

At Bath, Mrs. Symons, wife of John S. esq. alderman of that city.

In Bennet-street, Bath, J. W. Foster, esq. late collector of Drogheda, Ireland.

Suddenly, while in the act of sawing some wood, aged 67, Samuel Pearson, mason, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Littleham, the Rev. R. Rymer, vicar of the united parishes of Littleham and Exmouth, co. Devon.

At Sydenham, Kent, in his 80th year, Charles Bill, esq. late of Farley-hall, in Staffordshire, many years an able, active, and upright magistrate for that county.

At her house, in Withington, near Shrewsbury, in the 94th year of her age, Mrs. Tryphena Blakeway, youngest and last surviving child of Edward B. gent. formerly

formerly of the same place, and great-niece of that eminent Divine Richard Allestree, D. D. who, after bearing arms in the service of King Charles the First, became, in the reign of Charles the Second, Provost of Eton, Canon of Christ Church Oxford, and Regius Professor of Divinity in that University; and to whose portraits (as well that in the Picture Gallery there, as to that fine conversation-piece in the Refectory of that College, in which he is represented with his friends Archbishop Dolben and Bishop Fell, celebrating the Liturgy of the Church of England during its suspension by the Presbytery) her countenance bore a striking resemblance. She was a woman of an excellent natural and cultivated understanding; retained her intellects and faculties to the last period of her very advanced age; and was universally respected within the circle of her acquaintance for her active benevolence and cheerful piety; being truly one who practised, in its fullest extent, the Apostolical precept of dying daily, yet without the slightest tincture of enthusiasm, moroseness, or ostentation.

7. At Barnstaple, in Devonshire, where he went for the recovery of his health, aged 30, Mr. William-John Galabin, printer, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street.

Ralph-Johnson Wall, esq. of Prince's-street, near the Bank of England.

At Fitchfield, Jonathan Faulkner, esq. Rear-admiral of the White.

At Colchester, aged 44, the Rev. James Round, M.A. of Birch-hall, near that town; rector of St. Runwald, Colchester, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Essex. And, within 24 hours after him, aged 32, Anne, wife of George Round, esq. (youngest brother of the former), and youngest daughter of the late Dr. Waller, archdeacon of Essex.

Aged 63, Mr. Gibbs, grocer, of Oakham, Rutland. He accidentally scratched his finger with a pin on the 2d instant, which produced a mortification, and occasioned his death.

Miss Saltmarshe, eldest daughter of the late Philip S. esq. of Saltmarshe, Yorksh.

At Barton, near Canterbury, Allen Grenell, esq. secretary and treasurer to the Kent Agricultural Society.

At Westwood-hall, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, aged 70, Mrs. Wade, relict of the late Walter W. esq. of New Grange.

8. At Hastings, Sussex, in her 53d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, wife of Capt. J. L. H. of the Royal West London Militia.

Charlotte, eldest daughter of Peter Auriol, esq. of Park-street, Piccadilly.

At Honiton, Devon, whither he had retired for the benefit of his health, after suffering many years under a painful disorder, aged 66, J. W. Pfed, esq.; much regretted, as a truly worthy man.

At Colchester barrack, Mrs. Scott, wife of Major S. of the Westmoreland Militia.

At Gainsborough, aged 76, Mr. Edward White, mariner; and, on the 15th, after a few hours illness, aged 70, his wife.

At Edinburgh, in his 30th year, Lieut. John Berry, late of the Royal Navy. He served on-board his Majesty's ship *Revenge* in the glorious battle of Trafalgar.

Archibald Burns, esq. commissary of Hamilton and Campsie, and sheriff-substitute for the county of Lanark.

9. In Park-place, Camberwell-grove, Surrey, aged 88, Peter Pope, esq. late of Fenchurch-street, and deputy of Laugbourn Ward, of which he had been a representative in the Common Council 37 years; his remains were interred in his family-vault at Maidstone, Kent.

Aged 22, Miss Waddington, eldest dau. of J. W. esq. of Stapleford, co. Leicester.

At Langtoft, aged 90, the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, vicar of Reighton, and minister of the perpetual curacies of Sledmore and Filey, Yorkshire. He preached the Gospel, and attended strictly to divine duties, upwards of 60 years; and baptised a child the day before his death in his usual good health and spirits.

At Grimsby, aged 95, Hannah, relict of Mr. Peter Birkitt, late of Healing, Linc.

In his 59th year, while in the act of performing an important duty of his office, that of admonishing two refractory boys, Mr. John Durand, 17 years superintendent of the Philanthropic Society. His unremitting and zealous attention to the views of the Institution was truly admirable; and the benevolent exercise of his sincere Christian spirit, to the instruction and advantage of the children under his care, will be long remembered, while his death may be to them an irreparable loss. Among those Directors who have paid more particular attention to the interior management of this patriotic and parental Charity, there is not one but whose testimony will be ever ready to confirm his value, and who will feel his loss with a lasting regret. At the meeting of the Committee subsequent to his death (the largest, perhaps, ever assembled, though drawn together solely by his loss), the Gentlemen expressed their sense of that loss in a resolution to his memory at once descriptive of their feelings and his merit; but when it is recollected how much the Community at large are interested in the exertions and success of the Philanthropic Society, common justice forbids that the loss of such an officer should be noticed only in the Annals of its proceedings, where he is honourably recorded to have done his duty as a valuable servant of the Publick.—On the 22d an excellent Sermon, on the Certainty of the Resurrection (text, "He is risen"),

was preached in the Society's chapel, by the Rev. J. Jackman; toward the end of which the Preacher made mention of the deceased, and bore witness to the sincerity of his religious character, and of his firm dependence on the promises of his Saviour, which he used to consider as the greatest comfort of his life, and which it had been his daily and earnest endeavour to instil into the minds of the children under his care; that his morning and evening prayers with the children were always read by him with uncommon devotion; and that he never finished without expressing, with much warmth, the absolute necessity of that duty for happiness through life. Mr. Jackman concluded with an animated address to the children, lamenting their loss in him, as it were of a good and kind father; recommended them often to recollect him in the chapel standing before them, and endeavour to copy his example there, and in every other situation. The effect of the sermon on some of the children and on the congregation in general was what alone could do justice to the preacher.

10. At Carlisle, Capt. John Scottowe, in the East India Company's Service.

11. In Swinton-street, Gray's-inn-lane, Pitt Smith, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor in Staple-inn, Holborn.

12. Mrs. Jennings, wife of William D. J. esq. of Doctors Commons.

In her 26th year, Miss Harriet-Cooper Hammont, youngest daughter of William H. esq. of Potter-gate, Norwich.

13. At his house in Cornhill, Josiah Barnard, esq. banker.

At his house in Holborn, in his 71st year, John Bye, esq.

At her father's (the Earl Ferrers) house, at Rekedale, co. Leicester, aged 24, Elizabeth-Rose Jolliffe, wife of Hylton J. esq. M. P. for Petersham. The remains of this very amiable young lady were interred on the 25th in the family-vault at Brodon.

14. Mrs. Noakes, wife of Mr. N. coach-maker, of Newington. She was in perfect good health the preceding day.

In Guildford-street, Brunswick-square, aged 76, John Sealy, esq.

15. At Great Ilford, Essex, in his 72d year, Emanuel Goodhart, esq.

16. At Corunna, a very few hours after receiving a mortal wound in the shoulder, from a spent cannon-ball, in the battle before that town, of which he lived long enough to exult in the glorious result, Lieutenant-general Sir John Moore, K. B.

Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Spain; to whose memory the Representatives of his grateful Country, in Parliament assembled, have unanimously voted a National Monument.—Some Memoirs of this gallant Hero shall be given in our next; with the particulars, as far as we may be able to collect, of such of his illustrious Companions in Arms as have fallen in a very honourable struggle for the independence and liberties of the whole Civilized World.

17. At Hereford, Mrs. Cove, relict of the Rev. Morgan Cove, M.A. formerly vicar of Pipe, near that city, and sister to the Rev. James Jones, D. D. archdeacon of Hereford. She had nearly completed her 94th year; and died full of days and good works, deeply lamented by her family, and no less regretted by all who could appreciate the value of her most amiable disposition.

At Lord Spencer's, at Woolbeding, Sussex; after four days illness, brought on by a cold with which he had been some time afflicted, aged 27, Sir Francis Vincent, bart. This young gentleman possessed very superior talents; and was private secretary to Mr. Fox during the short period in which that gentleman was lately in Administration. He married the eldest daughter of Mrs. Bouverie, who died also about three years since; by whom he had two sons, the eldest of whom, Francis, in his 7th year, succeeds to the title.

18. At Kentish-town, aged 80, the widow of the late Mr. Henry Shepherd.

At Broad-green, near Croydon, Surrey, Alexander Caldcleugh, esq.

19. At Chapel St. Mary, Suffolk, Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Tweed, M.A. rector of that parish.

20. At Bath, aged 19, Hugh, young son of Mr. Meyler, printer of the Bath Herald.

21. John-Francis Moore, esq. of York-buildings, New-road, Mary-la-Bonne, late an eminent sculptor in Berners-street.

22. Aged 19, Alfred, second son of Mr. Thomas Crowley, of Camomile-street.

23. At Grant Lodge, near Tunbridge-wells, Mr. James Stephens, brother of the Rev. Dr. S. of Devonshire-place.

24. In Argyle-street, Piccadilly, Lady Lumm, relict of Sir Francis L. bart. of Lummville, in Ireland.

25. Aged 83, William Montague, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell, late principal clerk to the Chamberlain of London; which situation he resigned some time since, after performing its duties nearly 40 years.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 27, 1808, to January 24, 1809.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males - 759	Males - 693	2 and 5	144
Females - 788	Females - 674	5 and 10	65
		10 and 20	37
		20 and 30	83
		30 and 40	95
		40 and 50	145
		50 and 60	117
		60 and 70	121
		70 and 80	90
		80 and 90	36
		90 and 100	2
		100 0	105 0

Whereof have died under 2 years old 432
 Peck Load 4s. 11d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 9d.; 4s. 11d.
 Salt 11. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.

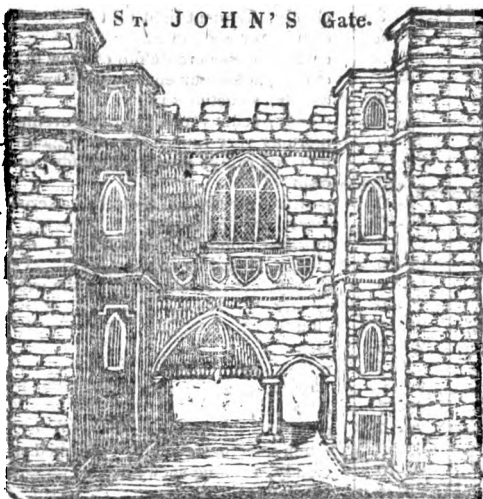
EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1809.

No.	Bank Stock.	3 per C. B. Red.	5 per C. Consols.	4 per C. Cons.	5 per C. Navy.	per C. 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchange. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om- num.	Irish 3 per C.	Imp. 3 per C.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prices.
29	235	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 1 pr.	3 a 2 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	pr. Ct. dis.
30	235	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	2 a 3 pr.	2 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
31	Sunday	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
1	Sunday	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
2	235	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
3	235	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
4	235	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
5	235	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
6	holiday	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
7	holiday	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
8	Sunday	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
9	235	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
10	235	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
11	235	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
12	235	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
13	235	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
14	235	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
15	Sunday	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
16	235	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
17	235	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
18	holiday	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
19	240	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
20	240	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
21	240	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
22	Sunday	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
23	241	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
24	242	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
25	243	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
26	243	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
27	243	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.
28	243	65 1/2	66 1/2	81 1/2	shut	shut	18 1/2	shut	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	1 1/2 dis.	93 1/2	64 1/2	55 0 0	Ditto.

N. B. 3 per Cent. Consols sold as above, from the 29th of December, 1808, to the 5th of January, 1809, with the Dividend.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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FEBRUARY, 1809.
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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London: where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1809.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for January 1809. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Days Mo	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	33 35		29- 8	cloudy; frequent light rain.
2	32 34		29- 6	cloudy, evening rainy
3	29 32		29- 5	cloudy, considerable fall of snow in the morning
4	20 28		29- 9	cloudy, afternoon considerable snow
5	32 32		29- 8	cloudy, sometimes rainy
6	41 46		29- 5	cloudy, some very light rain, evening clear
7	44 47		28-19	morning very rainy, afternoon cloudy, evening clear
8	41 42		28-12	morning rainy, afternoon cloudy, evening clear
9	39 44		29- 3	ditto
10	40 43		29- 0	morning cloudy and showery, afternoon rather clear
11	39 43		29- 5	clear, evening foggy
12	35 39		29- 7	morning cloudy, afternoon clear, evening foggy
13	34 40		29-10	cloudy, drizzling rain
14	26 30		29-13	cloudy, considerable snow in the evening
15	27 27		29- 0	cloudy
16	21 26		29-17	cloudy
17	23 27		29-15	clear
18	21 25		29-13	mostly clear
19	21 25		29- 9	cloudy, drizzling rain
20	26 28		29- 7	ditto
21	27 28		29- 7	cloudy
22	26 30		29-19	much snow in the night, continued snowing all day
23	10 30		29-10	cloudy, evening snowy
24	30 32		29- 4	constant rain
25	36 39		29- 9	morning mostly clear, afternoon cloudy, evening rainy
26	47 47		29- 0	cloudy at times, with rain
27	46 51		29- 5	mostly cloudy, frequent rain
28	56 54		29- 6	mostly clear
29	48 51		28-15	cloudy, light rain, extremely tempestuous, evening clear
30	45 51		29- 1	cloudy, rainy, very windy
31	35 47		29-10	clear.

The average degrees of Temperature, according to observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 33 5-31; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, 33 18-31; in 1807, 31 10-31; in 1806, 37 2-31; in 1805, 33 5-31; and in 1804, 38½.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month, including the snow when dissolved, was equal to 4 inches 12-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 1 inch 5-100ths; in 1807, 2 inches 28-100ths; in 1806, 5 inches 27-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 44-100ths; 1804, 4 inches 43-100ths; and 1803, 2 inches 29-100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February 1809. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1809.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1809.
Jan.	°	°	°			Feb.	°	°	°		
27	45	51	48	29, 45	cloudy	12	46	51	45	28, 82	showery
28	49	54	47	, 50	fair	13	46	52	46	, 97	showery
29	49	53	45	28, 98	stormy	14	47	51	46	29, 50	showery
30	48	48	44	, 95	stormy	15	46	52	44	, 58	rain
31	37	47	40	29, 85	fair	16	45	53	46	, 58	fair
Feb. 1	46	52	47	, 62	cloudy	17	46	54	47	, 69	fair
2	51	51	48	, 50	cloudy	18	50	53	44	30, 34	cloudy
3	51	54	46	, 20	cloudy	19	37	51	46	, 40	fair
4	46	49	42	, 45	fair	20	46	52	47	29, 98	fair
5	46	49	44	, 35	stormy	21	39	42	36	30, 05	fair
6	45	49	40	, 40	cloudy	22	33	43	41	, 26	fair
7	39	39	34	, 90	cloudy	23	45	52	40	, 12	fair
8	33	33	36	, 79	cloudy	24	42	47	41	, 30	fair
9	40	51	47	, 35	cloudy						
10	46	53	46	, 16	showery						
11	46	52	47	28, 75	rain						

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1809.

Mr. URBAN, *Banbury, Jan. 31.*

IN these awful times, when every port in Europe and America, from whence a supply of grain could be derived, is shut against us—when it has been demonstrated that our increasing population requires a supply far exceeding the average growth of corn in this country—when we consider the uncertainty of seasons, the scarcity (almost approaching to famine) we have so recently experienced—it behoves us to embrace every means of husbanding and securing the resources we possess.

One of the most effectual measures for this purpose has, I conceive, been too little regarded, and consists in the obvious necessity, always existing, *that the growing crops should in all seasons be housed and secured with the least possible loss.*

Bred up among farmers, having had much practical knowledge of rural economy, and maintaining through life a continued intercourse with that class of society, I can speak with some confidence on the subject.

By a calculation which seems pretty accurate, it appears, that, upon an average of good and bad seasons, about one tenth of the whole produce of grain in Great Britain is totally spoiled by bad harvest weather and other accidents at the time, or at least so greatly damaged as to be unfit for general use. Also, that about one sixth of the said total produce is partially damaged or injured more or less. In Scotland, the average loss and damage is much more. Thus, supposing the population of England and Scotland to be ten millions, and the produce of grain equal to the consumption, food for more than one million of souls is annually lost to the country! Even diminishing this loss one half, 500,000

persons are deprived of bread by this calamity. An alarming evil!

It is now nearly 19 months since I offered to publish my discovery of a Method of Harvesting Corn and Hay in wet Weather; a method so easy and practical as to be within reach of every grower of corn and hay, and which would be attended with little, if any, additional expence; and, at the same time, so effectual, that, with common care and attention, no corn or hay could in future be damaged or spoiled during harvest. (See *Agricultural Mag.* July, 1807, Cover.)

Though I have been highly honoured by the notice and support of many noble and highly-respectable individuals, yet the apathy and indifference with which the offer has been received by the publick in general, would evince the necessity (which has often been acknowledged) of re-iterated appeals, on some occasions, to awaken mankind to a sense of their own interest, when not thoroughly understood. My method I have explained and demonstrated to several persons of great consideration, who are themselves growers of hay and corn, and who have no doubt of its efficiency for the purposes intended; but who think that the trouble and expence incurred in perfecting a plan likely to prove so beneficial to the community should receive some remuneration.

It has been said by some, "Why do you not publish your discovery without stipulation, and trust to the gratitude of the publick for reward, as Dr. Jenner has done?" But the cases are not similar; and if they were, there is little probability, I fear, of a like support from those who might afford it. Dr. Jenner disseminated a fact already well known to hundreds in this and other countries,

that

that the Cow Pox is a preventative of a worse disease, and extended its usefulness by the medium of inoculation. He deserved, and has received his reward. Could he fail, patronized and praised as he was, even by Prime Ministers themselves? Yet what difficulties did he not encounter! What clamours have been raised against his highly beneficial discovery, by ignorance, prejudice, and interest! His very success might cause others to despair. He luckily escaped the fate of some other inventors of little inferior merit, who have been denied the merit and reward of their own labours, which others have claimed and enjoyed! My invention is so far similar to his; inasmuch as it is the application of well-known principles to effect a specific object. The means are in the hands of every farmer. The secret is known only to myself, and to the few individuals to whom I have communicated it.

The proposed object will doubtless appear to many visionary and impracticable; and so would many of our best attainments, were they now first offered to our adoption. The man who first proposed building a stone bridge over a river, was probably deemed by his neighbours a fool or a madman. "To form a causeway with loose stones over a river—impossible!" And yet what production of art is so solid or durable?

I have offered, and still offer, to communicate my discovery to any respectable public body, or committee of agricultural gentlemen, who might investigate its merits, on receiving a sufficient guarantee to prevent a premature disclosure. Experience has convinced me, that my imparting the subject to individuals would avail me nothing. The opinion of an individual, however respectable, could not have sufficient weight on the public mind. It might be thought the expression of partiality or prejudice. The publick has been too often deceived, not to be on its guard. It has a right to evidence, and may have it.

The high and mighty in society, whose opinions are respected, look down with too much contempt on the obscurity of common life to regard applications or statements like

mine with any other than a disdainful glance; but such a society as I have mentioned might, perhaps, give a stimulus to the public mind, sufficient to effect its object.

My habits and pursuits leave me little inclination or leisure for public discussions; but any application or communication (franked or post paid) will meet attention from

P. RUSHER.

"The chief merit of invention and ingenuity (says an author) consists in applying things that are known, in the most simple and judicious manner, to the most useful purposes to which they are applicable."

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXXXI.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. KATHERINE NEAR THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Surveyed 1809.

WHEN it is considered, that as the Queens of England, from Matilda consort of King Stephen (foundress of the Hospital), to the present time, have always taken as great an interest in this establishment, they being Patronesses thereof—to find the vestiges of the Hospital in the residences for the master, brethren, sisters, and beads-women, little better in appearance than some wretched poor-house.—From the History of the Hospital and Church, published by Dr. Ducarel, 1782, the mind is raised to a scene of the utmost importance, and which cannot easily brook the sad reverse now visible—it is piteous—it is deplorable!

I first visited these remains in 1780; and, upon this my second exploration, I find that eight years ago some considerable alterations were entered upon, in taking down the School at the West front of the Church, modernising the said front, casing with brick-work the greater part of the North and South sides of the Choir, and entirely re-building the East front. These innovations, with those made previous to my first visit, will be regularly treated upon in the following survey.

All trace of the antient buildings which were on the North side of the Church are entirely done away (if we except some small particles of a stone wall, containing the head of a doorway, &c. at the back of the master's

master's garden); as are those on the South side. The present master's, and the brethren's houses on the North side of the Church were rebuilt in 1756. The houses for the sisters, &c. on the South side of the Church rebuilt in 1695.

THE CHURCH.

Plan. A Nave and two Ailes, the work of Thomas de Beckington, master, about the year 1443. Before the West Doorway is a modern Porch, on which is erected a square Tower, for the purpose of a Belfry. The divisions for the Ailes are five, made by clusters of four columns and hollows between each. The Choir, the work of William de Erdesby and John de Hermesthorp, master, 1369, narrows itself, and runs on a line with the clusters of columns in the Nave. On each side the Choir are clusters of extreme small columns placed against the walls in four divisions, with a large window between each division, bricked up. On each side of the entrance within the West end of the Choir are four stalls; and within the two first divisions, North and South of ditto, nine stalls. In the third division on the North side of ditto, the magnificent Monument and Chantry (which Chantry projects Northwards beyond the wall of the Church) of John Holland Duke of Exeter. Against the several piers of the windows, and at the angles of the walls, are buttresses.

West Front. Little of the antient uprights are to be seen, otherwise than in the West windows (of three lights and pleasing tracery) of the ailes of the Nave, and the buttresses at the angles of the walls. The Tower in the centre of the Front, with its angular splays, doorway, window, and clock-dial to the first story, and window to the second story, with its battlements and compo pinnacles, as also the strange space on each, the Tower ekeing out the width of the Nave, purely modern; betraying the narrow minds of the guardians of the pile, and the lack of all Architectural taste in the builder. The original door-way into the Nave, of much rich work, shut up from any advantageous shew, by the porch of the tower above hinted at.

North Front. The Aile of the Nave presents its five windows; (the two first from the West bricked

up) and buttresses. Little alteration, otherwise than in patching up the buttresses with brick-work, and running on a brick parapet. The five windows to the upper story remain; but the tracery turns have been cut away. A modern brick parapet on this story also. The Choir in one upright of a line with height of the Nave, in the first and second divisions with the buttresses, faced with the late new brick-work. In the third and fourth divisions, the original decorations of the buttresses and windows, with surrounding stone-work, has escaped annihilation, though the openings of the windows are bricked up.

South Front. Shews the Nave in much the same condition as has been specified in that of the North Front; though only one of the windows have been bricked, which is on the upper story. The East windows to each Aile are bricked up. The four divisions for the Choir have undergone an entire late new facing, obliterating every original decoration, with brick-work (some of the buttresses left with a few feet of the old stone-work); stone splays to the buttresses, and stone coping to the parapet; positively carrying on the semblance of some extensive and lofty range of warehouses.

East Front. A late new design, which, I am warranted to say, is as despicable and unscientific, as it was before noble, and replete with due Architectural character. It stands a discordant mixture of stone and brick-work. The professor of each art shews the absurdity of his labour, by thus coming in contact, bound together as fast as may be, by the unclassical and perversely-minded Designer, who, it is understood, had his orders to restore the old Front, which he has done in manner and form as here followeth:

The brick-work is confined to octangular turrets and buttresses at the angles of the Front, a basement from the ground line to the sill of the East window, and to the pediment over the arch of the East window. All this is on the common warehouse system. The remaining part of the Front is made out by the East window itself. A something like the

* Meaning the work done since 1800.

original opening of the window has been suffered to remain; the dimensions ample, of a fine proportion, and turns with its due pointed head. It was an universal mode in a St. Katherine window, to give as a prime feature in the tracery a large circle; this rule was observed at each period or Order of our antient Architecture, and was never deviated from. Another strong principle guided the antient Architect in his window construction, which was, to preserve the springing line of the arch; so that every particular, either of mullion or tracery, might assimilate themselves to such an essential part of the decoration.

After this demonstration so laid down, it will scarce be credited by some Readers, that in the new window before us, this mode of practice has been wholly overlooked or despised; for a literal imitation of a small coach-wheel, its spokes, with Roman pateræ attached to its outer sweep, has been introduced instead of a St. Katherine's circle, with appropriate tracery; and the springing-line of the arch utterly unheeded. The new stone-work commences without any arch-trave to the window, being two stories, of eight lights each; the first story a long height, and the second story, a very short height. A horizontal cornice divides each story, which stories are so contrived as to be quite independent one from the other. In the upper part of the head of the window is the coach-wheel alluded to, with some fillings-in of strange sweeps and upright jambs, and "other incongruous props," forming upon the whole, a congestion of irrelevant and distorted lines, that it will scarcely be possible for the most determined foe to Architectural propriety and antient science to go beyond it.

Interior of the Church. The up-rights of the Nave in their lines rather plain, but well proportioned; the capitals to the columns without ornaments; the plinths of the bases and abacusses to the capitals, octangular; and the architraves to the arches have but few mouldings. The first story is parted from the second by a string moulding; the windows to the latter story small, containing two lights; the architraves modern, the turns to the tracery cut away;

a modern cornice concludes the up-rights. The cieling partly modern, and partly made out with some of the old open timber-work. The windows of the Ailes come on view with much effect, as they retain all their pleasing forms. The West end of the Nave; a blank wall; the fine West window sacrificed for the modern organ-case and gallery there set up, an undertaking gone into in the usual contemptible and burlesque method of imitating our antient decorations. The front of the screen entering into the Choir, a huddle of fantastic lines from the same school; and perforations made at the back (*framed and glazed*), through the fine stalls in the Choir. The font is a mean and pitiful modern marble piece of masonry; and by way of carrying on the introduction of such like improvements, two clumsy Buzzaglio stoves adorn the Ailes, North and South. Pew lumber as in other Churches.

The Choir. The open-worked doors passing into the Choir original; the width of the Choir noble, and its height peculiarly striking, and, with the lofty and delicate clusters of columns attached to the walls, give a most impressive scene. The arches, with their architraves to the windows, convey an idea of much grandeur; still, how much more such a prepossession would be increased if it were possible to remove the blocking-up in the eight windows, which might then bring forth to observation a profusion of embellishments, now lost in masses of brick-work, which render the Choir dark and of the most gloomy appearance.

If it were easy to conceive that any thing worse than *bad* can be in existence, we might hold up the interior of the late new East window though a repetition of the external lines for still greater reprehension, as being in a state of comparison with the original sublime objects around it. The decorations of the Choir are truly grand, in the stalls and the reading-screens before them. There are four stalls on each side the entrance Westward, and nine stalls on each side of the Choir; on the North side of which three of the stalls have been nearly cut away to bring in a modern doorway, barbarously set up at this point. Some other

other partial dilapidations are done to the stalls likewise in this range. Under the seats of the stalls very curious carvings. In the second division of arches on the North wall, very remarkable compartments occur, but cruelly havocked for the setting up a modern monument. In the third division stands the glory of the fabrick, the superb and elegant monument of the Duke of Exeter, with the statues of the Duke, his first wife, and sister. The design presents a large arch, under which lie the august personages, and which arch opens into the Chantry belonging to the monument, now modernized into a Vestry-room; or (according to a vain presumption in keeping some idea of the first arrangement) *Chapter-house and Commissary's Court*. An infinite number of small niches (statues destroyed) with a profusion of ornaments, fill every part of the work, and a square-headed doorway,asmaking out the general appearance, gives admittance into the Chantry. In the third division, on the South wall of the Choir, is a flat arch Tudor-designed monument, but much havocked. The cieling corresponds with that in the Nave.

The Altar Screen. Whatever might have been the wish of those who suggested the setting of it up, in respect to its being a sort of imitation of the stall-work of the Choir, they certainly have been much deceived in their expectations, as the Artist employed has evidently, in his contrivance for an altar accompaniment, paid more devotion to the practice of our modern-Schools of Art, than the performances of his antient brethren. We witness Pointed Arches, with common modern square compartments, niches with pinnacled canopies and circular modern backs, buttresses, open-worked parapets, with modern mouldings and modern ornaments, &c. &c.

St. Catharine, thy sacred walls have suffered too much, and little remains to be done but to lay thy remains on the earth, an indiscriminate ruin.—Farewell! I think I shall never more witness thy degraded state. Once more, farewell! AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 17.

I DO not find the following circumstance relative to Dr. Paley, in the *Memoirs of his Life* lately published; and, as it does him great cre-

dit, you will, I trust, give it a place.

Among the boys in the Academy at Greenwich, was one of the name of Ord; whom his mother, a widow then residing at Greenwich, placed under the more immediate care of Mr. Paley, the head usher. When Mr. Paley left the school, Mrs. Ord, who well knew how highly to appreciate the merits of such a man, prevailed upon him to remain at Greenwich, as a tutor to her son; and Mr. (afterwards Archdeacon) *Edward* then Curate to Dr. Hinchliffe, engaged him as his assistant in the Curacy. Scarcely was this arrangement entered upon, when both Dr. Thomas, the master, and Dr. Shepherd, the tutor, of Christ's College, represented in the strongest terms to Mr. Paley, how much it would be for his present and future advantage to immediately reside in College; and they held out temptations to him so to do, which must, to a person so circumstanced as Mr. Paley then was, have been very powerful ones; but no considerations of interest could prevail on Mr. Paley to break through the engagements he had entered into, and he remained with his pupil at Greenwich till Mrs. Ord thought her son of a fit age to accompany his tutor to Cambridge. This young man was Mr. Paley's first, and, I believe I may add, most favourite pupil. That pupil still survives, to lament, while life and memory remain, the loss he has sustained; and to pray, and endeavour that he may be found worthy, to go whither his much-loved friend and, as it were, second father, is gone before. J. O.

MR. URBAN, *Whetstone, Feb. 20.*
READING in a late number of yours, that a cure for the disorder called a Ringworm or Tetter in the head, was much required, I beg to suggest a very simple one, the efficacy of which I witnessed in my own family several years ago, when it was very prevalent in Westminster school, at the time the late Duke of Bedford was there, who was one of the sufferers, if such a term can be used where the disorder partakes more of the foul than the painful.

Boil four ounces crude quicksilver, or rather simmer it, in two quarts of water, in a seasoned earthen pipkin, till reduced to three pints;

pints; pour it off, and bottle it. Keep the quicksilver in a stout phial, as it serves a long time to impregnate water. Wash the head well with this water, a little warm, night and morning, having first cut the hair as short as possible; and give to a lad about twelve or thirteen years of age, an ordinary-sized wine-glass of it morning and at night; and when you perceive a change for the better beginning, a third at noon. No regimen was particularly observed, and, after every other Recipe failing, this simple one succeeded. It is a fine remedy for children disposed to humours.

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 17.

IN your present volume, p. 31, CANTIANUS asks if "the enquiry of your learned Correspondent, p. 832, vol. LXXIII. has been answered." This enquiry is, "ought alterations, even of the minutest kind, to be made in the Book of Common Prayer without authority, and information given to the publick what that authority is?" I have been informed that the answer constantly given by the Delegates of the Oxford Press has been, that they have the authority of the *Sealed Books* for their alterations. Concerning the Sealed Books, see vol. LXXII. p. 1105; where it is said that the copies printed by the King's Printer in 1662, differ from "the book altered and signed by the Convocation." Why that omission of the word *may**, in the General Thanksgiving, should be adopted, seems surprising. The same form of expression is certainly used by modern writers, although it might be considered as perfectly obsolete; and is a particular favourite with Dr. Paley. The most remarkable instance occurs in his "Natural Theology," p. 553. "But that death *be* uncertain, the young must sometimes die, as well as the old." A mode of expression as obscure, harsh, and ungrammatical, as "that we shew forth thy praise," in the new edition of the General Thanksgiving. X.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

YOUR Correspondent J. C. in your vol. LXXVIII. p. 902, talks of "the very silly use made of the plaid manufacture to bedeck the several

* It is printed "*may shew*" in the 1640 edition by Baskett, 1662.

characters in the tragedy of Macbeth;" which, he says, "betrays in Managers a want of research into ancient documents, as he cannot, after the most diligent enquiry, find that plaid or parti-coloured woollen manufacture was in wear previous to the troubles in Scotland in 1713;" and then gives his conjecture of the origin of it at that time. I do not know at what time the plaid first came into use; but, if your Correspondent had searched a little farther, he might have traced it a century earlier than his supposed origin of it; for Fynes Morison, in his Itinerary printed at London in 1617, Part III. p. 180, speaking of the apparel of the Scotch women, says, that "the inferior sort of citizens' wives, and the women of the country, did wear cloakes made of a coarse stuffe of two or three colours in checker-work, vulgarly called *plodam*." ARCHAIOPHILUS.

MR. URBAN,

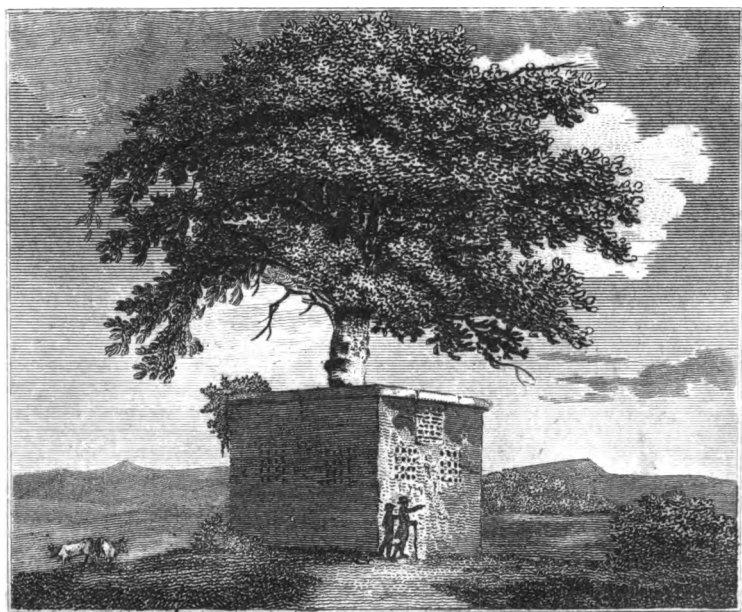
Feb. 14.

HEREWITH you have an account of an experiment for extracting a blue colour from the straw of buck-wheat; inserted in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sweden in 1757. When the stalk of this wheat is ripe and dry under foot, it is left to grow rotten to a certain degree; and then the stalk not only becomes blue, but also stains with a blue colour. The result of seven experiments made on the blue colour obtained from this straw, shews that it neither changes in vinegar nor spirit of vitriol; that it disappears like that of indigo in aqua-fortis, without throwing forth, as indigo does, a kind of froth, called its blue flower. This colour, however, is not so deep and solid as that of indigo, and in the most important essays the same effects have not been obtained; on the contrary, it changes into a red with alkali, and assumes a clear green with pounded gall-nuts; besides, without the least mixture, it becomes green by evaporation.

I subjoin a very excellent composition for portable or extemporaneous ink. Take half a pound of honey and the yolk of an egg, and mix them well together; add two drams of gum Arabic finely levigated, and thicken the whole with lamp-black to the consistence of a stiff paste, which put to a proper quantity of water, may be used as an ink. S. L.



Boscombe House, Shropshire.



D. Parkes del.

J. Barre sc.

The Royal Oak.

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Jan. 17.*
SPENDING a few days in the neighbourhood of SHREWSBURY, co. SALOP, in July 1807, I was induced to visit the fine old Church of Tong, the curious remains at White Ladies, Boscobel House, and the Royal Oak. As the whole of my observations in this excursion would be too much for an article in your Magazine, I shall at present confine my remarks to Boscobel and the Royal Oak, of which I have inclosed you correct drawings. [See Plate I.]

BOSCOBEL HOUSE, rendered remarkable in English History as an asylum to King Charles II. after his defeat at Worcester, in 1651, stands on the very border of Shropshire, in the hundred of Brimstry, and nearly adjoining the county of Stafford. The end and back part of the House remain nearly in the original state*; but some of the other parts have been much altered, even since I visited the place in 1791 (see vol. LXII. p. 113,) particularly a sitting-parlour constructed from an out-building, the principal entrance removed, and the area of uninclosed land in front of the house laid out with taste, as pleasure-ground. The inside of the house has likewise been much altered; but I am happy to say, that every thing relative to the King's concealment is preserved with the greatest care, and even attended to with veneration. The secret places in which the King was concealed, are chiefly in and adjoining the large chimney shewn in the annexed view: the principal place was probably that in the garret, or, as it is termed, the gallery, entered by a trap-door. From this hiding-place you may descend by a step-ladder to the next hiding-place; and from thence to a door near the bottom of the chimney, that leads to the garden, which is undoubtedly much altered, though the tumulus with a seat upon it still remains. The large wainscoted parlour is nearly in its original form; the concealing-place behind the wainscot has been long stopped up; and the gloves and garters, said to have been left by the King, were lost before the present possessor came to the house.

The ROYAL OAK stands near the middle of a large field joining the garden. This tree, which is fine and

thrifty, is said to have originated from an acorn of the old Oak; I do not vouch for the authenticity of this remark. The wall which was ruinous is rebuilt, of brick; and an inscription graven on a brass plate, of which the following is a copy:

Quercus amica Jovi.
 Felicissimam hanc Arborem, quam in
 Asylum Potentissimi Regis Caroli II.
 Deus Optimus Maximus, per quam
 Reges regnant, hic crescere voluit,
 tam in perpetuam Rei tantæ Memoriæ,
 quam in specimen firmæ in Reges Fidei,
 Muro cinctam Posteris commendat

BASILIVS ET JANA

FITZHERBERT,

Quod pietatatis monumentum jam
 vetustate

collapsum paternarum virtutum Heredes,
 et avite in Principes Fidei Amulatores,
 in integrum restituerunt

BASILIVS ET ELIZA

FITZHERBERT,

III cal. Junii An. Hüm. Sal.

MDCCLXXXVII.

It would be rather ungrateful to conclude the account of Boscobel without mentioning the polite attention and hospitable reception I received from the worthy possessor, though an entire stranger to him. After a fatiguing day in my researches, and in a part of the country where refreshment was not to be purchased, the liberality evinced by John Lockley, esq. will be mentioned with gratitude, and remembered with pleasure.

D. PARKES.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

THE fatal consequences resulting from indiscriminate Small Pox. Inoculation were the subject of my last paper. To enquire into the legality of penal restrictions on that practice, and to consider the expediency of Parliamentary interference, is the design of the present essay.

Liberty is the proud birth-right of Englishmen. In our cradles we are taught to lisp out with adoration the name of Freedom. We are led, by a species of hereditary impulse, to regard every encroachment on our independence with a jealous eye, and every restriction we are apt to consider as an infringement of our rights. But let us remember that all governments are appointed for the purpose of averting evil, of whatever description it may be, from the people governed; and

* See vol. LIV. p. 249; vol. LV. p. 89; vol. LX. p. 33; LXXII. p. 487. Edit.

it is the business of Legislators to enact and to enforce such laws as may shield the nation over which they preside from every injury. Such laws, to their fullest extent, are not only warrantable, but indispensably necessary. And if it be proper to repress moral evil in a nation by salutary punishments, is it not equally proper to repress, by similar means, those evils which may be injurious to the life and health of the community? Upon this principle the penal laws in general are founded, and particularly those which relate to quarantine. And if it be requisite to enact restrictions that may prevent the introduction of disease from abroad, is it not far more requisite to adopt such measures as may restrain and eradicate a disease which has long preyed upon the vitals of our empire, and consigned its myriads to the tomb, and which still continues its depredations upon our fellow countrymen? A law, therefore, which should be calculated to prevent the spreading of this fatal malady, is both demanded by reason, justified by policy, and sanctioned by precedent. In attempting to arrest the progress of the Small Pox, we must enquire what is the principal cause of its extension. We are informed, by fatal experience, that it is the uncontroled practice of *Inoculation*. While the disease appeared in its natural form alone, it was dreaded, shunned, and repelled, with every possible precaution. But when it was rendered familiar to us by *Inoculation*, our cautions were diminished; though the danger to which we were exposed continued the same; and the unconcern with which the disease was viewed; increased its fatality to an incalculable degree. Those who are covered with Variolous eruptions are at this day permitted to range the public streets! What means could human ingenuity devise, more rapidly and universally to disseminate the contagion? It is against so destructive a freedom that penal restrictions should be directed. We wish not to prohibit the practice of Variolous *Inoculation*, absurd as it is at present. Let those who are desirous of submitting to it; gratify their inclinations. But though they think proper to welcome the disease to their own bosoms, let them not be suffered to extend it to others.

Let not their liberty be employed in such a manner as may endanger the welfare of their neighbours, and annoy the interests of the community at large.

Since then the legality and necessity of penal restrictions on this momentous subject are so clearly manifest, it remains to enquire what measures it may be expedient for Parliament to adopt respecting it.

Let us first examine precedents. There was a time when the Leprosy was prevalent among the inhabitants of this country. This baleful distemper commenced its ravages upon our shores in the eleventh century. Its extermination was completed in the seventeenth century. By what means then was its eradication accomplished? An Act was passed, in the reign of the first Edward, which enjoins that every reputed leper shall be examined, as to the nature of his disease, by properly-authorized persons; and that, if he is found to be affected with the leprosy, he shall be immediately removed from society, and taken to dwell in some solitary place, lest, by his association with others, he should entail upon them any injury or danger. It would be almost superfluous to add, that Houses of Reception for the Leprous were appointed in appropriate parts of the kingdom. Thus, by confining the infected to places of seclusion, and prohibiting their mingling with the uninfected, the leprosy was subdued, and at length annihilated in the civilized world. Let similar exertions be made, and similar plans be used, to check a disease which is now the scourge of our country, and which yields not to the leprosy in the loathsomeness of its nature, and is infinitely more dreadful in the mortality which it occasions. The subject admits not of delay, for not a day passes in which the Small Pox does not hurry some unhappy victim to the grave; and it admits not of frigid hesitation, or of careless cavils, as upon it the welfare of the infant generation so materially depends.

The Bill which was introduced into the House of Commons during the last Session, and which will be renewed in this; to prevent the spreading of the Small Pox, is excellently calculated to promote its object. In many particulars, indeed, it requires considerable

considerable emendations; yet its principle is incontrovertibly just. If its enactments are enforced with a zeal and earnestness proportionate to their importance, the Small Pox will shortly be known only by name; among us. Without restraining the liberty which every individual has an undoubted right to exercise upon his own person, it merely prevents the exercise of individual freedom from affecting the safety of others.

Having considered the subject in its particular bearings upon the interests of our own country, it may not be irrelevant to notice the policy pursued by other nations. Though no positive prohibition has been given to Variolous Inoculation, yet the Governments of every nation in Europe, of the United States of America, and of our Indian Colonies, have unanimously discouraged it, both by the most persuasive proclamations, and by their own example. The removal of the inoculated and infected from society has, on the Continent, been universally prescribed, and these regulations have been enforced by penal laws. In addition to this, the Vaccine Inoculation has been earnestly recommended by the highest authorities, and generally practised among the people. And what has been the result? In the larger portion of the European and American Continents, and in some of our Asiatic Settlements, the Small Pox has long been exterminated; and in those parts where it yet remains, its spreading is prevented.

A remarkable instance has lately happened, which evinces the stigma attached in other countries to the fosterers and allowers of the Small Pox. The child of a Counsellor died of the natural Small Pox at Brunn, in Hungary. The Imperial Police, being informed of the circumstance, commanded that the body should be interred in a solitary spot without the town, and that the grave should be made considerably deeper than usual. The parents were also reprimanded for neglecting to have the child secured from the Small Pox by Vaccine Inoculation. An instance of mortality occasioned by the Small Pox is regarded with surprize and indignation in many foreign nations. In our own country, strange to tell! such instances daily occur, and either

pass unnoticed, or are viewed with a cold indifference, which must excite the deepest regret in every feeling heart.

You will observe, Mr. Urban, that in the course of these remarks I have kept the Vaccine Inoculation entirely out of view; since I was desirous of resting my arguments upon those principles alone, the justice of which must be acknowledged both by the advocates and opponents of the Vaccine. The extension of the benefits which the new Inoculation affords, must depend on the free choice of the people; but the prevention of the mischiefs which arise from the improper practice of the old Inoculation, requires and demands the watchful interference of Government. It may be a question whether any Legislature has a right to force the greatest good upon the people; yet it is in duty bound to arrest the progress of every evil by the severest laws. And if the universal restriction of Variolous Inoculation should happily be accompanied by a universal adoption of the Vaccine, a few months would be sufficient to eradicate a disease, which, during the last year, has swept off 1169 persons within the Bills of Mortality alone.

Let these considerations suffice. May the importance of the subject be duly felt by the British Parliament! May they consider it with the ardour and attention which it deserves! and may the result of their deliberations be honourable to themselves, and serviceable to the nation whose welfare they are appointed to protect!

Yours, &c. COSMOPOLITOS.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 20.

IF the Nobility complain (which I understand they do) of the middle class of society aping their betters, they may thank themselves for it, by reason of the great encouragement they give their servants to mix with and copy those classes of society which do not properly belong to them. Formerly, their Servants were directed to go into the one or two shilling galleries of the play-houses; now, their servants are sent into the pit, and mix with very genteel families there. Indeed I am now at a loss where to send my family to enjoy that innocent amusement. If they go into the upper boxes of the play-

play-house, they are almost sure to be annoyed either by the manners or indecent appearance of the unfortunate girls of the town; and if they go into the pit, they stand the chance of being seated with livery servants. A gentleman lately went with his daughter to Cheltenham by the coach; and their company in the *inside* consisted of a livery servant and house-maid, going to a family there, and also a black female servant. The consequence was, that my friend and his daughter could not dine or take the usual refreshments upon the road in such society, as they would most probably be companions with their masters or mistresses upon their arrival at Cheltenham. And the dress of female servants is shameful in the extreme, and only tends to encourage their following the steps of those unfortunate girls I have before mentioned.

I thank Q. F. (LXXVII. p. 774) for the Key to the Spiritual Quixote. I understand the late Mrs. Bennet's "Beggar Girl" were existing characters, and that the village called *Penryn* is Tooting in Surrey; and shall be obliged to any of your Correspondents for a Key to the same.

Yours, &c.

MENTOR.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

IN Vol. LXXVIII. p. 206, E. W. refers me to a description of Ceylon, lately published by Rev. J. Cordner, as furnishing a very strong objection to my opinion with respect to the Island *Taprobana*. I have not yet been able to meet with that work among my friends; but you have given so much of the particular part referred to in your criticism upon that work, in your Magazine for May last, as enables me to form some opinion upon the subject; and, indeed, to be convinced that Ceylon has no new grounds of preference from his arguments. That which seems to have made the strongest impression upon E. W.'s mind, is the similarity of the antient name to the present Sanscrit name of the Island. I unfortunately have no knowledge of the Sanscrit language, nor have I any acquaintance that can help me out. I can, therefore, only speak hypothetically, not being certain of the foundation of the argument. The Sanscrit name of this Island, he says, is *Tapobon*,

which, from its similarity to *Taprobane*, he thinks, ought "certainly to induce us to persist in the generally-received hypothesis." The word *Tapobon*, he adds, "implies the holy land, or land of prayer"—or, perhaps, the holy island. For a Mr. Duncan, it seems, in the Asiatic Researches, derives it from *Tapoo* Rawan, the Island of Rawan. From which latter expression it seems a fair inference, that *Tapoo* must be the Sanscrit word for an island. If this should be the fact, this argument of the similarity of the name must fall to the ground, because *Sumatra* would be called in that language *Tapoo*, also, and the proof be equally in favour of that Island. But, supposing that I am mistaken in the meaning of this word, I cannot think so much importance ought to be attached to the mere name, in opposition to so many other circumstances, which are in the other scale. The distance of thirty miles could not be easily magnified into several days' sail in the very worst-built ships. The land must be at times visible, or nearly so, from the Indian coast. Nor could the inhabitants of the country remain long so ignorant of any Island at so small a distance as to form such false notions of its size as are attributed to them. But there is said to be a tradition that Ceylon was once much larger than it now is. I have before somewhere met with that tradition; but, to the best of my recollection, some good reasons were offered in the same place, to shew that there was no foundation for it.

It is, however, very probable that the two Islands may have been mistaken the one for the other. It is scarcely credible that Alexander's fleet could have ever reached so far to the Eastward as Sumatra, much less have sailed round it, or discovered it to be an Island. But the commander of this fleet would be very willing to believe the Island, which he saw, to be *Taprobana*, or the utmost extremity of the world; for such that Island seems to have been considered at that time. Such an idea must have been very agreeable to his master. And hence the pearl fishery, and the fine elephants of Ceylon, may have been ascribed to the real *Taprobana*. And the figure and situation of that Island, as given by Ptolemy,

Ptolemy, greatly favours this opinion, since he gives it the form and situation of Ceylon, while he describes it as larger than even Sumatra, and, as crossing the Equinoctial Line; a piece of information which he had possibly received from an authority he could not doubt of, or yet tell how to reconcile. But there appears no more reason to give up this point, than any other circumstance relating to it, of which there are many, as I have shewn, which cannot be brought to agree with Ceylon.

I have never met with "the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea." Does the very learned Editor of that work suppose Ceylon to have been *Tuprobaea*?

Yours, &c.

T. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Hull, Jan. 15.*

ON reading lately Dr. Vince's excellent publication, intituled, "Atheism confuted," I observed an allusion to the hypothesis that creation is eternal, or that God never began to create; which seems to be the Doctor's own opinion. The subject considerably engaged my own thoughts; and as it is a very difficult one to reason upon, I was induced to put it, together with the strongest arguments that I conceived could be brought against it, in the form of a proposition, which I send you below; and if you think the arguments in support of the hypothesis, and in refutation of the objections against it, worth attention, request you will insert it.

The Proposition, that the Divine Being through an eternity past had always created beings; or that he never began to create, but through the ages of eternity was always giving existence to dependent beings, does not imply, nor does it necessarily follow from thence, that any part or portion of these beings, whether spiritual or material, had not any beginning or commencement of this existence. Unless the negative of the proposition can be maintained, the affirmative must necessarily fail, as all beings but God, the self-existent, independent, first cause of all other beings, must, from a necessity of nature, have a beginning, or be created; but in order to prove that the negative part of the proposition does

not result, or is not a necessary consequence of the affirmative; or, in other words, admitting that the Divine Being had always created worlds, or given existence to dependent beings, through an eternity past, it is not a legitimate consequence, nor does it result as an effect from a cause, that any individual beings, or worlds of beings, whether spiritual or material, or any definite number of them, or the whole of them, have eternally existed. Eternity implies an unlimited and infinite duration, and has only an existence in the duration and existence of God himself; eternity that is future will never come, or will never be completed, so that it cannot strictly be said that it will ever have an existence. No finite terms or ideas can be predicated, affirmed, or conceived, of eternal duration. Now the terms *whole* or *all* are finite terms or ideas; and cannot be applied, or conceived of, with respect to an unlimited or eternal duration. But whatever number of particular or identical beings we conceive of, they are a whole, or all, as it relates to themselves; and however remotely distant may be the period since some of them, or all of them, came into existence, yet there is a line long enough that will reach to the beginning of their existence, and before their existence; and, consequently, there may have been worlds and beings who had an existence and were created at inconceivably immense periods before any of these worlds had an existence; and so it would be possible for us, in a state of immortality, to carry our ideas backward through past duration to all eternity. It appears, then, that the difficulties principally arise from our confounding being in general, or in the abstract, with individual being, or the actual existence of beings; and it may be premised that all general terms and ideas are nonentities; that is, they have no existence but in the mind or imagination of the intelligent being conceiving them; they are no other than the patterns or exemplars, or a similitude of some of the abstract properties, accidents, or circumstances, of some actual individual beings, whether spiritual or material; so when we conceive of spiritual or intelligent being generally,

ally, or in the abstract, we do not attribute existence to it. And in like manner, when we conceive of matter generally and abstractedly, we do not conceive or attribute existence to this abstract idea of matter, but only that our minds have an idea or similitude of some of the common, general, or universal properties which individual and actual beings of that nature or kind of beings possess. It is very true that on this hypothesis created intelligencies did always exist; and, on the same ground, it must be admitted that material worlds and beings did always exist; but if from these premises we affirm this as a necessary conclusion that these dependent intelligencies did exist from eternity, without creation or beginning of existence, we personify or give identity to the abstract idea of intelligent being, which has no existence but in our own minds. And in the same manner, when we conceive of matter generally, or in the abstract, as existing from eternity, we give identity to this abstract idea of matter, which is a nonentity with respect to actual being, and has no existence but in the mind conceiving it; but when we conceive of real and actual beings, directing our minds entirely of all abstract ideas, the difficulties entirely vanish, and we can conceive of created beings, rising in the scale of an eternal duration *ad infinitum*; and as it involves eternal duration, there can be no stop, period, or end, but the line of the priority of existence of created beings, is a line of infinity, and may be extended from period to period, without stop or end, through past duration, by finite created intelligencies in a future everlasting state or the eternity to come. Now I conceive the difficulty principally to arise in this way, that when we conceive of eternal duration past, we *finite* the idea, if it may be so expressed; we conceive of a time past, or distinct period of an infinite duration, and then apply, reason, or conceive of it, as if it were an endless duration. If there are difficulties, however, on this side of the question, there are far greater, and it should seem insuperable ones, on the supposition that God had existed through eternal ages without creating or giving existence to dependent beings. Can such a supposition consist with the idea of an

all-perfect, unchangeable Being, with whom there is no variability, neither shadow of change? The same motives, therefore, to create beings, must have had an existence in the Divine Mind from all eternity, which had an existence at the period when it may be supposed he first began to create; it must then be acknowledged that, if it is a necessary consequence, and absolutely results from the supposition that God had always created dependent beings, that then some of these beings must have existed from all eternity. This would be a manifest contradiction, or an impossibility; because all dependent beings, as they must receive every thing they possess from that Being on whom they depend, so they must receive their existence itself from that Being on whom they are dependent; and consequently must be created or made had a beginning; but if the conclusion above stated be necessarily connected with the premises, then, as it would involve the greatest absurdity, the premises cannot be true: on the other hand, if the premises be true, then these consequences cannot possibly result from them. V.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

BEING much pleased with perusing a work of Bishop Hall's, intitled, "Occasional Meditations," printed in 1633, I have transcribed one of them as a specimen; and as your invaluable Magazine is not confined to original communications, I feel assured you will give it a place. The phra-cology, as well as the thoughts, will appear new to many of your readers; and the style of a book, written 176 years ago, may be agreeably contrasted with that of the present day. G. W. L.

"XC. Upon the Crowing of a Cocke.

"How harshly did this note sound in the eare of Peter; yea, peared his very heart. Many a time had he heard this bird, and was no whit moved with the noyse; now, there was a bird in his bosome that crowed louder than this; whose shrill accent, conjoined with this, astonished the guilty Disciple.

"The wearie labourer, when he is awakened from his sweet sleepe by this naturall clocke of the household, is not so angry at this troublesome bird, nor so vexed at the hearing of that unseasonable sound, as Peter was, when this fowle awakened his sleeping conscience, and called him to tim-

lively repentance! This Cocke did, but crow like others; neither made or knew any difference of this tone, and the rest; there was a Divine hand that ordered this morning's note to be a summons of penitence; He that fore-told it had fore-appointed it. That bird could not but crow then; and all the noyse in the High Priest's Hall could not keepe that sound from Peter's eare. But, oh Saviour, couldst thou find leisure, when thou stoodst at the barre of that unjust and cruel judgement, amidst all that bloody rabble of enemies, in the sense of all their furie, and the expectation of thine owne death, to listen unto this monitor of Peter's repentance; and, upon the hearing of it, to cast back thine eyes upon thy denying, cursing, 'abjuring Disciple? O mercy without measure, and beyond all the possibility of our admiration; to neglect thyselfe for a sinner, to attend the repentance of one, when thou wert about to lay downe thy life for all.

"O God, thou art still equally mercifull. Every elect soule is no lesse deare unto thee. Let the sound of thy faithful monitors smite my eare; and let the beames of thy mercifull eyes wound my heart, so as I may goe forth and weepe bitterly."

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 8.
THE PHILOMATH enquired after, vol. LXXXVIII. p. 922, published in 1698, "The Blessings of Eighty-eight; or, a short Narrative of the auspicious Protection of our Reformed Protestant Church, under the Number of Eight. With a brief Numerical Collection of the most miraculous Operations, and mysterious Revelations, of Divine Wisdom, inserted in Sacred Writ. Together with the most remarkable Conquests, Judgments, Deliverances, Mutations, and fatal Catastrophes, which have happened in this British Isle since the Creation; and how they fall (by the disposition of Divine Providence) under their Digittal Numbers. With Divine Poems and Meditations. By Thomas Lyster. *Octogesimus octavus mirabilis Annus. London*, printed by J. Matthews, for G. Huddleston, at the blackamoore's Head, near Exeter Exchange, in the Strand, 1698." 12mo.—A good portrait is prefixed, under which is, *Thomas Lyster Philomath, ætat. suæ 63. A. D. 1698; R. White delin. & sculp.*
The Preface is dated, *Duncott, in comitat. Salop. Apr. 18, 1698*; and the Volume, which I believe is now scarce, contains a pleasing *melange* on serious subjects, both in prose and verse.

But I have now before me a still more curious work, by the same author, intituled, "Fragments taken out of a Manuscript pend by T. L. in the 80th year of his age; printed in the year 1714." 8vo; from which I shall select two specimens.

"A REVIEW OF MY AGE, May 10, 1718.

"When bright Aurora's beames drew near,

And fragrant flowers did appear,
And duskie clouds blown out of sight,
I took my pen, and this did write:
When that my yeares were twice two score,
And dayes now just one hundred more,
To view my ell of time that's past,
And so spend well my inch at last.

Dein loquor, hora fugit.

THOMAS LYSSTER.

"THE AUTHOR'S AGE," Feb. 3, 1715-16.

"Full Nine times Nine my eyes have seen

Dame Nature deck the Earth in green;
And seen it fade in Winter's frost,
And all its fragrant beauty lost;
So now my Spring of youth is past,
And frosty age is come at last:
Thus Time ne'er stayes; its nimble flight,
Soon ends our dayes at Death's long night.

Ætat. 81."

Dr. Lyster is supposed to have died in 1716. His only daughter, Martha, was the wife of Mr. George Huddleston, the Doctor's Bookseller; who in his youth had been a Chorister at Lichfield; and who also had an only daughter, who married Mr. Green, father of John Green, esq. of Croydon, and of Martha Huddleston Green, wife of the Rev. Dr. John Calder.

Yours, &c.

ALFONSO.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 19.
I BEG leave to suggest two hints; which, if adopted, may prove highly beneficial.

The first is, that a certain number of Hackney Chariots be licensed, instead of the same number of Hackney Coaches. This would be a great accommodation to one, two, or three persons; because Chariots are so much lighter, and better calculated for speed, than Coaches.

The second is, that in case of a Fire, a large blanket should be procured, either from the house which is in flames, or another; which, being held by four or more strong men, may serve to receive any persons who have occasion to leap from a window, and to break their fall.

Yours, &c.

J. R.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 1.
FROM a regard to your Magazine, I beg leave to state that your extract from the "Censura Litteraria" (LXXVIII. 186) needs farther correction. The Rev. Rowland Hill was not one of the six expelled students, on whose account Sir Richard Hill wrote his *Pietas Oxoniensis*. I am in perfect recollection of the occurrence; and, in order that you may set your readers right, I give you the names of the expelled.

James Mathews,
Thomas Jones,
Joseph Shipman,
Benjamin Kay,
Erasmus Middleton,
Thoipas Grove,

} All of St. Edmund Hall.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6.
I HAVE but a short account this month to settle with a True Englishman; and it shall be the last.

He professes to have no enmity to the Mason of Westminster Abbey. Perhaps not. But, if I acquit him personally, I still say that the malignity of the party is the same; for they have now carried on their persecution for a twelvemonth, in a way that no professional man ever experienced.

He next declares that Woodstock's coffin still existed, which I had denied. How does he prove this?—he has a piece of the wood in his possession. Now, the existence of broken wood I never denied. Thus the falsehood is done away, but the equivocation remains.

But, Sir, he possesses not only wood, but lead. What; the True Englishman, who would have called it sacrilege in another person to have touched a shred; did he carry off clandestinely these articles, to be exhibited to his friends?

Alas, Sir, it is a disease common to the Fraternity; for what would be robbery or sacrilege in another person, with them is only *snugging* a curiosity. I remember well that one of the gentlemen who was most strenuous in promoting the intrusion into the tomb of Edward the First, was forced to disgorge a large proportion of the beads which he had pilloined from the Royal Corpse. He boasted afterwards to his friends, that he had secreted as many as would answer his

purpose. After all, I am ready to confess that the removing a piece of lead or wood is a trifle unworthy of notice, had it been the act of an indifferent person; but in regard to the True Englishman, upon his own principles, it was sacrilege.

I have only one more concern to arrange with my Correspondent. He asserts that the Royal Assent was obtained previous to the opening the tomb of Edward the First; but, according to my information at the time, and which I had from the first authority, the fact was directly the reverse. Here, Sir, the intentional falsehood is done away, but the ignorance remains.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Jan. 18.*
THE Church of Little Horsted, co. Sussex (*Pl. II. fig. 1*) is situated on a pleasant eminence, between Uckfield and Lewes, being two miles from the former, and six miles from the latter place. It consists of a Nave and Chancel, with a square Tower containing three bells. The Belfry is open to the Church, and has a large window. A pointed arch leads into the Chancel, where there is a neat mural monument:

In memory of
Anthony Nott, esq.
Patron of this Rectory,
and Lord of the Manor,
who dyed in the faith of Christ,
the 27th of June, 1791, in his 86th year,
being born 21st June, 1705.
He married 13th April, 1732,
Prudence Warden, great niece of
Charles Sergison, esq. of Cuckfield-place,
in this county, for whom a monument
is erected in that Church;
she dyed 27th Nov. 1786, in her 74th year,
and is here interred.
Mrs. Julia Nott, obit
March 1793.
Let your lingering pain
Be your everlasting gain.

On the floor of the Chancel is an ancient slab, engraven with a cross fleurie on three gables, and an inscription round its edges, but too much obliterated to be read*.

* The Editor of the *Topographical Miscellanies* (4to, Lond. 1792) p. 35, says, "the beginning may be guessed to be *Wic Jacet Willielmus Dean, Aunig.* &c."

The



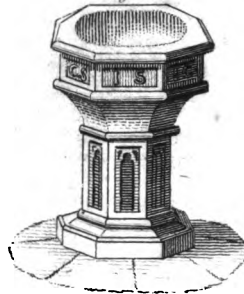
W. Hamper del. Sept. 20. 1802.

Fig. 1. LITTLE HORSTED CHURCH, SUSSEX.

Fig. 2.

**JOHN DINE
AND HENRI
CHATELAIN
BOTH CYCH
WARDENS
CAUSED THIS
PULPIT TO BE
MADE 163***

Fig. 3.



W. Hamper del. Sept. 24. 1802.

Fig. 4. ALBOURN CHURCH, SUSSEX

Longmate sc.

The following inscriptions are on slabs in the Nave:

In memory
of Mrs. Elizabeth Hay,
relict of an
antient family
resident
in this parish.

Here lyeth interr'd
Mary the wife of
Richard Hill, of this parish,
who died in childhood,
was buried March ye 20, 1744,
aged 57 years.

And with her their infant
named Elizabeth.

And also Richard their son,
buried 8th of July, 1738,
aged two years.

Here lyeth interr'd
the body of William Hill, late of Steyn-
ing, in this county, apothecary and sur-
geon, who married Mary eldest daugh-
ter of Richard Hay, esq. of Battell, in
the same county. Obi. May 15, 1738.
Ætat. 51.

A gentleman highly esteemed in his
Profession;
greatly beloved in his neighbourhood;
an indulgent husband;
generous relation;

and ingenious and pleasant companion;
in his life honest, at his death penitent.
Do not imitate, but exceed.—Amen.

Here also lyeth ye body of Mary Hill,
relict of the said gentleman.

She dyed Feb. ye 15th, 1750, aged 44.
Her death was constantly prepared for by
the religious duties of a Christian conver-
sation. Her piety was exemplary; her
faith well-grounded; her charity sincere;
and her hope eternal.

The Pulpit is of oak, and the pan-
nels curiously carved, with the Prince
of Wales's Plume and Motto, *Ich
Dien*, in two of them. On its door
is the inscription represented fig. 2,
the date of which is evidently 1634
(the latter figure being strictly the
half of an angular eight) though in
'Topographical Miscellanies' it is stated
to be 1683. The Font is of stone,
fig. 3, with G. S. I. S. 1666, embossed
on it, the other compartments being
filled with ornaments.

The following is inscribed on a
stone in the church-yard, near the
North wall of the Chancel:

Here resteth the body of Charity wife
of John Davies, minister of this parish.
She lived 73 years, and dyed ye 11th day
of January, 1729. Blessed are the dead
which die in the Lord,

GENT. MAG. February, 1809.

Mr. Davies became Rector of Little
Horsted at the beginning of the year
1686, and was buried 2d April 1741,
having, consequently, held the living
fifty-five years. His daughter Lydia
was married to Thomas Hamper, of
Hurst-per-point, from whom Mr. Ur-
ban's present correspondent is de-
scended. The Rectory stands in the
King's Books, under D. Pevensy,
in the Archdeaconry of Lewes and
Diocese of Chichester, at £.7. Yearly
Tenth 14s. Episcopal Proxies 1s.
Synods 1s. 6d. Archdiac. Proxies,
3s. 4d. Jo. Hay, esq. Patron in 1685;
Anthony Nott, esq. in 1760—1784.
Rev. Anthony Nott is the present
Rector.

ALBOURN, CO. SUSSEX, is the adjoining
parish on the West to Hurst-per-
point (see vol LXXXVI. p. 897.) The
Church, fig. 4, consists of a Nave
and Chancel, divided by a Saxon
arch with zigzag mouldings. A small
turret contains two bells. In the mid-
dle of the Nave is a slab, robbed of
its brasses. The Font is octagonal
and quite plain. The following in-
scription is on a slab in the Chancel:

M. S.

Here lye interr'd the remains of the
Rev. Mr. Benjamin Hoffman, M. A. late
Rector of this parish and of Woodmancot;
who, having faithfully discharged his
ministry, went to receive the reward of
his labours. He took to wife Anne ye
daughter of the Rev'd Mr. Robert Blith-
man, M. A. Rector of Eversleigh, in
Hampshire, by whom he had issue three
sons, Brandon, Benjamin, and Robert;
and one daughter, Anne. He departed
this life April 17, A. D. 1711, and, with
his eldest son, lies buried here.

Ætat. aetate 59.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, on
a chevron between three roses, stalked
and leaved, as many pellets: 2d
and 3d, on a bend three horseshoes.
Over all on an escutcheon of pretence:
on a fesse between three bears salient,
collared, as many fleurs-de-lis.

The Church is dedicated to St. Bar-
tholomew; and the Rectory stands
in the King's Books, under D. Lewes
in the Archdeaconry of Lewes and
Diocese of Chichester, at £7. 14s. 2d.
Yearly Tenth 15s. 5d. Archdiac.
Proxies, 3s. 4d. Episc. Synods, 1s. 6d.
Proxies, 1s. 1d. Sir Robert Fagg,
bart. was Patron 1719; Elizabeth
Goring, widow, 1777. The present
Patron

Patron is Charles Goring, of Wiston, esq.; and the present Rector, Rev. Charles Bridger, M. A.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Nullius addictus jurare in verba Magistri.

Mr. URRAN, Feb. 2.

I AM in the habit of judging of men by their measures, and not of measures by the party to which the men who propose them are inclined. I cannot, therefore, help allowing, that many of the eulogiums which Dean Swift bestowed upon what was called the Tory Administration, in Queen Anne's days, were well founded. Among all their meritorious deeds, however, no one appears deserving of higher applause, than the act carried by them in Parliament, to build Fifty new Churches in London and Westminster. The above-mentioned Author observes, in his 42d Examiner:

"It appears by the Address of the Commons to her Majesty on this occasion (wherein they discovered a true spirit of Religion) that applying the money granted to accomplish so excellent a design would, in their opinion, be the most effectual way of carrying on the War; that it would, to use their own words, be a means of drawing down blessings on her Majesty's undertakings, as it adds to the number of those places where the prayers of her devout and faithful subjects will be daily offered up to God, for the prosperity of her Government at home, and the success of her arms abroad."

I need not observe that our situation as a people is at the present moment most critical; that we have an Enemy to contend with, under whose arts or arms all the Nations on the Continent have sunk; that if any thing preserves us from his cruel domination, it must be the protection of Providence; that nothing will have so effectual a tendency to gain the interposition of Omnipotence in our favour, as the diffusion of the vital spirit of Christianity throughout the land; but that the deficiency of pious edifices belonging to the Church established in these Realms is most obvious.

The Dean goes on to remark:

"The Romans, upon a great victory, or escape from public danger, frequently built a temple in honour of some god, to whose peculiar favour they imputed their success or delivery; and sometimes the General did the like at his own expence, to acquit himself of some pious vow he

had made. How little of any thing resembling this hath been done by us after all our victories! And perhaps for that reason, among others, they have turned to so little account. But what could we expect? We acted all along as if we believed nothing of God and his Providence."

The Dean computed that Fifty Churches might be "built, at a medium, for six thousand pounds each, and thus the care of above two hundred thousand souls provided for."

I do not quote any of his allusions to the splendid Palace conferred on the Duke of Marlborough. They discover more of the zealous or envious partisan, than the good citizen. I believe, however, many old-fashioned people will agree with me, that if the money expended on the decoration and improvement of several parts of Westminster had been applied to the construction of religious edifices, in parishes where nine tenths of the inhabitants have no opportunity of assembling together for the purpose of Divine Worship from the want of Churches, the glory of God and the good of men's souls would have been more effectually consulted; and we should have had the greater probability of engaging Him that is mighty to save, in our behalf. Six thousand pounds would indeed be by no means adequate to the erection of a Church in the present times. The opulence of the Country has, however, most amazingly increased; and the above-specified sum was as considerable a century ago, as many times its amount are in our days.

"Sir William Petty," continues the Dean, "tells us that, about five years after the Restoration, the parishes were even then so unequally divided, that some were 200 times larger than others. Since that time, those tracts of land built into streets have generally continued of the same parish to which they belonged while they lay in fields: so that the care of above thirty thousand souls hath often been committed to one Minister, whose Church would not contain a thirtieth part of his flock."

If these assertions were founded on truth when they were made, surely they have lost nothing of their verity or importance at the existing moment. How many plots of ground do you, every year, see covered with new buildings in all parts of the environs of the Metropolis! When does a single

a single Church raise its head to accommodate the dwellers in these novel habitations? Surely circumstances imperiously call upon our Rulers to take the case into serious consideration; as they value the maintenance of our Established Church; as they would prevent religious feuds and divisions; and as they would recommend the Nation to the Divine protection.

Additional Churches are not less indispensably necessary at the present crisis, than they were an hundred years ago. "Some few of the parishes," the Dean farther tells us, "have been divided; in others chapels of ease erected, where a preacher is maintained by public contribution." A division of our immensely-large parishes, containing from sixty to twenty thousand souls, has become a matter not only of essential importance; but also of absolute necessity, in order to ward off the most serious evils.

It is frequently said, what right have you to interfere with private property? Benefices are often in the gift of individuals, and incumbents have an indisputable claim to the accumulating emoluments of their increasing parishes. If livings are merely so much property of Patrons, and so much income of incumbents, and the religious instruction of the people is solely an adventitious appendage attached to them, and not a prime object of regard; then indeed such observations are unanswerable. But if tithes, rates, fees, &c. are expressly intended to make provision for a certain description of men, whose high office, bounden duty, and incontrovertible obligation it is, to feed and edify the flocks, in a spiritual sense, committed to their charge, then the glory of God, and the salvation of men's souls, become matters of most serious consideration; and the more these glorious ends can be promoted, the more will the intention of setting apart a certain order of men for the Ministry, and allotting to them certain revenues, be answered. We are assured also, that the greater good will accrue to the publick.

It is not necessary, in order to diffuse Christian principles and Christian practice throughout the kingdom, that one man should receive the Easter offerings, &c. of sixty thousand

parishioners; but it is beyond all doubt necessary, that sixty thousand souls should have the bread of life dispensed to them: and how can one Clergyman be equal to this important purpose? Is it less consistent with the rules of equity, that £2000. a year should be received by one man, for undertaking various duties that he is by no means able to discharge; or that that income should be divided among three or more, who will be in some measure equal to the performance of their momentous functions? It is also said, that Chapels of Ease supply the place of Parish Churches. But what are they in general, as at present conducted, but gainful speculations and monopolies of devotion, provided for the wealthy, who can and will pay handsomely for their seats, with the exclusion of the poor and middle ranks in society?

The Dean also lamented that, from the Ministers of these places of worship depending upon the good-liking of their congregations, they were afraid to attack the vices of their auditors; to cry aloud, and spare not, as St. Paul did in the instance of Felix and Drusilla. The case is precisely the same at this moment. To please the pew-renters, whose tastes must be consulted or success is unattainable, a popular Preacher, that is, one who will rather attempt to affect the passions, than inform the minds, to gratify the ear with dulcet sounds, than to amend the heart with the sword of the Spirit, is selected. I have heard the question asked, "How did you like the Sermon this morning? how were you entertained?" The Prayers are thought to be of very subordinate consideration, as well as the persons who read them, in these places of fashionable resort. The frequenters of them do not recollect, that to address the Almighty Governor of the Universe, to pray for the Mediation of his only Son, to implore the sanctifying influence of the Holy Ghost, to supplicate pardon for our sins, to intercede for our fellow mortals afflicted with disease, or involved in misery or distress, and to render honour to the Creator for blessings received, demand all the attention, all the reverence, all the veneration, mortals can bestow on any the most holy, most awful, and most sublime subject. Let it be remembered

bered that our blessed Lord calls the Temple "the House of Prayer for all people;" that the Sermon is useful, to make men know, and animate them to, the discharge of their duty; but Prayer is their duty itself: and to be for ever hearing what we ought to do, but never reducing their knowledge into practice, will be of no kind of service to us.

The Dean farther observes:

"This defect (the want of Churches) hath made schism a sort of necessary evil; there being at least three hundred thousand inhabitants in this Town, whom the Churches would not be able to contain, if the people were ever so well disposed; and in a City not overstocked with zeal, the only way to preserve any degree of Religion, is to make all attendance upon the duties of it as easy and cheap as possible; whereas, on the contrary, in the larger parishes, the press is so great, and the pew-keepers tax so exorbitant, that those who love to save trouble and money, either stay at home, or retire to Conventicles. I believe there are few examples in any Christian country of so great a neglect of Religion, and the Dissenting Teachers have made their advantage largely by it."

If schism was a necessary evil in the witty Dean's days; it is in a much greater degree so at present. In six parishes, containing two hundred thousand souls, the Bishop of Exeter found, after a careful examination, that there was accommodation for a tenth part of that number only. Had the worthy Prelate extended his observations and enquiries to many other districts in the environs of the Metropolis, he would have ascertained that the deficiency is general, and by no means confined to Mary-le-bone, Pancras, &c. Add to this consideration, the fact that the accommodation in our Churches and Chapels, scanty as it is at best, is chiefly intended for the more opulent ranks in life; and that the ailes in parish churches are the sole and only places, to which the labouring poor, the more numerous class in society, can betake themselves, to hear the word of God, and join in the public devotions. Of the exactions of pew-keepers I know little: but the extravagant demands of the proprietors of Chapels of Ease compel, to my certain knowledge, many no way inclined to fanaticism or enthusiasm, and well affected to our Ecclesiastical Establishment, to have

recourse to Methodist meetings; because they cannot afford the levies demanded for seats. Many also, from the same reason, have been discouraged from attending in the House of God; and, with their families, including children and domestics, become totally regardless of the duties of the Sabbath, and live to all appearance without God in the world, without any sense of his power and providence, and the necessity of rendering the honour due unto his holy name. The Calvinists are at this moment profiting by our remissness. Whilst our pew-doors are locked against the stranger, theirs fly open to receive the casual visitant of their Conventicles. They hail each fresh convert to their doctrines with rapture; and provide for his comfort and convenience, during the hours of their assembling together, on very reasonable terms.

If it be said that the habit of neglecting the worship of Almighty God has become inveterate; and, though the want of room in the Sanctuary was the original of this much-to-be-lamented evil; yet that the removal of the cause would not obviate the effect; and that they who have accustomed themselves to hear the wild reveries of visionary enthusiasts are so wedded to their strange notions, that there is no hope of reclaiming them to more sober and rational ideas of Religion: yet let the experiment be made; it may repress the extension of the evil, it may do good, it can do no harm. Besides, we are now bestowing a regard to the pious education of the children of the indigent, which was never paid to them before; and it may be reasonably hoped, that the objects and the offspring of our charitable instructions will in future be attached to the doctrine and discipline of our Established Church, and have the desire to be present at her devotions. But, in the present paucity of religious foundations, how are they to gratify that desire? In West-street Chapel, in James's and St. George's Churches, where seats or benches are provided for the poor, a numerous attendance of that class of the community is observable; and the presumption is, that the case would be in a great measure the same in other places of worship, were equal care taken of their accommodation.

It

It is reported that a large Methodist Meeting is being erected opposite Lambeth Palace, and another of equal size in the shamefully-neglected parish of Mary-le-bone, which, though the most opulent of all the parishes in the Metropolis, has the smallest, least commodious, and most insignificant Church attached to it. I have also heard that two new Churches are immediately to be built in the neighbourhood of Kennington. May the example be imitated, and our present disregard to piety and the interests of our Ecclesiastical Establishment for ever done away! It is often said, the best way of treating the Methodists is to let them entirely alone, and the *ignis fatuus* which they have excited will die away of itself. Let them entirely alone, as far as virulence, violent opposition, and the application of abusive epithets, are concerned; but do give the people a choice of what doctrines they will hear; and let not the present necessity remain, of either resorting to Conventicles, or of not being present at any place of public worship. This subject has been very ably handled in an anonymous publication, intitled, "Free and important Thoughts *," and in several others; but much it is to be lamented that there seems a listless indifference about the matter generally prevalent. Prevention is seldom regarded. Bad consequences must happen and be felt before a remedy is sought for.

I have troubled you, Mr. Urban, with a very long epistle; but, believe me, I am actuated by no other motive than a desire to promote true Religion in our land, and prevent the growth of strange and infatuated notions, which have no connexion with reason or Scripture, and are little calculated to produce beneficial effects. With many thanks for your insertion of my occasional communications, I am, Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

THE PROJECTOR. No. XCIII.

"Mortals, whose pleasures are their only care, [are; First wish to be impos'd on, and then And, lest the fulsome artifice should fail, Themselves will hide its coarseness with a veil." COWPER.

Mr. PROJECTOR,

I HOPE I do not very much deviate from the purpose of your Paper

* See our last, p. 54. EDIT.

in requesting that you will now and then bestow a little attention on words as well as things, and give us some rules for speaking as well as thinking on certain subjects. My reason for making this request is, that, in my humble opinion, we are too much influenced by words, and that, in many cases, we can produce no better arguments in favour of our actions, than the repetition of certain words, to which we can with great difficulty affix any meaning, and which seem to have lost their original and obvious meaning, without being able to find another.

Among these I might fairly instance the word *honour*, which has at least as many meanings as letters, and which, with all these meanings, has departed so widely from its original sense, that it is as often used with a bad as with a good intent, and is consequently as often productive of mischief as of good. It must, for example, have undergone some strange changes in its progress through the world, when we find that it inclines a man to be exceedingly punctual in satisfying a sharper, while he is equally pertinacious in ruining a tradesman; and when we find that a man's honour makes him very nice as to his own feelings with his sex, while he can without the least compunction insult the feelings and destroy the reputation of a helpless female.

If, amidst this confusion of meanings, we pause a little to enquire what Honour was, and what it is, to whom shall we apply? But my immediate purpose is not so much to direct your attention to this unfortunate word, which has often been handled by your predecessors, as to hint that if, instead of *honour*, we were to substitute *shame*, we should approach a little nearer to that imaginary something which creates coxcombs and quarrels. Yet, even with these helps, we shall perhaps be obliged at last to confess that we have only exchanged one series of inconsistencies for another. If we allow that a nice sense of shame is one of the criteria of a manly spirit, how shall we reconcile this with the well-known fact, that no men take more pains to expose themselves to ridicule than some of those very gentlemen who affect to dread nothing so much as shame. If this were not the case, how

how comes it that one of the most distinguishing features of their character is, to become the dupes of sharpers and strumpets; sharpers without a grain of understanding to recommend their company, and strumpets without the least disguise to conceal their avarice and prodigality? Those who are so exceedingly afraid of ridicule, one might suppose, would of all other men be the most careful of doing any thing to merit it; but, in proportion to the high tone of their pretensions to sense, honour, or whatever else they please to call it, is their propensity to become the easy dupes of the most inartful impostors.

But, Mr. PROJECTOR, my immediate purpose was, to suggest to your consideration the confusion lately introduced in our use, or rather abuse, of the words *famous*, *celebrated*, and *eminent*, and *notorious*, which we seem to consider as synonymous, and apply indiscriminately to all persons who become, by whatever means, the subject of public conversation or writing. One consequence of this is, that our *eminent men* are sometimes such as occur in the Biographia Britannica, sometimes such as are only to be found in the Newgate Calendar; and sometimes an intermediate set, who have not merit sufficient to deserve the honourable notice of the distinguishing Biographer, nor crime enough to be recorded by the Reverend Ordinary. Besides the frequent occurrence of Mr. BAGSHOT, a *famous* highwayman, and of Mr. TRICKUM, a celebrated sharper, if we look back to our newspaper obituaries for a long series of years, we shall find hundreds of worthy citizens who died *eminent* tailors, *eminent* shoemakers, and *eminent* bricklayers.

Now, Sir, I have so much respect for an honest tradesman who has acquired riches by the fair progress of his labours, and who has educated and raised his family to a degree of consideration to which his ancestors were not entitled, that I should be very averse to deprive his monument of this honourable epithet, or his survivors of the harmless vanity of reading in a newspaper how *eminent* their relation died, if it were not for one little circumstance that seems to have escaped their attention, but which will readily occur to men like you, Mr. PROJECTOR. The circumstance

to which I allude is neither more nor less than the poverty of our language. At a time, Sir, when it is universally allowed that we *want words* to express the characters of the English Worthies who have been distinguished for wisdom, bravery, and virtue, we certainly ought to be a little more economical in the use of the few words we have. What is the consequence of our misapplied prodigality, but that, when we have a really *eminent* character to celebrate, we either must do it in words already bestowed on the most insignificant of mankind, and sometimes on the most worthless; or we must have recourse to a sort of inflated style, ending in bombast and nonsense, which degrades the virtue to which it is applied, and destroys that simplicity which ought to prevail in monumental and historical panegyric.

It may, at first sight, appear a flattering circumstance, and produce no little envy among our rivals on the Continent, that Great Britain abounds so much in *fame*, *eminence*, and *celebrity*, that she is enabled to bestow these articles in the most wanton profusion upon her inhabitants. But, on the other hand, a little reflection must convince us that this plenty is more apparent than real; and that, by an indiscriminate distribution of the articles, we have injured their value, or altered their nature. In some languages a different meaning is affixed to the same words by means of accents or points; and it were to be wished that ours had some marks by which a famous General might be distinguished from a famous Highwayman, or a famous Prelate from a famous Pickpocket. For want of such distinctive marks, our funeral *celebrations* and *eminent* praises follow with as much state the body of the *famous* deceased, whether it is to be conveyed to Westminster Abbey or to Surgeons' Hall; and our historical annals speak with equal rapture of the famous battle on the heights of Corunna, and the famous boxing-match on Epsom Downs. A Moore and a Baird may be the champions of England; but it is a sad thing that they must share that honour with a Crib or a Belcher; and that no more elevated language can be conferred on those who gratified the hopes of the Nation, than upon those who have fulfilled

fulfilled the wishes of the pickpockets; upon those who beat their enemies, than upon those who rob their friends.

But, Sir, while I regret this misapplication of words that ought to be consecrated to the use of whatever is truly heroic, great, and virtuous, it is some consolation that a new word has lately made its appearance, which promises, if properly applied, to restore matters to their pristine regularity and consistency. Ashamed of being thought to court fame, celebrity, or eminence, because perhaps conscious that the use of such words may be applied for the purposes of ridicule, we have some characters who aspire to what they call, and, for once, call very properly, *notoriety*. I know not where they found this word, which has not been in common use for many years, if it ever was; but certainly nothing more appropriated to them and the objects of their ambition can well be employed. The ladies and gentlemen, however, who are desirous of obtaining *notoriety*, whether by an exposure of their gallantries, their prodigality, their entertainments, their horses, carriages, debts, or other means leading to the same happy end, must excuse us, if we insist that, while they pride themselves in the *substantive*, they will also condescend to permit a free use of the *adjective*. We shall then distinctly know what is meant by a *notorious* character, instead of perplexing ourselves, and confounding good and bad, by a promiscuous use of *famous*, *eminent*, or *celebrated*. Our great Lexicographer affords a definition very happily applicable: *Notorious*, he says, means "publicly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is commonly used of things known to their disadvantage." Those who seek *notoriety* in the world of chance and pleasure, must be sensible that this definition affords a very correct notion of their peculiar ambition, and of the means they practise to gratify it, while it cautiously excludes any improper use of words that ought to be reserved for more rational pursuits. Those ladies and gentlemen, therefore, who have lately flattered themselves that by their intrigues and their assignations, their constant application to hazard, their contempt of the laws of their country, and of all

domestic comforts and virtues, they have become *famous*, must now be told that they are only *notorious*. And, although such pursuits are most eagerly followed by certain ladies, who, having no characters left, and no more of their sex than the outward appearance, flatter themselves that they will be recorded as the *famous* Lady —, or the *celebrated* Mrs. —; I hope, as they have no delicacy in the use of the means, they will not object to having attained that great end, the reputation of becoming publicly *notorious*. One fair-one, at least, who has lately astonished a crowded assembly by the shyness of her humility and diffidence, as much as by her wonderful adherence to veracity, will surely not refuse to exchange the vulgar word *famous*, which she has so long shared with persons of her own description, for that of *notorious*. And, although she must lament that our language does not admit of comparison, like the Latin, in which case her honour would have been *superlative*, yet it must be some consolation to her, as well as to the publick, that a word may be found, which recalls every idea suitable to the "birth, parentage, and education, life, character, and behaviour," of a woman of genuine *notoriety*. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

My Correspondent's objections to the abuse of words are not perhaps new; but they are not upon that account the less worthy of our attention, because the representations which have been made on this subject do not appear as yet to have answered their purpose. While we congratulate ourselves on the refined polish given to our language by the growing taste of our age, it may be worth while to consider whether we are not in some danger of refining our language to a dangerous excess, and of entirely banishing the use of what was formerly called *plain English*. My Correspondent has instanced some cases in which this specious refinement prevails; and perhaps would not have greatly erred, if he had attributed it partly to a degree of politeness improperly employed on unworthy objects, and partly to a sort of fellow-feeling with crimes and follies in which we may be concerned.

It

It is certain that some crimes, by which the peace of society is eminently endangered, are usually expressed in such gentle and delicate terms, terms so remote from their atrocity, that we might in time be at a loss to know what proper name belongs to them, if we did not find it sometimes expressed pretty freely in our Courts of Justice, or did not hear it repeated every Sunday from that very antient and perspicuous body of laws, called the Ten Commandments. Owing to this very gentle and polite language, one who does not know the world, and seldom speaks its language, is surprised to hear how many instances of theft are *harmless tricks*, or *necessary accommodations*; how frequently adultery is only a *faux pas*, and murder an *affair of honour*. Yet politeness is an accomplishment of a nature so captivating, that perhaps it will not be easy to restore words to their proper meanings, or to give every thing its right name, unless we can prevail upon those who are afraid to express a crime to become equally afraid to commit it. It is to little purpose that we grow nice in words, in proportion as we become gross in facts; and it is certain that whatever softenings and refinements we may bestow on Vice and Folly on purpose to hide them from ourselves, or to recommend them to others, they are very apt to regain their right names when it is too late either for shame or penitence.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Jan. 18.

THE death of the late Dr. Beddoes, has, within a pretty considerable circle, been the subject of much regret; for certainly his connexions, *philosophical, political, and medical*, were not confined to very narrow limits. But, however extensive his acquaintance may have been, I much doubt whether the sorrow expressed for his loss be universally sincere; and, either affected or otherwise, I am sure it is unmerited. I do not mean, on any account, to call the ingenuity of Beddoes in question. I allow that he was a man of very lively parts, of highly respectable talents; but he was of that school, the doctrines of which have operated, with poisonous influence, on the great mass of society.

That his *philosophical* speculations had a direct tendency to Atheism, is well known. If I am not misinformed

he never scrupled to avow his contempt for Christianity; and sometimes bade defiance to all decency in ridiculing what has been complimented with the name of "*pure Theism*." In short, he was a disciple of Darwin; whose "*Temple of Nature*" is more glaringly Atheistical than even the poem of Lucretius, *de natura rerum*.

Of his *political* opinions, his publications speak with "*sufficient energy*"—I shall say, *impudence*. But his politics are before the publick; and of them let the publick judge.

In regard to MEDICINE, he was such a theorist, that it is a question at this moment with some of his admirers, whether on the whole he has done more good or harm as a Physician?—In my mind, there is no room for hesitation on the subject. After many around him had, probably, suffered, he at length fell himself a victim to experiments. Here, however, no moral censure can attach to Dr. Beddoes. We impeach his judgment only—which had no time for cool deliberation—which was enfeebled, and lost its power of action, amidst the continual fervours of fanciful discovery. There seems something like what the common people call a *judgment*, in the dissolution of this great Empiric of Bristol. He died of experiments tried upon himself, to tell the world with an awful voice of admonition, that they who thus overstep the bounds of medical practice, ought to be regarded with distrust. And may we not add, Mr. Urban, that, having seen the fallacy and the folly of his *medical* notions in himself and others so indisputably PROVED, even Candour herself would trace up his other hypotheses, especially his Atheistical system, to the same source of error, an *imagination* guided only by vanity? AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Kensington, Feb. 13.

AS I have just gone to press with my new edition of Ames's *Typographical Antiquities* by Herbert, I should be glad to know, through the medium of your Magazine, who is in possession of the *Plates* of the work, with the exception of the *Portraits* of the Printers, which are good for nothing. If the owner of them be disposed to part with them on reasonable terms, he will find a purchaser in Yours, &c.

T. F. DIBDIN.

Mr.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK II. EPISTLE II.

TO JULIUS FLORUS.

[In continuation from our last.]

Scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum.] That is, says M. Dacier, "there I learnt geometry." It may very well be: but Horace, while he wrote this, was thinking as little of Euclid, as of the hydra of Lerna.

Verba lyre motura sonum connectere digner?] Baxter here again describes the satire in the wrong place. Horace, he thinks, has a fling by the way at the *umbratiles studiosos*, the dunces who from pure study and erudition are absolutely fit for nothing in human society. But even if it were so, the matter is not at all mended; and the question still remains: how comes the *ingenium sibi quod vacuas desumpsit Athenas*, &c. here? How does this passage connect itself with the context before and after? Even in Sanadon's and Batteux's translation the want of connection is evident, and the period stands there, as if it had been inserted by mere accident. I humbly hope to be able to solve the difficulty. What Horace means to say is this: Whoever would excel in any study, must ply it in solitude, with long and patient industry. The natural consequence of that, however, is, that such a man on coming back from his literary hermitage into the world, cannot possibly have the affability, the eutrapely, and the elegant manners of a polished Roman, who passes all his days in company and public places. But the great multitude are neither so intelligent nor equitable as to take this into consideration. They never reflect, that he who is desirous of acquiring some art, which demands deep thought and the most assiduous application (and Poetry is, without controversy, one of those arts) for carrying it to a certain degree of perfection, must necessarily be cut off from all opportunities of acquiring the smooth, complacent exterior of a gentleman: but they laugh outright at the learned statue, that even walks the streets absorbed in profound meditation, and in good company has not a word to say. If, now, this happens in solitary, depopulated Athens*; how would it fare with

me at Rome, were I, in order to indite a poem, to put myself in the same predicament? — Horace alleges this as one of the many reasons that the passion for poetry has left him. The satire that lies in this passage therefore relates not to the *studiosos umbratiles*, but to — the kind-hearted publick.

Gracchus ut hic illi foret; huic ut Mucius ille.] Caius Gracchus, one of the two famous brothers of that name, was reckoned the greatest orator of his time. His eloquence was of that nervous, captivating species, for which, as Gellius affirms, he was by many preferred to Cicero himself. P. Mucius is mentioned by the latter, in the 47th chapter of the first book *de Oratore*, amongst the three greatest lawyers of the Roman republick. Whether the two brothers, who make one another such fine compliments, were own brothers, or only sworn brothers, as Baxter thinks, may be perfectly indifferent to us; I see no reason, however, why we should depart from the literal signification of the word brother; especially as it favours the jest.

Carmina compono, hic elegos, mirabile visu! Cælatumque novem Musis opus.] "Just so do we poets. I turn lyrics, another makes elegies; hear what we say to one another, if thou wouldst 'know how marvelous our performances are, how even all the nine Muses together would not be capable of modeling any thing more elegant and complete!'" This is the true meaning which the words in their unforced construction offer; and Horace, from the combination of the whole, can have had no other meaning by them. He adduces, as one reason among many, that should deter every sensible man from poetry: that when once we are entered of the profession, we are obliged either to make suitable returns to the interested encomiums we receive from other professional men, or to embroil ourselves with people whom nobody would wish to have for enemies. Because each is as much as possible upon his guard against the others, a sort of tacit agreement is established among the poets, mutually to compliment one another. I, for example, says he, have composed an ode, another an elegy. As soon as ever we can get sight of each other, we contend, as if it were for a wager which shall be most lavish in

* Thus it was then with that city, which, when in its glory, had been nearly as large and populous as Rome.

highest commendations of the other — “What a glorious work you have again brought out! All the nine Muses could not have executed any thing more perfect, any thing more neatly wrought and more highly polished!” — I see not the slightest objection that can be reasonably started against this interpretation. And yet Bentley, according to custom, employs a profusion of sophisms and erudition, in order to prove that we should entirely alter the punctuation of the passage, and read *sacratum* for *cœlatum*, and that he is speaking either of the temple of the Palatine Apollo, or, as he should rather think, of a temple of Hercules, where the statues of the nine Muses were placed, which had been brought thither from Ambracia, as Eumenius informs us; with a great deal more of the like unimployed reading. All that the learned Doctor would thereby gain, if we could allow him to gain any thing, is the advantage of making Horace, instead of a perfectly simple and unforced pleasantry upon the vanity of poets, utter a parcel of extremely dull, scholastic stuff. Or what purpose is the *mirabile visu cœlatumque novem Musis opus*, according to his pretended correction and exposition, to serve, except — to help to make two lines full measure? As to Dacier's and Maçon's interpretations of this passage, the most honourable to them will be to say nothing at all about them.

Cedimur & totidem plagis consumimus hostem, Lento Samnites ad lumina prima duello.] The Samnites here mentioned, were a sort of gladiators, who at great entertainments, at the beginning of supper by lamp-light (*ad lumina prima*), clad in elegant suits of armour, in the costume of the ancient Samnites, appeared in the banqueting-room, for the purpose of diverting the guests by their feats of dexterity. They performed in these sham-fights all that they used to do in earnest at a public prize-fighting (*munus gladiatorum*); and they made such warm work of it, as though life and limbs were at stake; but they fought only with foils, and no blood was spilt: although some have concluded from a passage in Athenæus*, as if it was

usual among the Romans to pollute their feasts with bloody and murderous games*. Nevertheless, the parallel which Horace draws between these combatants and the poets, who, in a kind of encomiastic prize-fight reciprocally return praise for praise, as the former do thrust for thrust, — would alone be sufficient to evince the contrary of that supposition, in itself totally incredible and corroborated by no author. This similitude has still another, more latent beauty; namely, a jocular comparison *per antiphrasin*, as the grammarians call it. The Samnites, by so furiously attacking one another, and letting no stroke pass unrevenge, appeared to be the most inveterate enemies, and yet preserved a good understanding between them. With the poets it was just the reverse: with them the good understanding was from the teeth outwards, whereas the hatred or the contempt lay within; they exhausted themselves in mutual compliments, and all the while would be glad to see each other ducked in a horsepond.

Si tacitas, laudant: quidquid scripsere, beati.] A friend of mine, who for several years has had the fortune against his choice and consent, to be promoted to the office of *poete consultant*, lately assured me, that amongst ten poetical manuscripts, with which he is monthly honoured, the most wretched are always those which the author declares he composed with the warmest affection, and in which he has been ineffably successful. I could mention astonishing instances of it, if I had not promised my friend to be discreet. It is carried to such lengths, that more than one of these BEATI, as Horace (with great justice, as we perceive) styles them, have not even the slightest school-boy notion of versification, and not any surmise at all, that to indite a poetical work may perhaps be an art. The point then may be adjusted without impeaching the sincerity of these gentlemen, thus, that what Horace, in his epistle to Augustus, terms *errorem at levem insaniam*; they call affection, they

* That it sometimes happened may easily be believed: and that may have led Athenæus to deem that a Roman custom, which was perhaps only a casual act of brutality of an insolent grandee in the furious sallies of ebriety.

* See Athenæus, *Deipnosoph.* lib. viii. p. 153.

wrote *con amore*: but they should (without offence be it said) consider, that love and liking is not all that is necessary to the execution of a thing; and that— But no! I recollect myself— They should not consider! The assumption is not less unreasonable than impossible. They should write, and — be happy.

[*Cyclopa movetur.*] Whoever compares this entire passage, where Horace describes the procedure of those who design to compose a *legitimum opus* — namely, in a view to diction, style, taste, expression, colouring, versification, and to *correctness* in all these severally, with our author's own writings, will find, that, (though it were not directly his design) he has drawn his own picture in it. Particularly that beautiful and true feature, with which he finishes the portrait,

Ludentis speciem dabit et torquebitur

seems to be one of those, in which his personal experience alone could have guided his hand. For, ill fares it with the levity, that has cost no trouble! — I am by no means of opinion, that he particularly adverts here to the Drama, as Baxter affirms. He was thinking on Virgil and — himself. The *tertiū comparationis*, I conceive, lies solely in the ease and levity, with which a mime, like Pylades, had the art of representing by his motions and gesticulations, now a Satyr now a Cyclops, two extremely opposite characters. The rough, clownish, uncouth Cyclops, appeared to suit him as easily as the arch, wanton, light-footed Satyr, although the former is incomparably more troublesome for him to act.

Great Ormond-street.

W. T.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 21.

THE following strictures upon your seventy-eighth volume await your acceptance:

P. 3, 4. Bishop Hough's Letter has twice before, with slight variations, adorned your pages; in 1745, p. 78; and in 1789, p. 892.

P. 31—33. Your ingenious Correspondent, who is noticed in pp. 206 and 432, may be referred to a long disquisition on the *Taprobane* of Ptolemy in 1802, pp. 1008—1011, which may perhaps have escaped his memory.

P. 60. It may not be in the recollection of many of your Readers that

a translation of "Doletus on the Death of Erasmus," in the heroic measure, by the same ingenious hand, appeared in p. 1039 of your volume for 1792.

P. 102, 3. A Print of Sir Benjamin Rudyerd by J. Payne, from a picture by *Daniel Mytens*, is recorded by Granger, with the same inscription with which the picture, described by your Correspondent, is encircled. May not Payne's print ascertain the painter, by comparing it with the picture in the possession of Mrs. Ackroyd? May not this very picture prove to be the archetype of "one of Payne's best heads"?

P. 104, col. 1. Under the word "Litten," in Junius's "Etymologicon Anglicanum," your intelligent Correspondent J. J. will find that it is derived from the Anglo-Saxon language. Ray, in his *East and South-country Words*, has "Litten, Lictune. Saxonice cæmiterium." Under "Lic-tun," in Lye's *Saxon Dictionary*, it is explained, "*Cadaverum clausura, cæmiterium.*" The word has been considered in your pages 216, 303, and 319.

P. 130, col. 1. To the cases of Hydrophobia here noticed, as previous to those stated by Dr. Moseley, may be added three more, published in 1772 by the College of Physicians in London, in the second volume of "*Medical Transactions*;" of which a third volume was published in 1785, when there was also a third edition of the first volume. Why is not this valuable work carried on?

P. 143. Robert Drury is noticed in 1791, pp. 104, col. 1; 520, col. 2.

P. 239, 40. Some curious anecdotes relative to Chambers's Dictionary and its Author are to be found in 1785, pp. 671—674.

P. 269, col. 1, l. 56. Read "Blith-field."

P. 294, col. 2, l. 18. In which of your volumes have you given the signature of Bishop Reynolds? A particular account of this Prelate is given in "*The Lives of the English Bishops from the Restauration to the Revolution, Lond. 1731—33.*" 8vo. It occurs in pp. 305—7 of "Part iii." The Author was Nathanael Salmon, noticed in 1802, p. 124, col. 2; of whom, and his father Thomas Salmon, there is frequent mention in Mr. Gough's "*British Topo-*"

"Topography." In N. Salmon's volume, p. 307, l. 12, and p. 308, l. 10, the date should be 1676.

P. 319, col. 2. The word *Force* received some curious illustrations in pp. 216—18; in which a reference might have been made to Lye's admirable edition of Junius, for additional instances of its signifying *Care* in Chaucer and Gawin Douglas. Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary, under "To *Force*, v. n." produces an instance from *Camden's Remains*, which he explains by "To lay stress upon;" and he adds: "This word I have only found in the following passage;" where it might also have been explained by *care*: "I *force* not of such fooleries:" I *care* not for them: or, as Lye explains *Force*, "Mea nihil refert. Non me movet." The Glossaries to Chaucer explain it also by, "I *care* not." It is surely very remarkable that an Editor of Shakspeare should not have adverted to this signification of a word, used by him as well as others.

P. 331, 2. The "*desideratum* in Medical Literature," here pointed out and displayed, recalls to memory the work on "Medical Biography" announced by Mr. Hutchinson in 1797, p. 813; the fate of which must be known by some of your numerous Readers. See your last December Magazine, p. 1064, col. 2.

P. 401. The two Latin Letters of Lord Bacon appear in pp. 405, 406, of the second volume of his works, published by Mallet in 1740. In the first of these Letters, among other inaccuracies, there is a typographical omission, by which the sense is most sadly marred, which should be restored. After the words "*experientie tantum*," we should read "*debetur. Scientias autem ad experientiam retrahere non conceditur: at eadem ab experientia*" de integro, &c. In the second Letter, for "*Numinis*" we should substitute "*luminis*."

P. 403. "The Rev. John Bunce" is recorded in your Obituary for 1786, p. 1002, col. 1.

P. 506, 7. Your Readers should be referred to 1805, pp. 342, 3; and to 1806, pp. 1037—9.

P. 571. In addition to the information here given, relative to our ancient mode of executing deeds, the following paragraph from Dr. Burn's

"Antiquities of Cumberland," p. 324, may not be unacceptable to an "Antient Briton," in p. 400: "In many ancient Charters, where a man could not write his name, he put the symbol of the Cross; which kind of signature is even yet not out of use. In the original *Solemn League and Covenant*, now in the British Museum, there are abundance of marksmen; all of whom, from their abhorrence of Popery at that time, leave the Cross unfinished, and sign in the shape of the letter T."

P. 620, col. 2, l. 7. A proof is adduced in 1806, p. 599, that Fenelon's "interesting and useful work appeared in English" in 1726.

P. 669. Within memory the Sign of the Elephant and Castle has by the common people been called the Hog and Cupboard. As to the origin of several signs, your volumes have afforded ample information in 1770, pp. 403—6; 1789, pp. 226, 314, 421, 2, 492, 805. In p. 710, col. 1, of the volume now under review, the opinion of Mr. Pegge as to the designation of the Bell Savage Inn is controverted. Where is this opinion to be found?

P. 670, col. 1, l. 2. Sir Hans Sloane died in 1753, as your volume for that year, p. 52, fully proves.

P. 703. Satisfactory intelligence with regard to Lully and the Noble of Edward the Third may be gained from the 36th article in vol. iii. of "*Archæologia*," written by that able Antiquary Pegge. Tyrwhitt's "*Chaucer*," iv. 181—183, Lond. 1775, may also be consulted.

P. 773, col. 2, l. 12. Read "p. 410."

P. 774, col. 2, l. 16—22. This difficulty was previously cleared up in p. 436, col. 2.

P. 781, 2. The "mountain ash-tree in the forest near Bewdley, bearing pears," was attended to in 1807, p. 1015, by your invaluable Correspondent D. H. whose communications are now unfortunately suspended by a severe indisposition. It is also noticed by Professor Martyn at the close of his description of *Sorbus domestica*, in his unrivalled edition of Miller's Dictionary; where, however, the article mentioned in the first line of the note on p. 1015 of your volume for 1807, is omitted.

P. 858, l. 1. Substitute "Pye," instead of "Rye."

P. 874.

P. 874. Dunster Castle is noticed as an object of distinction by Gay, in his Letter to Pope of Oct. 7, 1732, printed in the Works of the latter.

P. 969. Is not the Cluniac Priory of Mendham in Suffolk sadly confounded here with the Cistercian Abbey of the same name in Buckinghamshire? The former occurs in Tanner under the name of Myndham; the latter under that of Medmenham; two totally distinct houses.

P. 1057. The mortality occasioned by the Sweating Sickness in 1551, induced the famous Caius to publish in 1552, a small treatise, intitled, "A Boke or Counsell against the Disease commonly called the Sweate, or Sweatyng Sicknesse." In Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," Lond. 1780, he dwells upon the history of this extraordinary disease at considerable length. The 58th article in the Philosophical Transactions for 1764 contains an account from Boston of an extraordinary disease among the Indians at Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard; of which "no person at all died, but such as were intirely of Indian blood; and that not one English person had it in either of the Islands." The Writer observes, that the "Sudor Anglicus," which heretofore affected the English only, and this Indian sickness, must be classed together, among the Arcana of Providence." Should not the words "Sudor Anglicus" be substituted in l. 1, 2, of your second column in p. 1057; as also in col. 1, of the title-page of December, for the unintelligible word there introduced? It is no wonder that your Correspondent does "not recollect to have met with, or heard of, the name any where." Under the word "Sudor" in Chambers's Dictionary it appears, that this epidemic disease was first perceived in England in 1485; and that it made its return four times in the space of 66 years, in 1506, 1517, 1528, and 1551.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

P. S. In 1796, p. 235, your Index Indicatorius should have referred Leo to 1791, where he might find a copious Review of Dr. Peckard's Memoirs of N. Ferrar in pp. 456—460. The death of Dr. Peckard is registered in your Obituary of 1797, p. 1076; and in p. 1126 is an account

of his publications. In 1798 he is again noticed in p. 569, col. 2; and again in 1799, p. 325, col. 2.

Mt. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

I THANK you for the Letter in vol. LXXVIII. p. 900, on the Utility of a Fund for the Benefit of Authors; indeed, I might have said, for the Benefit of the Publick: for, Mr. Urban, are we not indebted to Authors for the different degrees of knowledge which is acquired by the Arts and Sciences, and consequently for the flourishing state of the Nation? We know, Sir, that Authors make men great, and that great men are necessary to govern a great People: hence it will appear that no class of men in the community are more worthy of encouragement than Authors. Yet, it frequently happens that the most useful Authors are rendered indigent in consequence of their having been useful to the Publick. Indeed, this has often been the case; and it also will be, unless some plan be formed to assist them in the publication of their works; and I have not the least doubt of the practicability of such a plan, and that it will not only be beneficial to Authors, but also to the Publick. I therefore trust, that the hints already given by your Correspondent will be more generally noticed through the medium of your useful Magazine.

Yours, &c.

M. T.

Mr. URBAN, Wakefield, Dec. 10, 1808.

I HAVE constantly admired the zeal with which your Correspondent "An Architect" pursues his Examinations and Descriptions of our antient Buildings, and have lamented with him the innovations which are made in those admirable reliicks of Antiquity by men calling themselves "Architects." King Edward's Chapel*, on Wakefield Bridge, of which he

* Though this Chapel is usually called King Edward IVth's Chapel, I am inclined to believe that both it and the antient part of the present Bridge (which "An Architect" says was built by Edw. IV.) existed previous to his reign; for I have in my possession a Deed, dated 27th September, 32 Hen. VI. charging an estate in Wakefield with the payment of 3s. in the following words: "reddendo inde annuatim Cantuarie sive Capellæ beatæ Mariæ scituz. sup.

speaks in such high and deserved terms of admiration, is, alas! a woe-ful instance of mutilation by these Pretenders to Architectural knowledge: He would wish, were he to see it again, that it yet remained a shop of an old cloaths-man, or a den of flax-dressers: it is now cleared of its former occupiers, and is used as a news-room; so far it is free from the pollution which he witnessed.—But it has been repaired:—*repaired!* yes, and in a truly *Gothic* style:—the beautiful Tracery of the Windows, rarely to be equalled, is totally demolished—not a wreck is left behind;—and its place is now supplied by plain cross-headed mullions, filled up with spruce modern sash-squares:—What *Gothic* some of these modern Architects are!—But the Demon of Innovation was not to be appeased with even such a sacrifice as this:—some other offering in defiance of Taste was to be made:—The Front, that inimitable example of rich tracery and chaste ornament, presented itself to the Despoiler (I cannot offer such violence to the Science as to call him an Architect); and in order to give a finish, probably, as he thought, to the dilapidated Buttresses, he propped them up with short round pillars, four little short round laughable things all in a row! It is really too much for Common Sense to be so outraged: but I have no expectation of seeing a better knowledge of antient Architecture infused into the heads of many of our modern Architects, although they have before their eyes the very examples which they ought to follow. When this is the case, every admirer of our antient Buildings must tremble for their fate when they are to be repaired.

Yours, &c.

ARCHÆUS.

MR. URBAN, *Heralds' College,*
Jan. 10,

IN compliance with the desires of two Correspondents, I herewith send a Table of Precedency, which will, I trust, rectify the inconveniences they complain of; and, as it can only

sup. Pontem Villæ de Wakefield tres Solidos Argentii ad tres Terminos; scilicet ad Festum Sancti Michaelis, Purificationis beatæ Mariæ, et Pentecostes, per equales portiones.—I should be glad to know how much higher its antiquity has been traced,

be obtained by reference to works far more expensive than the Gentleman's Magazine, will be found generally acceptable to your numerous Readers.

The King.

Prince of Wales.

King's sons.

King's brothers.

King's uncles.

King's grandsons.

King's brothers' or sisters' sons.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord High Chancellor.

Archbishop of York.

Lord High Treasurer.

Lord President of the Privy Council.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord High Constable.

Earl Marshal.

Lord High Admiral.

Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

Lord Chamberlain of ditto.

Dukes according to their patents.

Marquisses according to their patents.

Dukes' eldest sons.

Earls according to their patents.

Marquisses' eldest sons.

Dukes' younger sons.

Viscounts according to their patents.

Earls' eldest sons.

Marquisses' younger sons.

Bishop of London.

Bishop of Durham.

Bishop of Winchester.

Bishops according to their seniority of consecration.

Barons according to their patents.

Speaker of the House of Commons.

Viscounts' eldest sons.

Earls' younger sons.

Barons' eldest sons.

Knights of the Garter.

Privy Counsellors.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Master of the Rolls.

Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Judges, and Barons of the degree of the Coife of the said Court, according to seniority.

Bannerets made by the King himself in person under the royal standard displayed in an army royal in open war, for the term of their lives and no longer.

Viscounts' younger sons.

Barons' younger sons.

Baronets.

Bannerets

Bannerets not made by the King himself in person.

Knights of the Bath.

Knights Bachelors.

Eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers.

Baronets' eldest sons.

Knights of the Garters' eldest sons.

Bannerets' eldest son.

Knights of the Baths' eldest sons.

Knights' eldest sons.

Baronets' younger sons.

Esquires of the King's body.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Esquires of the Knights of the Bath.

Esquires by creation.

Esquires by office.

Younger sons of Knights of the Garter.

Younger sons of Bannerets of both kinds.

Younger sons of Knights of the Bath.

Younger sons of Knights Bachelors.

Gentlemen entitled to bear arms.

Barristers at Law.

Clergymen.

Admirals of the Fleet.

Field Marshals.

Admirals.

Generals.

Vice-Admirals.

Lieutenant-Generals.

Rear-Admirals.

Major-Generals.

Commodores, and first Captains to Commander in chief.

Brigadier-Generals.

Captains three years post.

Colonels.

Other Post-Captains.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Commanders.

Majors.

Lieutenants in the Navy.

Captains in the Army.

Physicians.

St. Bennet's Hill.

R. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

AMONG the numerous publications of the day on the subject of hereditary distinctions, it is remarkable that there is not any work which treats of the Baronets of Ireland. In the idea that it might prove interesting to your Biographical Readers, I have been at some pains in collecting an authentic account of them; part of which account I send to you, and if it obtains insertion, I will, with much pleasure, transmit the remainder, and shall consider your atten-

tion a gratifying recompence for my labours.

The Order of Baronetage was instituted by King James I. *anno* 1611.

Sir Henry Tuite, bart. of the Sonagh, co. Westmeath, whose ancestor was created 1622, married Nov. 1784, Elizabeth, third daughter of Thomas Cobbe, esq. by Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Marcus first Earl of Tyrone, and sister to George late Marquis of Waterford, to William Beresford Archbishop of Tuam, and aunt to the present Marquis, to the Bishop of Kilmore, and to the Earl of Annesley. *Sir Henry* has issue a son.

Sir Walter Blake of Menlow, co. Galway (creation 1622), is of the elder branch of the Blakes; traditionally descended from Ap Lake, one of the Knights of King Arthur's round-table. His ancestor was one of the Knights who accompanied Earl Strongbow to Ireland in the reign of Henry II.; and, after various military achievements, seated himself at Menlow. From this house also descended the celebrated Admiral Blake; the present General Blake, conspicuous on the Continent; the Blakes of Ardfrey, ancestors of Lord Wallscourt; the Blakes of Langham in Suffolk, created baronets in 1772; and the Blakes of Twisel Castle in Durham, created baronets in 1774. *Sir Walter* is married, and is supposed to be heir presumptive to the Barony of Wallscourt, now borne by Joseph Blake, a minor.

Sir Robert Staples of Dunmore in Queen's County, married in 1776 the Hon. Jane Vesey, youngest daughter of John Lord Knapton, so created 1750, by Elizabeth eldest daughter of William Brownlow, esq. by Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James sixth Earl of Abercorn. Lady Staples is sister to Thomas late Viscount De Vesci, so created 1776; to Elizabeth widow of Viscount Pery; to Anne Viscountess Northland; and is aunt to John present Viscount De Vesci, married, 1800, Miss Brownlow, daughter of the late Right-hon. William Brownlow, and sister to the present Countess of Darnley, Viscountess Palmerston, and to the late Mrs. Ford, widow of ——— Ford, esq. of Seaforde, Downshire, son of Matthew Ford, esq. by Miss Elizabeth Knox, sister

sister of Thomas present Viscount Northland, and nephew to Colonel Ford, who signalized himself with Lord Clive at Plassey, father of Sarah, married to Matthew Cassan of Sheffield, Queen's County, esq.—Sir Robert's issue is, Isabella-Elizabeth, Selina, and Anne; of which Isabella-Elizabeth married, June 26, 1794, Gerald Fitz-Gerald, esq. only son of Colonel Richard Fitz-Gerald of Mount Ophaley in Kildare, by his second wife, Miss Mercer, daughter and co-heiress of ——— Mercer, esq. and sister of Alice, married *circa* 1730, Stephen Cassan, esq. of Sheffield, Queen's County, by whom she had Matthew, who succeeded to the estate: Stephen, a barrister at law, married Sarah, only daughter of Charles Mears, esq. (formerly of Coleraine, son of Rev. John Mears, by Miss Jane Stuart of the Royal House of Stuart) and deceased at Bengal 1794, leaving Stephen Hyde. Colonel Fitz-Gerald, father of Gerald, son-in-law of Sir Robert Staples, bart. married firstly, the Honourable Margaret King, sole heiress of James last Lord Kingston, by whom he had an only daughter Caroline, who December 5, 1769, married her cousin, Robert late Earl of Kingston, by whom she had George present and third Earl, and Robert, created Viscount Lorton.

Sir Percy Gethin of Sligo (creation 1665) is son of Sir Richard by the Hon. Mary St. Lawrance, only daughter of William 26th Lord Howth (by Lucy daughter of General Georges) and sister of the first Earl, father of William present Earl, married Lady Mary Birmingham, daughter of Thomas Earl of Louth.

Sir Lawrence Parsons (creation 1677) is descended from Sir Lawrence the first Baronet, father of Richard the second Baronet, father of Sir Lawrence the third, who by his first wife was father of William, who succeeded, and was father of Lawrence the present and fifth. Sir Lawrence the third, by his second wife Ann Harman, grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Harman, had Lawrence created in 1792 Baron of Oxmantown, with remainder to Sir Lawrence Parsons, bart. which Barony had been conferred by Charles II. on an elder branch of the family, but became extinct; his Lordship was farther advanced to the dignity of Viscount

Oxmantown 1795, and in 1806 to the Earldom of Rosse. Having no male issue by his wife Jane daughter of Edward King first Earl of Kingston, the Barony of Oxmantown devolves to Sir Lawrence Parsons. The Earl's daughter, Lady Jane, is married to Robert King Viscount Lorton, brother of George present Earl of Kingston and son of Robert second Earl, by Caroline, daughter of Richard Fitz-Gerald, esq.; which Caroline is the present Countess Dowager of Kingston.

Sir Edward O'Brien (1686) descended from the illustrious Earls of Thomond, formerly Kings of Thomond, was born *circa* 1726, and has issue several sons and daughters, whereof Anne married, 1758, Richard uncle to the present Viscount Cremorne, and brother of Thomas first Viscount; and of Frances, married Wyndham Quin, esq. of Adare, by whom she had the present Lord Adare. This Richard was son of Richard Dawson, esq. by Elizabeth daughter of John Vesey Archbishop of Tuam, descended from William de Vesey, by Isabel daughter of William Earl of Salisbury, son of Henry II. by Rosamond daughter of Walford Lord Clifford. Richard, son-in-law of Sir Edward O'Brien, was assassinated in 1782, leaving, 1. Richard, on whom the Barony of Cremorne is entailed. 2. Edward a colonel in the army. 3. Thomas-Vesey, in holy orders. 4. Lucius, in the Royal Navy. 5. Mary, married Wyndham Quin, esq. brother of Richard first and present Lord Adare.

Sir William Vigors Burdett (1723). The family of Burdett has been of long standing in the Midland counties of England, and three branches of which have had the honour of Baronetage conferred on them; the representatives of which are, Sir Francis Burdett of Foremark, Derbyshire, creation, 1619. Sir Charles Wyndham Burdett of Accombe, Yorkshire, creation, 1665; and the one of whom we are now treating, styled of Dunmore, co. Carlow, Ireland, married, 1769, Lady Henrietta O'Loughlin, widow of Terrence O'Loughlin, esq. and daughter of William O'Brien, third Earl of Inchiquin, sister of Henrietta, married Robert Sandford, esq. of Castlereagh, ancestor of Lord Mount Sandford, and sister to Mary wife

wife of the nineteenth Earl of Kildare.

Sir Nicholas Conway Coulthurst of Ardrum, Cork (1744), is the son of Sir John, by Lady Charlotte Fitz-Maurice, daughter of Thomas twenty-first Lord Kerry and first Earl, by Anne, only daughter of Sir William Petty, by Elizabeth Baroness of Shelburne, and sister of Henry first Earl of Shelburne.

Sir Marcus Somerville of Somerville, co. Meath (1748), is the eldest of the two sons of Sir James Somerville, bart. by Catherine, daughter of Sir Marcus Crofton, bart. so created 1759, formerly Marcus Lowther, esq. but changed his name to Crofton on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Edward fifth Baronet of the Croftons. The late Lady Somerville, formerly Catherine Crofton, was born 1754, and was sister of Sir Edward, who married Anne, created Baroness Crofton of Mote in Roscommon, the present Baroness.

Sir William Evans Ryves Morres of Kiltreen, Kerry (1758), is descended from the same ancestry with Viscount Mount Morres and Lord Frankfort. Sir John Morres of Knockagh, Tipperary, was father of Hervey; Hervey was father of Francis; Francis was father of Hervey and William. Hervey was the first Viscount Mount Morres, and William (also named Evans) was created a Baronet 1758, and was father of Sir Haydocke by his first wife, and by his second was father of the present Baronet, who succeeded his half-brother, he having died without male issue.

Sir James May of Mayfield, co. Waterford (1763), is married, and has issue a son, whose daughter married Aug. 8, 1795, George Augustus Chichester present Marquis of Donegall, by whom she has George Earl of Belfast, born 1797, and Edward, born 1799.

Sir John Blunden of Castle Blunden, Kilkenny (1766), is the son of Sir John Blunden, bart. by Miss Lucy Susanpah Cuffe, daughter of John Cuffe, esq. by the daughter of James Hamilton, esq. of Downshire. Lady Blunden was sister to the first Earl of Dysart, and aunt to the present Earl, a minor, being born Feb. 1788.

GENT. MAG. February, 1809.

Sir John was married, but his lady died at Bath, 1807.

Sir John Parnell of Rathleague, near Maryborough, Queen's County, and of Avondale, Wicklow (1776), under a commission of insanity, succeeded his father, Sir John the first Baronet, in title, but not in estate; which latter devolved to Henry Parnell, esq. M. P. married to Lady Caroline Dawson, sister of John Earl of Portarlington, and daughter of the late Earl by Lady Caroline Stuart, fifth daughter of John third Earl of Bute, and sister to the Archbishop of Armagh, the Countess Dowager of Lonsdale, the Countess Macartney, and the late Duchess of Northumberland. The late Baronet was a privy-counsellor of Ireland; his only daughter is married to ——— Evans, esq.

Sir John Freke of Castle Freke, Cork (1768), succeeded Sir Ralph the late Baronet, who married Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Meade, bart. grandfather of the first Earl of Clanwilliam, who by Theodosia, sole daughter and heir of Robert Hawkins McGill, esq. (descended from the Viscount Oxenford of Scotland) had the present Earl of Clanwilliam. This Elizabeth Lady Freke married secondly James fourth Lord Kingston, and had issue, Margaret, heiress to the Kingston estates, who married Richard Fitz-Gerald, esq. of Mount Ofsaly in Kildare (descended from the ancient Earls of Kildare), and had Caroline, married to Robert second Earl of Kingston, and was mother of the present Earl. The present Sir John Freke married, Jan. 25, 1798, Lady Catherine Charlotte Gore, sister of the Marchioness of Abercorn, and daughter of Arthur Saunders Gore Earl of Arran.

Sir Michael Cromie of Staamine, co. Kildare (1776), married Lady Gertrude Lambert, daughter of the fifth Earl of Cavan, who dying 1772, was succeeded by Richard son of the Hon. Henry Lambert, son of the third Earl; who married, firstly, his first cousin Sophia, heiress of the Hon. Oliver Lambert, by Frances natural daughter of John fourth Earl of Mulgrave, and first Duke of Buckinghamshire, whose title became extinct 1736, in the last Duke; Joseph Sheffield, esq. having previously deceased,

ceased, to whom and his heirs male it would have devolved, he being descended from the Earls of Mulgrave; but he left only a daughter, Elizabeth, who, after his death, went to Ireland, and there married.

Sir Thomas French of Castle French, Galway (1779), is the son and heir of Sir Charles French, bart. and the Baroness French. This antient family is of English origin, and has long been seated in Galway. Sir Charles was created a Baronet by his present Majesty in 1779; and the dignity of Baroness French was conferred Feb. 1728, on Dame Rose French, with remainder to her issue male by Sir Charles French, deceased.

Sir George Fitz-Gerald of Lonsdownerry (1779), is the eldest son of Sir Hugh, by Jane sister of George de la Poer Beresford present Bishop of Kilmore, and daughter of the Hon. John Beresford (by Anne Constantia Ligondes, a French lady of family), son of Marcus first Earl of Tyrone, and brother to the late Marquis of Waterford and the present Archbishop of Tuam, also uncle to the present Marquis of Waterford.

Sir Frederick Flood of Newton Ormond, Kilkenny (1780), married Lady Juliana Annesley, sister of Arthur present Earl of Mount-Norris, and daughter of Richard late Earl of Anglesey, by Miss Juliana Donovan. In consequence of the supposed illegality of that lady's marriage, the English honours of Earl of Anglesey and Baron Annesley of Newport Pagnel, were disallowed; though the Parliament of Ireland substantiated the fact of the marriage.

Sir Thomas Gleadowe Newcomen of Gabriglass, co. Longford, and of Dublin (1781), succeeded his father Sir William Gleadowe, who added Newcomen to his name in consequence of his marriage with Charlotte Viscountess Newcomen, by whom he had the present Baronet, a banker in Dublin, and late Knight of the Shire for Longford, and four daughters, viz. Jane, Teresa married Sir Charles Turner, bart. of Kirkleatham, Yorkshire, Charlotte, and Catherine.

Sir Richard Musgrave of Turin, county Waterford (1782), married the Hon. Deborah Cavendish daughter of the late Sir Henry Cavendish, bart. by the Baroness Waterpark in

her own right. Lady Musgrave is sister to Sarah wife of Arthur Annesley present Earl of Mount-Norris, and elder sister of Anne wife of Lord Kilmaine, descended from Sir Anthony Browne Viscount Montague, to whose title he is the supposed claimant.

Sir Robert Warren of Warren Court, Corkshire (1784), is married, and has issue, Augustus married Miss Mary Bernard sister of Francis Earl of Bandon, and of Charlotte wife of the present Viscount Doneraile, and of Rose wife of the late Lord Riversdale, by whom she had the present and second Lord, married, 1799. Charlotte Theodotia St. Leger sister of Hayes Viscount Doneraile.

Sir Joseph Hoare of Annabella, co. Cork (1784). The antient family of Hoare has had the honour of Baronetage on more than one branch. The other representative is Sir Richard Colt Hoare of Stourhead House, Wilts. Sir Joseph succeeded his father the first and late Baronet, and is married to Harriet O'Brien fifth daughter of the Hon. James O'Brien, and sister to Murrrough late Marquis of Thomond, unfortunately killed by a fall from his horse. Lady Hoare is niece to Lady Henrietta O'Loghlin now wife of Sir William Vigers Burdett, bart. and also niece to Henrietta married to Robert Sandford, ancestor of Lord Mount-Sandford.

Sir John Craven Carden of Templemore, Tipperary (1787), succeeded his father Sir John the late Baronet, who married the Hon. Mary Pomeroy youngest daughter of Arthur first, and sister to Henry second and present Viscount Harburton. Sir John Craven Carden married Maria-Frances Westera of Lord Rossmore's family, and has issue.

Sir Richard Thomas Foster of Tullaghan, co. Monaghan (1794). The family of Foster is of antient English lineage, and is at present one of the most flourishing families in Ireland. Sir Richard is married to Miss Howse daughter of the late

Howse, esq. of an antient and respectable family, and sister to the late Rev. John Howse of Wicklow, who married Miss Alicia Cassan only surviving daughter of S. Cassan, esq. of the Queen's County, and has issue several sons in the Royal Navy.

Sir

Sir Thomas's sister married the above-mentioned Rev. Mr. Howse's brother, son of the before-named ——— Howse, esq. who married secondly, Mrs. Dixon widow of Dean Dixon, and mother by him of the late Dr. Dixon Bishop of Down, and of Margaret married to Captain Holmes cousin of the late Lord Holmes, of the Isle of Wight, whose titles became extinct at his death.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS A.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6.

YOUR Correspondent, Mr. James Hall, in your last number, p. 14, deserves great credit as a Metaphysician. As a Grammarian, he cannot, I fear, be totally acquitted of the charge of a want of candour and of accuracy.

He ought to be reminded that the *Eton Grammar* professes to give rules to young beginners, not to reasoners and men of learning. The elements of grammar must be adapted to the capacities of children, whose faculties will not comprehend systems of generalization. On this ground, the *Eton Grammar*, which is really an abridgment of Lily's, has been framed with a view to facilitate that most important of all exercises, parsing.

When I was at school, with the text of the *Eton*, I was frequently referred to Dr. Valpy's *Grammar*, where the rule respecting impersonals is thus explained, p. 80: "Every nominative must have a verb, and every verb a nominative, expressed or understood, &c. Hence no impersonal is without a nominative. In the sentence, *Non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum*, *Hor. adire Corinthum* is the nominative to *contingit*, &c.

This is mentioned to prove that Mr. Hall's general accusation is susceptible of qualification.

Of his inaccuracy an instance or two may be produced. It will be difficult for him to refer to the original of his quotation, *juvat mihi ire sub umbras*. In good Latinity *juvat* is followed by an accusative. We find, in the fourth *Æneid*, *sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras*; i. e. *nos*. He is more correct in the phrase, *licet mihi exire*; but he would have been more accurate in saying that *exire* is the nominative to *licet mihi*, than *exire mihi* to *licet*.

These small inaccuracies, however, do not detract from the merit of Mr. Hall's observations on the *rationale* of Grammar. But I must repeat, that an elementary book cannot be expected to contain these metaphysical distinctions. W. H.

Mr. URBAN, Strand, Feb. 3.

MR. John Sidney Hawkins, in the animadversions he has made in your last number, p. 5, on the seventh edition of Walton's *Complete Angler*, which I have lately published, has stated some circumstances so incorrectly, and drawn such unfair conclusions from them, that I feel myself under the necessity of troubling you with a few remarks on his letter.

I. The manner in which Mr. H. speaks of his name being inserted in the frontispiece, and the observations by which the mention of this circumstance is followed, are calculated to convey to the reader a wrong idea of the intention with which it was introduced; which was merely to acknowledge his politeness in lending the print, and by no means to insinuate that he took any part in the conduct of the publication. This will be evident to any candid reader, from the words I have used, which are as follow: "*The autograph [see p. 68] is in the possession of J. S. Hawkins, esq. who obligingly allowed it to be copied.*" If I had entertained any design to avail myself of Mr. Hawkins's civility as a sanction to the publication, I should certainly have done it in a distinct and obvious manner; especially as, when I waited on Mr. H. to obtain Mr. Cotton's autograph, he lent me the print with Walton's autograph for the express purpose of its being copied on the frontispiece; and that without intimating any dissatisfaction at my intention of republishing the work. Indeed I did not imagine the use of his name in such a way would be of any advantage; as in the sixth edition, he informs his readers, that the subject is one with which he is "*wholly unacquainted*."

II. As to the remark of my Editor respecting the note on Antony and Cleopatra, my having canceled the leaf on which it was contained, in compliance with Mr. Hawkins's wish, might have precluded any observations on that head. What merit is due to Mr. H.'s distinction between

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the madner sort of recreation, and the recreation of the meaner sort of people, the publick will judge. I confess it appears to me very immaterial*.

III. Mr. Hawkins attempts to depreciate the importance of Mr. Wale's drawings; but, as he has not seen them, he cannot be a competent judge of their merit; and it is material here to state, that I cannot help considering the true occasion of Mr. Hawkins's letter in your last, was the disappointment of his own wish to purchase these drawings. For about the 4th of October he called on me for that purpose. I told him, they were not mine; that, if they were to be sold, I was anxious to buy them, but that if the owner asked more than I chose to give, he should have the next offer. I think he made no reply; but the impression I had at his departure was, that he went away displeased; but without even then making any objection to the publication of the work. About three days afterwards [Oct. 7] he sent a note, requiring his print to be immediately returned; which it was the next morning, accompanied with an impression of the frontispiece, and a note from me, expressing my regret at the unfinished state in which it yet was; although his print had been kept a week after the autograph was copied, as I wished to accompany it with a perfect impression. The Portrait most unfinished was unfortunately that of Sir John Hawkins; but was afterwards completed, and is now before the publick, who will judge of its fidelity to the original, which Mr. H. himself informed me was the best likeness extant of his father. Mr. H. is not unacquainted with my desire to do justice to his father's portrait.

IV. But far more irrelevant and

futile is his threat of a prosecution if I should attempt the publication of his edition of *Ignoramus*, which I never entertained an idea of doing; having only taken up the book, without moving from my seat, while I was waiting in his room. I was indeed somewhat interested with its contents, and therefore requested permission to continue reading it while he searched for the print. But I cannot help expressing my surprise that Mr. H. should so far suffer himself to be led away by misapprehension, as thus to magnify a trivial incident, and to throw out insinuations which have no foundation; and this with a degree of warmth for which I am not conscious of having given, or having wished to give, any real occasion.

For what purpose Mr. H. made his memoranda of an unreserved conversation, and of every trifling circumstance attending it, is best known to himself.

V. Mr. Hawkins seems to question the truth of my possessing another autograph of Walton; whereas it is manifest from his own narrative, and from the letter by which I was introduced to him, that the object for which I waited on him was to obtain the autograph of *Cotton*; and that I did not ask to borrow Walton's until he stated that it had, in addition to the abbreviated name which mine also has, the words "*for my Cousin Roe*," alluded to in the preceding editions, and in my edition, page 68.

VI. As to Mr. H.'s censure for having changed the mark of reference to the supplementary notes of Sir John Hawkins, when these notes run "under the following chapter to which they have no relation;" I beg leave to ask, if it was ingenuous in Mr. H. to suppress the cogent reasons my

* The passage stood thus: Walton says, "He that reads Plutarch, shall find that Angling was not contemptible in the days of Mark Antony and Cleopatra; and that they, in the midst of their wonderful glory, used Angling as a principal recreation." On this passage Sir John makes the following remarks: "I must here so far differ from my author, as to say, that if Angling was not contemptible in the days of Mark Antony and Cleopatra, that illustrious prostitute endeavoured to make it so." The passage from Plutarch is then recited; after which Sir John proceeds: "The story here told affords matter of serious reflection. Behold here two persons of the highest rank, who had exhausted all the sources of delight; their appetites palled, and every gratification rendered tasteless; stooping to partake of the recreations of the meaner sort; and, of tyrants and persecutors of their fellow-creatures, to become the deceivers of silly fish and of each other." On these remarks, my Editor had placed this note on the side of the page: "*Surely Mr. Walton would resent this part of Sir John's reflection, so contrary to Dame Juliana Barnes' idea of the dignity of the art.*"

Editor

Editor has assigned (p. 200) for so doing, and to affirm that this change was made "for the purpose of giving room for what the present Editor chose to insert;" whereas the present Editor has not in either of these places inserted a single remark.

VII. The Portraits of the Fish will be justly appreciated by the publick; but, from the opinion of many competent judges, I feel authorised to assert, that they exhibit the peculiar "traits of character" more correctly than has before been done.

VIII. As to the infringement of copy-right, the publick are well acquainted that it was universally understood Messrs. Rivingtons had declined publishing the work again; and I gathered from what Mr. H. himself said, that Messrs. R. objected to print it again because they thought the sale would not pay the expence of re-engraving the plates. But on this head I may appeal, to the lovers of Walton and of Angling, and ask if they would have remained satisfied with the *sixth* edition? And it was on this account, as I am credibly informed, two other editions were contemplated by gentlemen of the highest respectability.

IX. The hand of Walton is correctly copied; and therefore the engraver is no more to be censured, than an artist who engraves the picture of the Last Supper by Leonardo de Vinci would be, for copying the singular impropriety which has been remarked in the hand of St. John.

X. Either Messrs. Rivingtons are under a mistake concerning my application to Mr. Donovan, or Mr. H. has misunderstood them. When I applied to Mr. D. the Fishes were engraved, and I only applied to *purchase fifty impressions* of fresh-water fish from his elegant work on British Fishes, taken off on quarto paper, and coloured by him; with which I intended to adorn a splendid edition of the Complete Angler that I had caused to be printed, of the size, and in manner, of Daniel's Rural Sports.

Mr. Hawkins states that the whole of the defects (as he is pleased to call them) "were detected by himself without the assistance of any one else;" perhaps, had he asked the advice of *any one else*, his animadversions would never have appeared, nor

would he have brought criticisms before the publick, which, however nugatory, are calculated to injure a person from whom he has not received the smallest provocation.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL BAGSTER.

*** *The Grass, called FIORIN, having lately engaged much of the attention of the Agriculturists of Ireland, we take an early opportunity of laying before our Readers an EPITOME of its very extraordinary habits, uses, and properties, from a short paper lately printed in that Country, to which the following Letter, addressed by the Rev. Dr. RICHARDSON to Mr. MALONE (with a copy of which we have been favoured by that gentleman), may prove a proper introduction:*

DEAR SIR,

YOU wish to know if it be your old Academic Friend who is holding out to the world so strange a paradox, as that *Christmas* is a better season for hay-making than *July*; and who is inviting the farmers of his own country to follow his example, and to defer mowing until *November, December, and January*; assuring them, that if they do so, their hay will be of superior *quality*, much more in *quantity*, and effectually secured from injury by severe weather, to which it is sometimes exposed when mowed in *summer*; and if I be the person, you ask me how I came to engage in a pursuit so different from the literary ones in which you left me.

I reply, that when I retired from College and settled in the country, I became fond of Agriculture; and, not content with simple *practice*, I was led by the force of old habits to study theory also, and of course to make myself acquainted with the *Natural History* of the different vegetables I was cultivating.

The Grass Department seemed to me, of all others, the least understood, and the most injudiciously managed under the direction of Agricultural Book-makers.

I therefore determined to make *Grass* my particular object, and to study the Natural History of all those which had been deemed valuable; limiting my attentions to their *Habits, Properties, and Uses*; which, in my opinion, ought to constitute the primary

primary object of the Agriculturist.

With this view I made small plots in my garden, of every species reputed valuable; each of these, when they promised tolerably well, were removed to more extended areas in my farm; and I thus proceeded from theory to practice.

While thus employed, I heard a grass boasted of, called by the Irish *Fiorin* or *Fiorinn*. I immediately procured roots of it, and paid this grass the same attention I had given to the others.

The extraordinary qualities of the *Fiorin* soon began to burst upon me; and when they seemed entitled to attention, I gave them to the publick; first in the *Transactions of your Board of Agriculture*; and then, when I discovered new ones, I published these in the *Transactions of the Belfast Literary Society*; and when they still accumulated, I printed desultory small pamphlets or single sheets, that I distributed among my friends, but which were never otherwise published.

One of these, the annexed *Epitome*, has reached you; and you wish to have it printed in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, to promote the cultivation of this extraordinary Grass on your side of the water.

As public utility is the common object with us both, I cheerfully consent.

W. R.

EPITOME OF THE HABITS, PROPERTIES, AND USES OF FIORIN GRASS.

HABITS. Fiorin thrives in all climates, from Iceland to Indostan. It thrives (and I believe equally) in all elevations, the top of the mountain, and the bottom of the valley; equally in all soils, wet and dry, the mire of the morass, the shallow summit of the gravelly hill, and the pavement of a shut-up turnpike road, never covered with soil. Fiorin appears to thrive the better, the greater the hardships to which it is exposed, because the efforts of its competitors are thereby weakened.

PROPERTIES. The propagation of Fiorin is easy, as its strings or roots may be put down any day in the year, with a certainty of growing. A piece of ground can be laid down with Fiorin grass more cheaply than with any other; for a man, properly arranged, will plant out an English acre (if prepared) in one day. Fiorin advances into profit much more rapidly than any other grass; for if laid down early in April, it will produce in that same year a valuable crop either of hay or green food. Fiorin may be pro-

pagated by sowing its pure hay from the rick or loft, and most slightly sprinkling it with soil. This power of vegetation continues in vigour above four months. Fiorin grass may be mowed and made into hay any month in the year that has the letter R in it. Fiorin hay is saved in the months of November, December, and January, with less labour and greater security from injury by weather than other hay in July. Fiorin grass mowed October 15, after sustaining 15 days of the wettest weather remembered, was put into a rick on November 7th; there it remained perfectly sound, until completely eaten up by sheep early in January. Fiorin hay is superior to that of any other grass in quality, and most decidedly preferred by horses, cows, and sheep. The produce from a Fiorin meadow is far greater than the crop of any other grass: a portion of ground laid down with Fiorin late in August 1806, twice mowed in 1807, and not manured, produced six tons the English acre in 1808; and a portion laid down November 15, 1806, once mowed in 1807, and tolerably manured, produced in 1808, seven tons, four hundred, one quarter and eight pounds, the English acre. The hay of both parcels when weighed was dry and rattling; and that it was in a fair merchantable state between man and man, proved upon oath before the Earl of Gosford, by the person who weighed it in the presence of the owner, and other credible witnesses; his Lordship also examined the hay not long after it was weighed, and found it in excellent order.

USES. Fiorin will produce a valuable crop of hay to the farmer, be the description of the ground what it may. He will thus be enabled to apply his best ground to grain crops, as his very worst will supply him with choicest hay. Fiorin will also afford him an abundant stock of green food from November to May, superior in quality to any other, and more accessible in winter. This green food he will find highly valuable for his milk cows, as by it the milk is improved in richness and flavour, and greatly increased in quantity. The ground occupied by our young plantations (hitherto useless) may be made as profitable as any other, by planting it with Fiorin, and careful weeding; for this grass thrives well among trees, and until they close overhead, will give great crops. The first of these positions I have from respectable authority; for the truth of all the others I am responsible. Such of them as can be exhibited or proved on the spot, may be verified at Clonsilla [in the county of Armagh], where, until April 1st, hay will be left standing in the field; and part of the meadow will remain uncut.

Jan. 26th 1809.

W. RICHARDSON.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 9.

AS experience has proved that the following Recipe has in nine cases out of ten proved efficacious in preventing returns of Epileptic Fits, particularly when the patients have been young, I flatter myself that by taking care in the preparation of it, and by persevering in the use of it (without being discouraged by one or two fits occurring during the administration of it), that the young lady mentioned vol. LXXVIII. p. 1144, may be restored to perfect health; and I pray that God's blessing may attend it.

Powder to cure Epileptic Fits.

In the months of April or May, and when the flowers are quite free from rain or dew, gather several bushels of the *Cardamine*, or common Lady's-smock; which happily is a plant that may be found growing in abundance in the low parts of every county in England, and is one that is not liable to be mistaken for any other. Let the children employed to gather these flowers be instructed to bring in each head of them with about an inch and a half of its main stalk attached to it; as so much of the stalk (and no more of it) is useable. After the flowers are well dried in the shade, on old newspapers, put them into your oven (when you think it sufficiently cold, after the bread is drawn), placed on tin plates; and this is the nice part of the receipt, and should be well attended to. The intention is to make the flowers and bits of stalks attached to them, *crisp*; so as to bear pounding in a mortar to a very fine powder, without beating or drying them more than is necessary to effect that purpose. The rule is, when taken out of the oven, the purple appearance of the flowers should be very visible when pounded; and therefore the safest way is to pound a little, to see if done sufficiently, and if not, to put it again into the oven next baking-time; for, as the efficacy of these powders depends on their not being *too much* dried, it is better to repeat the putting them into the oven several times, than to over-do it at first. When pounded, sift the powder through muslin, and put it into clean dry bottles, well corked-down, and the tops covered with leather. The dose is thirty grains

for a grown person, and twenty-five grains for a boy or a girl. Two doses must be taken every day; viz. one between breakfast and dinner, and another going to bed, unless a fit prevents it, in which case it must not be given until two hours after the fit. The powder may be mixed in tea or water, and requires no confinement. In measuring out the doses, mind to give good weight, and weigh out a dozen doses at a time. Continue using until a cure is effected, or until the cure becomes totally hopeless.

A VILLAGER.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

I EAGERLY embrace the opportunity you afford me, of contributing my mite towards the alleviation of a fellow-creature's sufferings. I observe in your last volume, p. 1144, the case of a young girl who is afflicted with Epileptic Fits, the dreadful effects of which, none but those who have experienced them can form an adequate conception. I laboured under this calamity for three years; therefore speak experimentally, which circumstance may perhaps give weight to my earnest entreaty that my fellow-sufferer will not disregard the simple remedy I am going to propose, as too trifling to be of service. This was my idea, and it was more for the sake of satisfying my affectionate friends, than with the least hope myself of receiving benefit, that I tried it. The advice of the most eminent of the Faculty proved fruitless; operations, the repetition of which would make you shudder, I submitted to. My disorder still increased, my reason was much impaired, and my sufferings greatly augmented, by the repeated experiments tried for my relief, which at last my friends seeing no probability of obtaining, they resolved I should be tormented no more in this life, but with patient submission wait the event of the unerring will of the Almighty. Lodgings were taken for me a few miles from town at a farm-house, where it happened that one of the farmer's daughters (who was in the last stage of a consumption) was attended by a medical gentleman whom I had met some time before. He knew of my affliction, and requested to advise a remedy which, should it not answer our wishes, would not in the least add

add to my distress: this was nothing more than two ounces of glauber salts dissolved in a quart of boiling water; when cold, a tea-cup full to be taken every other morning, fasting. This is now nearly two years since. I have persevered, and, through mercy, I look upon it as the means of my recovery. It had not, of course, an immediate effect, the disorder was too deeply rooted; but, as I said before, I persevered, and for more than a year and half past, I have not had the slightest symptom of a return. What can I say more to recommend the trial of it? My faculties are perfectly revived, and I am restored to the enjoyment of every comfort this world can afford. I trust you will think this worthy insertion in your Magazine, and shall only subjoin my sincere wishes that it may be equally efficacious to the poor sufferer as to myself.

Yours, &c.

E. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

WISHING to do all in my power to relieve the distresses of my fellow-creatures, I send you a remedy. I have been assured from very good authority has frequently cured that terrible disorder, Epileptic Fits. It is half a dram of powdered ginger, to be taken three times a day, in conserve of hips of treacle. As it is a very simple and cheap remedy, I think it well worth the trial of the unfortunate young lady whose fits are mentioned in vol. LXXVIII. p. 1144. Should she try it, and should it succeed, I shall be most happy to see the cure announced.

Yours, &c.

J. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 11.

I OBSERVE in p. 1144, a Letter requesting to know what would be a remedy in the case of Epileptic Fits. I have a son now eleven years old, who was grievously afflicted in that way for a considerable time, and all that regular medical advice could do availed nothing; but, by the advice of a neighbour, we tried the following easy matter, viz. one tea-spoonful of the Juice of Rue or Herbigress, given every morning about half an hour before breakfast; and in about six weeks he was completely cured, and hath had no return: it is now nearly two years ago.

Yours, &c.

C.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 24.

OBSERVING in vol. LXXVIII. p. 1144, a desire of A. Langham for a remedy for Fits, I will beg of you to inform him, a Mole, perfect as it is taken, and dried in an oven or by a fire, and made into a fine powder, and a tea-spoon filled with it put into a glass of white wine, and taken the first thing every morning, is very likely to effect a cure. If one Mole will not do, a second or a third is advised to be taken. This recipe was found in a book of the late Dr. James.

T. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 19.

IT appears at last that the Addison Monument is to be set up directly below that of the immortal Handel, in the South Transept of the Abbey Church, as a horde has been affixed on the spot for the workmen to set about their labour therein. Now, as the attitudes of the statues of Handel and Addison are rather of a similar nature, their dress almost one and the same, will not that of the latter personage interfere with the former, which will actually have the effect of standing upon the head of the new effort of sculpture—to say nothing in the way of comparison about the abilities of Roubiliac or Westmacott?

Had the setters-up gone but to the next or centre cluster of columns of the Transept, no rivalry would have been manifested; but a centrical situation, and a full and unimpeded glow of light obtained. This idea may be corrected, to be sure, in this way—

A TRUE ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 27.

THE following copy of an original letter from Queen Elizabeth to Heaton, Bishop of Ely, is taken from the Register of Ely.

“PROUD PRELATE,

“I Understand you are backward in complying with your agreement; but I would have you to know, that I who made you what you are can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfill your engagement, by ——— I will immediately unfrock you.

“Yours, as you demean yourself,

“ELIZABETH.”

Heaton, it seems, had promised the Queen to exchange some part of the lands belonging to the See for an equivalent, and did so, but it was in consequence of the above letter. S. L.

21. A

21. *A Tour in France, 1802. Printed 1808.*

WHO performed this Tour, or who wrote it*, we know not; nor why six years have elapsed before the Tourists thought proper to publish. From the general tenor of their observations we are inclined to think that they were young travellers, and consequently easily affected by small matters. We do not mean, however, that they are sparing in useful information, or at least in that which is amusing. On some occasions their researches were pretty close. They tell us, p. 2, that the dress of the women-peasants "is a petticoat of one stuff, and a very short jacket of another—they seem neat in their dress, and particularly clean about the head." Our Authors are enraptured with the low price of provisions; and we are told that "*English* beer, brewed *there*, is every where to be had cheaper than in England." Sales by auction exhibit rare penny-worths. "A pair of bellows, without a nosel, sold for three half-pence; and a flannel petticoat, with very little of the original in it, sold for two-pence-halfpenny!" The prompter of the theatre at Calais is a woman; a circumstance which we believe has escaped the attention of former travellers, but which we recommend to that of our managers. As our Travellers advance into the interior, they encounter the well-known difficulties, bad and expensive inns, dirty rooms, extortion of all kinds, &c. In point of cleanliness the French are very consistent, no kind of improvement having been introduced since our ingenious countryman Hogarth said that their houses "were gilt and b—t."

Our Travellers adopt the vulgar superiority of the Library at Paris over that of the British Museum, from "its being open at all times, and every part accessible to respectable people, to pass what time they please there, without expence or trouble." Travellers would not be the worse for knowing a little of their own country.

The following short account of the Gobelin tapestry is more interesting:

* From an anecdote in p. 39 it would appear to be the production of a Lady.

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"I shall next make a few observations on their manufactures; and first of the celebrated Gobelin tapestry, a work of art, which is justly the wonder and admiration of Europe. I was anxious to know the mode of manufacturing it, and spent some hours there examining it. It is worked in looms both horizontal and perpendicular, but more of the latter than the former. It is done on the wrong side, and by a kind of rule which renders the execution not a work of genius, but a mere mechanical method by measure; a warp is provided of very strong, even, brown thread; and the woof is formed of the finest-coloured worsteds, wove in with very fine small shuttles. The picture they are to copy is placed before them, and the colours of the worsted sorted exactly to the different colours in the picture; the space that each colour occupies is very exactly measured by rulers, so minute that inches are divided into hairs-breadths; these colours are wove into the warp, exactly corresponding with the picture, with respect to space and shade; and if the measure and colour are correct to minuteness, no error in the work can occur; and the artificer never finds it necessary to look on the right side of his work, and perhaps never does, till the work is finished. The picture, when complete, will be the exact copy of the original, equalling it in expression, and exceeding it in richness of colour. The work is very simple, and easily learned, but tedious beyond belief; the worsteds are as fine as a hair; and so many motions of the shuttle are required for the least possible effect, that it accounts for the great expence of this curious work: sufficient for the back and seat of a chair will cost from 3 to 500*l.*; and a single panel, as part of the hanging of a room, will amount to from 1 to 2000*l.*; but then it must be remembered that this panel will cost one man the labour of 15 years, besides materials, and other expences. About 190 people are now employed at this work; and there are gradations of business for all sorts and sizes: the young beginners sort and wind worsted; those a little advanced in the art weave the ground-work of the pieces; and the experienced workmen take the figures, faces, and more important objects. The wages of the best workmen are 2*s.* 6*d.* per day; of the young beginners 6*d.* The Government supports the whole expence; and indeed, at present, only Government can purchase the product; none but a princely fortune can purchase so expensive an article."

Of the stereotype invention our Traveller knows but little when he states, as one of its advantages, that, "in

"in the course of a few editions, any book may be rendered perfectly correct." An account of the Deaf and Dumb Institution occupies a very considerable space in this pamphlet; and, although not quite new, can never be uninteresting. With the following, which appears to be new, we shall conclude our notice of this rambling, desultory work:

"The wife of an Irish Nobleman, who had resided some years in France in embarrassed circumstances, was induced to part with her diamonds on understanding that Madame Buonaparte wished to purchase them: previous to offering them to her, she sent them to a lapidary to value, which valuation, signed by him, was sent to the Thuilleries, requesting either that the money for them might be sent by the messenger, or the jewels returned. The messenger, however, was dismissed empty-handed, without either money or jewels. A few days after, the lady dispatched the same messenger again, with the same request; and was again told there was no answer. Various other means were tried to procure Madame's attention to settling this account; but all in vain: Madame would not acknowledge the receipt of the jewels, or that any such debt existed. The lady, after two years' suspense, was advised by a friend to put a memorial on the subject into the hands of the First Consul, and to find an opportunity of delivering it personally. She contrived to place herself in the track through which he was to pass on the day of the grand parade; and put into his hands a paper, stating the circumstances. The next morning the Consul's aide-de-camp waited on the lady with the money, making many apologies for a transaction of which, on his wife's account, he was extremely ashamed; and the account farther stated was, that Madame Buonaparte, in addition to her jewels, got a handsome trimming. It is a pity that the Consul is not as ready to repair his own acts of injustice as his wife's. His passion and violence furnished us with many curious anecdotes, and Madame's fine *Seve china* was sometimes the victim of some political or domestic vexation. We were told that on the evening the news of the Emperor Paul's death arrived, who was his dear friend and ally, Madame Buonaparte had an assembly, which the Consul honoured with his presence: he was unfortunately sitting with his feet under a table of very fine *Seve china*, when the dispatches were put into his hands, announcing this event, which proved such a check at that time to his schemes of ambition and plunder. The agitation of the moment overcame all idea of dignity and decorum; he threw up his

feet, overturned the table, threw a dish of coffee out of his hand into the fire, dashed down a pair of wax-candles that stood in his way, and flew out of the room in a state bordering on insanity. Such is the great man at whom half Europe has trembled, and whom England alone has set at defiance!"

22. *A Discourse, by Thomas Falconer, M.A. of Corpus Christi College, preached before the University of Oxford, November 5, 1808. Oxford printed; for Cook, &c. 4to.*

AN excellent political treatise, on a subject and on a day when Politicks are generally considered to be allowable from the pulpit; text, Dan: ii. 21, *He removeth Kings, and setteth up Kings*. Some historical notes are subjoined; which, the Author anticipates, "will to many Readers appear tedious; and, by those who hold the opinions of Dr. Milner, will be thought to be sufficiently brief." We think them judicious and satisfactory.

23. *The History of Cleveland, in the North Riding of the County of York; comprehending an historical and descriptive View of the antient and present State of each Parish within the Wapontake of Langbargh; the Soil, Produce, and Natural Curiosities; with the Origin and Genealogy of the principal Families within the District. By the Rev. John Graves. 4to. 486 pp. With an Appendix. 1l. 11s. 6d. Christopher and Jennett, Stockton. Vernon and Co. London.*

IT is some time since the Prospectus of a *History of Yorkshire*, by Dr. Townson, was printed and given to the Publick; and some progress, we believe, was made by the Author in collecting and arranging materials for the work: but this being an almost Herculean undertaking, and not supported by a subscription in any degree adequate to the expence of so large a work, the intended publication has been given up. After this unsuccessful attempt by Dr. Townson, we must not expect hastily to meet with an Author bold enough to undertake at once the History of this opulent and extensive County; and we leave it to the consideration of those (if any) who may have such a project hereafter in contemplation, whether all the leading and most interesting subjects that enter into the composition of County Histories in general might not be more easily collected,

lected, and more luminously arranged, by a judicious division of the several Ridings of the County into smaller Districts, so that the detached History of each District might be comprised in a separate volume, and published at different intervals*. We recommend this mode of illustrating the History and Antiquities of Yorkshire, from a conviction that the design cannot otherwise be so effectually executed; and of which we have no unfavourable specimen in the plan that has been adopted by Mr. Graves, in his History of Cleveland; which, though not a faultless performance, has nevertheless considerable claims to the attention of the Publick.

Cleveland, which hath not only given name to one of the three archdeaconries into which the county is divided, but also the title of Earl to the family of Wentworth, and of Duke to the natural issue of King Charles II. both of which are now extinct, is a district "situated in the Northern extremity of Yorkshire, and constitutes no inconsiderable part of the North Riding of that county. Its greatest extent, from East to West, is nearly 40 miles, and about 18 miles broad; and is bounded on the East, North, and North-east, by the German Ocean; on the West by Alkertonshire; and on the North-west by the river Tees, which divides it from the county of Durham; while the Southern limits of the district are shut in by the wapontakes of Birdforth, Rydale, and Whitby Strand." These limits are afterwards more particularly defined; and the subject illustrated by an accurate Map of the District, copied, by consent of the Proprietor, from the last corrected edition of Jeffery's large Map of Yorkshire.

Of the population, and general character of its inhabitants, it is remarked that "*Cleveland*, being chiefly an agricultural district, and as little connected, perhaps, with manufactures as any part of the kingdom of equal extent, its population, as might be expected, is by no means large. From the Returns made to Government in the year 1801, according to Act of Parliament, the total number of in-

habitants was 26,358; and, considering that the property within the district is stationary in its nature, no material alteration, in point of number, is, since that time, likely to have taken place." To these observations the following is added in a note: "The manufacture of coarse linens, which is the principal one within the district, has, in its present state, been so far from proving prejudicial, either to the health or morals of the individuals concerned in it, that it may fairly be considered not only as the cause of an increase of population, but also prove advantageous to the state of agriculture, by increasing the profits of some of the lower classes, and, consequently, advancing the value of the produce of the land."

In respect to the general character of the inhabitants, the farmers are represented as forming "a very respectable class of society;" and the lower and labouring classes as being generally "sober and orderly in their conduct, decent in their demeanour and appearance, and deserving of every indulgence from their superiors that may render their situation comfortable and easy."

Our narrowly-confined limits will not permit us to enter into a minute detail of the contents of this volume. We may, however, remark, that, in the Parochial Topography, the Author has displayed considerable activity of research and judgment in selection; and although, in so great a diversity of subjects, some are unavoidably dry and uninteresting, there are, at the same time, many that will be found equally curious and useful.

Among the natural curiosities of *Cleveland* the description of the aluminous rocks, and of the curious petrifications found in the strata of the aluminous rocks, is worthy of particular attention; from which we could make some pleasing extracts; but must refer the Reader to the work itself, contenting ourselves with remarking, that "this mineral was first discovered at Guisbrough, in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the learned Naturalist Sir Thomas Chaloner, Knt.; who, on his travels in Italy, examining the Pope's aluminous rocks near Rome, and observing that the mineral there was greatly similar to one in the neighbourhood of Guisbrough, became desirous to make

* Qu. what is become of Mr. Dade's proposed History of Holderness, for which several subscriptions were paid? EDIT.

make the attempt; but, as he was a stranger to the process, he found it necessary to procure workmen from the Pope's alum-works, whom, by secret promises of a large reward, he prevailed upon to accompany him privately into England; when he immediately erected an alum-work upon his estate at Guisbrough, which, in a short time, so completely answered his expectations as to reduce considerably the price of alum, and brought him in yearly a large revenue. This circumstance so exasperated the Pope, that he fulminated an anathema, replete with curses, against Mr. Chalouer and the workmen whom he had seduced; the tenor of which, being the same as that of *Ernulfus*, quoted by Sterne in his *Tristram Shandy*, and probably the form prescribed by the Church to be used against notorious offenders, we forbear to repeat; but rather refer those who would not be shocked at the impiety and absurdity of the expressions to peruse it in that celebrated work. We have only to remark that the Pope's infallibility is, in this respect, to be doubted; at least, we do not find that any of the curses denounced by his Holiness have fallen upon this heretick, as his descendants have flourished here for many generations; and the process of making alum was carried on with such success as to induce many of the neighbouring gentlemen to become adventurers in the trade; which, though discontinued at Guisbrough, &c. &c. is now established upon a solid foundation in the neighbouring parts of Cleveland contiguous to the coast."

Biography has long been considered as an important and interesting part of Local Histories; and the plan of recording the Lives of some eminent and distinguished Characters has been adopted by the present Author. Among those of the greatest importance we notice a well-written Memoir of the celebrated Circumnavigator *Cook*. A short Account of *Bishop Walton*, author of the *Polyglott Bible*, is also given; who, it seems, was a native of Cleveland; but the Author regrets that, "after the most diligent research, he has been so unfortunate as not to discover the particular place of his nativity, and, consequently, unable to recover any

unpublished memorials of his family of sufficient importance to claim the notice of the Publick." This short Memoir, which is extracted chiefly from *Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses*; is prefaced by the following introductory observations:

"To no part of his allotted labour does the Topographer or County Historian betake himself with more satisfaction than to that which calls upon him to record men of distinguished and eminent characters*; yet we are not insensible to the objections that have been brought against this particular department of Local Histories. Of the Compilers of such works it is expected, by those who are most interested in them, and best able to appreciate their merits, that no person of any note, who was born or resided long in the district of which an History is undertaken, should be passed over wholly unnoticed. It is owing, however, in all probability, to this custom of tracing the rise and progress of families almost indiscriminately, and of examining whether they have performed any very extraordinary and memorable services, that the Biography of County History has, no less indiscriminately, been stigmatized as dull, unimportant, and uninteresting. Far from denying that the charge is sometimes, perhaps often, well founded, we trust it is not always so; and that the offence it gives is neither so general nor so important as to justify its being brought into discredit and abandoned. Even Family Genealogies, the lowest department of Biography†, should not, we think, be wholly driven from Local Histories, as being, in our estimation, neither unnecessary nor without their use. It is not expected, nor indeed proper, that every man, whatever be his station and circumstances in life, should seek to perpetuate his name by the performance of great and memorable actions; the state of society and the condition of the world neither require nor admit of such general exertions; it is, therefore, of no ordinary moment to mankind in general to be shewn, and more especially in this age of adventure and enterprize, that he does not act his part ill in the Drama of Life who is quiet and unambitious in an humble sphere, pursuing "the noiseless tenor of his way," with the good-will of his contemporaries, and contented, when he quits the scene, to leave behind him a fair, though not a brilliant fame."

Before we conclude our account of this volume, which, in the selection and arrangement of its materials,

* In this we perfectly accord. EDIT.

† It will be recollected that we are not here delivering our own sentiments. EDIT.
bears

bears evident marks of the Author's labour and diligence, we must remark, that the work is embellished with a Map, and many neatly-executed Engravings, illustrative of the subjects described.

24. *Romantic Tales.* By M. G. Lewis, Author of "The Monk," "Adelgitha," &c. In Four Vols. 12mo. Longman and Co. 1808.

Mr. Lewis, possessed of a brilliant fancy, and a happy turn for invention, of a peculiar and romantic taste, has frequently attracted the admiration and approbation of the publick to his novels and dramas. When we consider that many an author has laboured through a long life with infinitely less success, it cannot be considered presumptuous to say, that the gentleman alluded to must have deserved it; though we confess he would have met our wishes in a greater degree if, in his former works, he had not indulged to so extravagant a length in horrible pictures of human and supernatural depravity; and yet, in expressing this slight disapprobation, we would be understood to maintain, that we believe no other living author is capable of producing pictures equally awful, new, and sublime.

These volumes contain: *Mistrust*; or, *Blanche and Osbright*—*The Admiral Guarino*—*King Rodrigo's Fall*—*Bertrand and Mary-Belle*—*The Lord of Falkenstein*—*Sir Guy the Secker*—*The Anaconda*—*The Dying Bride*—*The Four Facardins*: in Two Parts—*Oberon's Henchman*; or, *the Legend of the Three Sisters*—*My Uncle's Garret Window*—*Bill Jones*—and *Amorassan*; or, *the Spirit of the Frozen Ocean*—and are dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte-Maria Campbell, in the following lines:

"While stranger eyes, whene'er her form
is seen, [Queen;
Own her of captive hearts unrival'd
While, stranger ears, catching some pass-
ing strain, [tain;
The music of, her voice through life re-
Admir'd by all, with truth she still may
boast, [most."
The few, who know her best, admire her

Mr. Lewis expresses himself in his Preface as unwilling to assume any merit to himself which doth not justly belong to him, and thus deprive others of the praise decidedly due to

them; but he declares farther, that he finds it difficult to point out exactly those parts of the publication before us which is his individual property, as in the *Tales* the least his own he has made "so many and such important alterations, omissions, and interpolations, that it would have been less trouble to write an entire new work;" which work, he modestly adds, composed solely by his own unassisted abilities, would have been greatly inferior to the present. He then whimsically and good-naturedly proceeds: "In this dilemma, I believe, the best and shortest way will be, to request my readers to ascribe whatever pleases them to the authors of the original *Tales*, and to lay all the faults at my door. However, what little information I can give respecting this work, shall be laid before the publick, and in as few words as possible."

Mistrust, *The Anaconda*, *My Uncle's Garret Window*, and *Amorassan*, we are informed by Mr. Lewis, are of German origin. The first particularly was suggested by a tragedy, whence he borrowed great part of the plot, and one of the most interesting scenes; besides which, he admits that he has inserted such of the speeches as appear to have deserved it in the course of the narrative. The *Admiral Guarino* and *King Rodrigo's Fall* are faithful translations of the same number of ancient Spanish Romances. *Bertrand* and *Mary Belle* are principally derived from some fragments of old German Ballads; *Sir Guy the Secker* is founded upon a general tradition in Northumberland, an adventure similar to which is said to have occurred in different parts of the United Kingdom, particularly on the Pentland Hills of Scotland, where the prisoners are supposed to be King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. An Alehouse, near Charley, in Lancashire, is distinguished by a sign from a similar source, which exhibits Sir John Stanley following an antient male figure with a torch in his hand, while his horse, terrified by the objects he perceives through two enormous gates of iron, starts back with fright. This public-house is known by the appellation of "The Iron Gates," which are imagined to guard the entrance to an enchanted neighbouring

houring cavern. A female captive connected with this tradition, Mr. Lewis believes to be peculiar to Dunstanburgh Castle. The Dunstanburgh diamonds, a species of shining stones, found occasionally near the site, are supposed by the peasants in the vicinity to form part of the immense treasure with which the captive is hereafter to recompence her deliverer. Mr. Lewis then quotes the following description of the Castle from Wallis's *History and Antiquities of Northumberland*:

"It stands on an eminence of several acres, sloping gently to the sea; and on the North and North-west edged with precipices, in the form of a crescent, by the Western termination of which, are three natural stone pyramids, of a considerable height; and by the Eastern one an opening in the rocks, made by the sea, under a frightful precipice called Rumble Churn, from the breaking of the waves in tempestuous weather and high seas. Above this is the main entrance, and by it the ruins of the Chapel. At the South-east corner is the draw-well, partly filled up. It is built with rag and whim-stone."

A farther reference is made to Grose's *Antiquities of England and Wales*; and the author informs us he wrote the Romance during his residence at Howick, the seat of the present Earl Grey, an ancestor of whom, Sir William Grey, received the Castle from James the First.

"The Dying Ride is partly translated from a Lithuanian Ballad, a German translation of which is to be found in Herder's *Volks-lieder*. The last seven stanzas are entirely new."

Mr. Lewis acknowledges that the romantic and singular tale of Bill Jones, given in the form of a ballad, is founded upon one communicated to him by Mr. Walter Scott, who added the succeeding particulars. "Every thing which falls from the pen of the author of *'Marmion'*, and of the *'Lay of the Last Minstrel'*, must," says Mr. Lewis, "be read with interest by the Public."—"Mr. William C. Advocate, proceeding to London in the mail-coach, in the Spring of 1801, had a fellow-traveller, who related that he was a native of Liverpool, a seaman, and had resided at Hamburgh, which place he left, apprehensive of the consequences of the then probable hostilities of the Northern Nations against Great Britain and her

subjects. This seaman, observing a magpie on the road side, made some superstitious remarks, exactly reported in the first verses of the Ballad, with the exception "that the evil which befel him on the second ill-omened conjunction of three of those birds, was (he believes) a fall from a horse." These observations introduced the story of Bill Jones, which was related by this person, who witnessed the facts, in the character of mate of the ship where they occurred; and he repeated them with the strongest appearance of conviction, giving the date of the event, the name of the vessel, the owner, and those of the murderer and the murdered, with so many corroborating circumstances, that not a doubt of his veracity remained in the minds of the hearers, as far as they referred to natural consequences."

Mr. Scott proceeds:

"The narrative is literally versified, excepting in the following particulars. The captain shot the sailor with a blunderbuss, and had gone, indeed, down to the cabin to provide himself with that weapon, after the quarrel commenced. The man was on the yard-arm when he received the mortal wound, and was handed down by his companions. While he lay dying on the deck, the dialogue passed between him and his murderer, precisely as in the following Tale. It may also be mentioned, that the spectre was only affirmed by the mate to be visible to the crew during the night. He had often seen him, he said, himself, on the yard-arm. He had interfered to prevent the murder, or rather after it was over, for which the captain put him in irons, and he was not released till he had made a submissive apology. The captain communicated, or rather hinted, his resolution of suicide to the narrator, when they were together in the cabin—he said, he could not stay—that he *must* leave the ship—that the spectre, whom they saw but occasionally, was constantly before his eyes, and that he could bear it no longer. At this moment, something obliged the mate to go on deck, when he heard a heavy plunge in the sea, and saw the captain floating astern of the vessel—the drowning man gave a wild cry, exclaiming, "Bill has me now." The sailor insinuated that the spectre had an immediate share in this act of suicide, but left his auditors to make their own inferences. Mr. C. asked the narrator whether he did not suppose the captain to be insane? The question made him pause, as if such an idea had never before occurred

curred to his imagination, but at length declared he did not believe he was; 'for, unless in the frantic fits of passion, into which he was thrown by the least opposition, he conversed well enough.' These circumstances have been very often told me by my friend Mr. C.; and the difference here noticed occurred to us both on reading the poem.

W. SCOTT.
"Edinburgh, Jan. 13, 1805."

"The Four Facardins" has already been mentioned as consisting of two Parts, the first of which is a translation from the French of Count Antoine Hamilton, author of the *Memoires de Grammont*; the second is from the pen of Mr. Lewis. The Count, having disapproved of the extravagant admiration expressed in the reign of Lewis XIV. for the Arabian Nights Entertainments, is supposed to have written *Les Quatre Facardins* to turn them into ridicule, which he never completed; probably from having proceeded without any settled plan. Mr. Lewis expresses himself highly pleased with his labours, and says he imagines it has seldom been read without exciting regret that it terminates so abruptly. This deficiency, he modestly adds, he has endeavoured to supply—

"The brilliancy of colouring, the playfulness of imagination, those easy graces, and that facility of expression, which give such a charm to the French Tale, I well knew to be quite beyond my reach, and I have not even attempted to imitate them. My utmost aim has been to finish those adventures, by some means or other, which Count Hamilton had left imperfect; and, conscious that to rival the first part in wit would for me be a hopeless attempt, I have only endeavoured to make the second surpass it in extravagance.—In the composition of this second part, whatever may be its merits or demerits, I am not conscious of having borrowed a single incident; except that of the Queen of Denmark's animated though dismembered limbs, which was suggested by a French Tale called *L'Oreille*."

"Oberon's Henchman" contains the history of the Indian Boy who causes dissention between Oberon and Titania, in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and thus possessing some degree of connection with the immortal Shakespeare. Mr. Lewis is induced to think it may produce an interest which its own slender merits would fail of exciting, as he modestly asserts.

He composed Oberon's Henchman

as a source of amusement for a person whose name is not mentioned, to whom he was indebted for many acts of kindness, and whose friendship he experienced many years. Hence, he continues, many of the incidents had their origin from accidental occurrences in society, which he thought it useless to explain, as they would prove wholly uninteresting to the publick, and might by that means lose the importance they now possess. The particular purpose of the Poem making it necessary for Mr. Lewis to confine the scene of it to the banks of the Clyde, those of his friends who were indulged with perusing the manuscript, censured him for conveying the Boy to Scotland, as Shakespeare introduces him in the neighbourhood of Athens. The Author, however, does not subscribe to the justice of this criticism; because, as the kingdom of Oberon has not been assigned any limits, he can perceive no reason why he should not occasionally visit his Scottish dominions, where his favourite Henchman would undoubtedly follow him; and he concludes his Preface by saying, "If any censure is to be passed respecting this point, I have Dr. Johnson's authority for suggesting, that the impropriety consists in Shakespeare's having mixed the Fairies with Theus and Hippolita, when the Grecian Deities were the supernatural agents most suitable to be introduced. Many other defects have been pointed out to me; but they are too glaring, and the publick is too quick-sighted, to make it necessary to specify them here."

We have experienced much pleasure in making the above abstract, which we hope conveys a faithful representation of the Author's playful yet diffident manner of speaking of his own performances. A task much more difficult would be that of giving a just idea of the different Tales in the work before us; as our readers must be sensible that it is impossible to compress compositions of this nature, and that it is just as impossible to transcribe any one at length. We must, therefore, confine ourselves to saying, every collection varies in the excellence of its parts, consequently it is the case in the *Romantic Tales* of Mr. Lewis; but we cannot help observing that we were amused with the

the least interesting, and highly entertained with the best of them.

To conclude; we think it mere common justice to give the following extracts, which we are confident will lead the reader to coincide with us in approving of this publication.

“Mourn, Nature, mourn!” — what shrieks invade the air?

Titania weeps, and rends her radiant hair:

Droops ev’ry elf, fades ev’ry magic flow’r,
And Zephyr fans with sighs th’ immortal bow’r. [sorrowing Fay!

—“Mourn, Nature, mourn!” exclaims the
“In showers of tears, melt, silver clouds,
away! [to pour,

Your emerald light, ye glow-worms, cease
Titania joins the green-sward dance no more:

[rise,
Hush, ye wild bees, in vain your warblings
Titania’s ear now loves no sound but sighs:
Morn, veil thy light; birds, wake no song
of joy; [Boy!”

Die, Joy and Light, with my sweet Indian
Oberon’s Henchman.

“The strength of his innate virtue (Amorassan) overpowered all other sentiments; and he resolved to risk and endure every thing, rather than, by preserving a guilty neutrality, tacitly to consent to the devastation of Guzurat, and the downfall of its monarch and his friend. Impressed with this idea, he stepped forward; and his lips were already unclosed to remonstrate against his brother’s elevation, when he suddenly perceived on every countenance (the Sultan himself not excepted) marks of the most profound consternation and alarm! All were pale, trembling, agitated, looking as if they had been struck by the wand of some supernatural power. Every eye was riveted upon a single point. Amorassan turned towards it; and, lo! there stood the spirit, with her spotless robes, her chilling looks, her calm and serious countenance, holding a bow of ebony, already bent and provided with an arrow. The sound of her flowing garments, as she glided majestically along, was like the rushing of a tempest. With a firm air, motionless eyes, and a countenance terrible in its beauty, calm, dignified, and awful, stood the spirit before the Sultan’s throne, and directed her arrow right against his bosom; yet was there no one among his numerous guards and courtiers who dared utter a word, or move a finger, or advance a step, to rescue their astonished Lord from the danger of that well-aimed arrow. The spirit spoke; and loud, and slow, and solemn, as thunder when it rolls among distant mountains, fell her words on the hearts of the petrified spectators.—“Listen, ye sons of the dust, whose eyes are ever dazzled by

appearances, by presumption, by deceit. I, the avenger of eternal justice, am come hither, armed with the never-failing bow of truth, to punish the offender, to absolve the guiltless, and to prevent the crime of shedding innocent blood. This warrior has told you true. The arrow which was produced by that suborned witness, was stolen from Cassim, substituted for the true one, and artfully stained with blood, for the purpose of misleading justice, and removing suspicion from the real murderer. That poisoned shaft, which was in truth the cause of Khalid’s death, at this moment stretches the cord of my never-erring bow! Mark me now! let the innocent rest secure; and let only the assassin tremble, while I turn myself first right, then left, till I shall have made the round of this whole assembly, not even excepting the Sultan himself; but no sooner shall my arrow point against the bosom of the assassin, than untouched by me the fatal bow-string shall sound, and the poisoned barb which pierced the heart of Khalid shall stand quivering in the murderer’s own.” She was silent: and now, while her eyes seemed to read the very heart, she moved her bow slowly round, till it had traversed the left half of the circle. Every one shuddered when he saw the shaft directed against his bosom; yet every one kept his posture, though with difficulty and with trembling knees. The spirit now turned to the right, moving her bow in the same manner. Suddenly, the string was heard to sound; and, though the expected arrow had not flown, Zemann was beheld extended on the marble pavement. Deluded Monarch! said the spirit, look down, and witness the force of conscience: Khalid’s murderer lies at your feet.”—*Amorassan, p. 222.*

25. *An Introduction to Mr. Pinkerton’s Abridgement of his Modern Geography for the Use of Schools, accompanied with Outline Maps, adapted to this Introduction and suited to other Geographical Works; forming a complete Juvenile Atlas.* By John Williams. 1 vol. 12mo. Longman and Co.; and Cadell. 1808.

THE necessity for works of this description is too obvious to require an apology for their compilation. Indeed, such is the madness at present raging on the Continent of Europe, that new ones, or amended editions, are almost indispensable every half-year, to follow the transfer of states, and the slaves who inhabit them. Mr. Williams, however, thinks some explanation of his motives in composing this Introduction may be expected from him, as many similar works

works are now in general circulation; which circumstance, he adds, may possibly lead to a supposition, that his publication is superfluous. In opposition to such an opinion he offers the assertion, that most of those which have been perused by him "appear to be too concise to interest the pupil; or, by embracing subjects which do not properly fall within the design, to be so diffuse and tedious as to discourage the young enquirer."

As numbers of persons are known to express great dissatisfaction with the manner of treating the rudiments of this science hitherto adopted by various writers, he cannot suppose it an unfounded conclusion, that "something is still wanting, to meet the general views and wishes of those who consult the taste and improvement of their pupils. Such was the impression upon the mind of the Editor when he commenced this Abridgement." The merit and celebrity of Mr. Pinkerton's elaborate work, *Modern Geography*, naturally suggested the propriety of using it as the foundation of an elementary volume, intended to be sufficiently concise to encourage the student, and at the same time containing so much descriptive matter as to amuse as well as instruct him. The abridgement made by Pinkerton of his valuable book found a ready admittance into almost every school, and is admirably calculated for youth in the senior classes; but it cannot be doubted for a moment that a less extensive volume was desirable for younger scholars.

"With this view, it appeared that the language of the Author already mentioned should be retained, as the transition to the use of the larger abridgement would then be more easy and pleasant to the pupil."

This plan, extremely proper in our opinion, Mr. Williams has been enabled to adopt, through the liberality of the proprietors of Mr. Pinkerton's work; and he explains his design by informing us, that he has selected those subjects only which are decidedly geographical, with the single exception of the articles *Religion* and *Government*; and these he thought too important for omission. Availing himself of the corrections

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of the enlarged edition of *Modern Geography*, he presumes that the epitome before us will be found to have been executed with that degree of care and precision which will meet the wishes and approbation of the publick, as well as those who are employed in the interesting and arduous task of instructing youth.

"In the Errata the Editor has endeavoured to correct some of the principal of those mistakes which escaped his notice as the work passed through the press. A few typographical errors remain, which may easily be corrected by the teacher, and require the indulgence of the critic. The Publishers of this volume readily consented to engrave a complete set of maps in outline, which they concurred with the Editor in supposing would render it more particularly useful, as an elementary work, in which the modern boundaries of states and kingdoms, the situation of the chief towns, the course of the rivers, and the directions of the mountains, are correctly delineated; by the use of which the pupil will be familiarized to the leading features of the map, without the assistance of names, to direct the eye, and will acquire more precise and definite ideas of the natural and political divisions of the earth, and of the relative situation of those immense oceans, and numerous seas and rivers by which they are bounded, than can be derived from maps on the usual plan."

In order to give a satisfactory description of these to the Tutor, the Student must become well acquainted with them, and hence the use of other maps will only be necessary on first explaining the outlines to the latter. Mr. Williams further asserts, the maps possess the advantage of being adapted to the abridgement before alluded to, or indeed any other introductory work on Geography; and the Pupil will have an opportunity of filling up with circular marks the situations of towns and cities, as his knowledge extends.

The Preface concludes with the following paragraph:

"In the present unsettled state of the European Continent it has been no easy matter to ascertain the precise boundaries of some states and kingdoms. Since this work has been committed to the press, passing events have rendered some slight alterations necessary in the descriptions introduced into it; but these will easily be made by the Teacher. In the maps such variations may be conveniently marked;

marked; and it is hoped, the general plan will be found perspicuous and useful."

As Mr. Pinkerton's *Modern Geography* has been universally approved of, an epitome of it, faithfully executed, must be equally so, as far as the difference in the circumstances of each will permit; and that this compressed volume is faithfully compiled, we have not the least hesitation in believing, after an attentive examination. We therefore congratulate Mr. Williams in being the fortunate man, to whose share it has fallen to assist the tender mind of youth in acquiring that general knowledge of the surface of our globe which is so essential to his future ease and satisfaction as a member of society; and we cannot but applaud the annexing of the maps in outline, as a happy thought in advancing that knowledge.

We shall dismiss this article with an extract, as a specimen of the remainder of the work, which we heartily recommend to parents and guardians:

"ENGLAND. Extent. The Island of Great Britain, which is the largest of the European Isles, extends from 50 to 52½ degrees of N. latitude, being of course about 500 geographical miles in length. In British miles the length may be computed at 580, and the breadth at 370. Boundaries: England, including Wales, is the largest and most Southern part of the Island. On the North, it is separated from Scotland by Solway Frith, the Cheviot Hills, and the river Tweed; on the East it is bounded by the German Sea; on the West by St. George's Channel; and on the South by the English Channel, which divides it from France; being surrounded by the sea, except at the part by which it joins with a narrow neck to Scotland. Population: The population of England and Wales is estimated at nine millions and a half. Figure: The general figure of England is triangular, with one point to the North, another to the East, another to the West; of its three sides the West is the longest. If a straight line be drawn from Berwick-upon Tweed to the Land's-end in Cornwall, it will give for the Western side 425 miles; the same, drawn to the South Foreland in Kent, will give for the Eastern side 345 miles; and the triangle completed by a line from the South Foreland to the Land's-end, will have a Southern side of 340 miles. But these measurements would amount to much more, if the windings of the sea-coast were included. Bays: The principal inlets on the East are, the Humber,

the Wash, and the Mouth of the Thames; on the West, Solway Firth, Cardigan Bay, and the Bristol Channel; on the South, Mount's Bay, Falmouth Haven, Torbay, Poole's Harbour, Southampton Creek, and the Harbour of Portsmouth. Capes are, Flamborough-head, Spurn-head, and North and South Foreland, on the East; St. Bee's-head, Holy-head, Brachy Pwll point, St. David's-head, and Land's End, on the West; Lizard-point, Start-point, Portland, Beachy-head, and Dungeness, on the South. Divisions: England is divided into fifty-two counties, twelve of which are comprehended in the Principality of Wales."

Then follows a list of them, with the chief towns in a second column, and another list of counties corporate; the Circuits are then described; a slight description of each City succeeds, the Mountains, Rivers, Places of Education, Government, and the King's titles.

26. *Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature.*
(Concluded from p. 47.)

OF "Wilson's Bible," only TEN copies were printed on large paper; and of those two are imperfect.

"The Primer, or Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Antwerp, 1658," is remarkable for "the great variations in the translation of the Psalms, and other parts of Scripture."

Of the Works of George Wither, which, though very numerous, are all scarce, none of them is more so than "The Hymnes and Songs of the Church," which is certainly as creditable to him as any of his performances.

John Bow and Mast Person.

"In the center, a procession of French priests carrying the mass, engraved on wood. At the bottom,

"Alasse poore fooles, so sore ye be lade,

No marvel it is thoughte your shoulders ake,
For ye beare a great God, which ye yourselves made,

Make of it what ye wyl, it is a wafer cake,
And between two irons printed it is and bake;

[be there,
And loke, where Idolatry is Christe will not
Wherefore lay down your burden, an Idols ye do beare.

"Alasse poore Fooles."

"For one of twenty-five beautiful copies upon picked vellum of the above rare and curious tract, I am indebted to the liberality of Mr. Stace, bookseller. Mr. Stace has reprinted it from an unique copy belonging to the late Richard Forester, Esq. who had written in it as follows:

'This

'This is the only copy of the Euterlude of John Bon and Mast Person, that I have ever met with.' It is a bitter satire on the *real presence*."

Under the title of "Greek Books, from 1476 to 1500; 1. with a date; 2. sine anno; 3. apud Aldum;" a profusion of learning and bibliographical anecdote will be found.

"As I do not remember," says Mr. Beloe, "to have seen any separate Catalogue of the Greek Books printed in the 15th century, the following, in which all that are known are brought together, may not be unacceptable. Of many of the more curious of these books, a fuller account will be given in a subsequent part of this work."

"Early Editions of Virgil; with a particular Account of those in the Collection of Earl Spencer."

"I was guilty of an error in my first volume, with respect to the first edition of Virgil, which I am anxious and happy to correct. I hope also to make my Readers some compensation by the various information which I have endeavoured to collect concerning the earlier editions of this Poet, which I am the better enabled to do from the kindness of Earl Spencer. His Lordship has permitted me to examine and describe at my leisure his most valuable assemblage of Virgils, not to be equaled in this or any other country, whether we consider their rarity or their most beautiful condition. The Roman edition of Virgil, by Sweynheym and Pannartz, is most undoubtedly the *EDITIO PRINCIPES*. It is without a date; but is proved to have been printed before any of the other Poets, and therefore before the Lucan of 1469."

After describing several other very rare editions of this admirable Poet, the industrious Bibliographer adds,

"The value of Lord Spencer's assemblage of Virgils, from which the above account is principally taken, cannot easily be estimated. The extreme rarity of many, their beautiful and splendid condition, the advantages which any future Editor of Virgil would necessarily derive from collating most of them, render them altogether a great national curiosity. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my obligation to their noble Possessor, for the facility of access which he gave me to his magnificent collection, and the politeness and indeed kindness with which he himself pointed out to me the singularities and distinctions of those books which were the immediate objects of my research."

The head of "Brief Account of early Printers" comprises accounts of

Mentelin, Ulric Zell, George Laver, Sweynheym and Pannartz, Joh. Andreas, Bishop of Aleria, and Pomponius Lætus, "a name particularly interesting in the history of learning, and very nearly connected with the first introduction of the art of printing;" whose epitaph concludes this article:

"Pomponii Læti

Epitaphium

per Domitium Palladium Soranum.

Hic jacet exigua Lætus Pomponius urna
Cujus honos merito pulsat utrumque
polum:

Lætus erat Romæ vates sublimis et idem
Rhetor nunc campis Lætiôr Elysiis."

The "Miscellaneous Remarks on various rare Books of the Fifteenth Century" begin with "those of the Greek Poets; and first with, what may be considered as inferior to none in beauty and splendour, the *Editio Princeps* of Homer."

"Many fine copies of this superb book are to be found in this country. The finest is that in the collection of Earl Spencer, which appears to be on *large paper*. The Bishop of Rochester, and my learned friend Dr. Raine of the Charter-house, have also noble copies. A copy on vellum is in the National Library at Paris, which was brought thither from Venice or Florence a few years since. The volume, containing the *Odyssey*, &c. on vellum is in this country, and was in the valuable collection of Mr. R. Heathcote. Maittaire, who, unlike the generality of Bibliographers, is not contented with giving a dry and accurate description of the book before him, but improves us by his learning, and interests us by his taste, is elevated almost to rapture when speaking of this first Homer. 'Milan,' he observes, 'and Venice, had some reason to be proud, as having produced the first Greek books; but Florence could not bear to be outdone (*erubuit vinci*),' and accordingly produced what made ample amends for her delay. What had hitherto been done in Greek typography might be said to resemble slight skirmishings before a great battle; for what is a single sheaf compared with the fulness of the harvest? What is the Grammar of Lascaris compared with the Homer of Florence? Whilst other cities were making feeble and immature efforts on the threshold, as it were, of learning, Florence, by one mighty effort, arrived at once at the summit, and produced what defied all competition.' He then proceeds to expatiate on the neatness of the type, the splendour of the paper, and other distinguished excellencies of the work; in which, whoever has seen Lord

Spencer's

Spencer's copy will allow that there is not the smallest exaggeration."

Mr. Beloe proceeds next to describe more particularly the Five Greek Books, printed in capital letters.

1. "Planudis Rhetoris ANTHOLOGIA Epigrammatum. Græce. Ex redensione Joannis Lascaris Rhindaceni. Litteris Capitalibus. Florentiæ per Laurentium Francisci de Alopa Venetum. M.CCCCLXXXIV. Quarto.

"Panzer, describing this book, adds, cum Scholiis Græcis; but he is mistaken, there are no Scholia to this edition.

2. "APOLLONII RHODII Argonautica Græce. Litteris Capitalibus, cum Scholiis Græcis. Florentinæ. 1496. Quarto.

3. "EURIPIDIS Tragediæ quatuor, Medea, Hippolytus, Alcestis, Andromache. Græce. Litteris Capitalibus. Quarto.

4. "CALLIMACHI Hymni cum Scholiis Græcis, seorsim literis minutis impressis. Litteris capitalibus. Quarto.

5. "GNOMÆ Monostichoi ex diversis Poetis secundum ordinem Alphabeti. Musæus Græce. Litteris capitalibus. Quarto.

"The beauty of these books is so striking, and the rarity of them, at least of the two last-mentioned, so very great, that every collector of the early-printed books is anxious to obtain them. Nevertheless, they are seldom found together, and in perfect condition. Beautiful copies of the whole set are in the libraries of the King, Earl Spencer, Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Charles Burney. I speak only of those which I have had the personal opportunity of examining. The Greek Epigrams and the Apollonius Rhodius are not remarkably uncommon. The Euripides is more scarce."

"Rare Editions of Latin Poets of the Fifteenth Century," form a long and an interesting article.

"The editions of the Classics, printed in the 15th century, are very numerous; but they are by no means equally valuable, or deserving the notice of scholars. Those that are of real and intrinsic merit and estimation are comparatively very few; and they are only such as were published by learned men of that age from manuscripts, or are remarkable for their beauty and elegance, from some historical circumstance belonging to them, or from their having proceeded from presses and places where the art was but little exercised. I do not recollect to have ever seen a list which is entirely confined to these publications; and I therefore proceed to give it, in the hope that it will not be unacceptable to those who are well versed in this sort of knowledge, and under a full assurance that it will be very

useful to young Collectors, who, in their eagerness to possess what is termed a "fourteen hundred," are often induced to give large prices for books that in reality have no value at all. I shall begin with the Poets; and from the account of them, which is disposed in an alphabetical arrangement, shall proceed to the Historians, Orators, Philosophers, and miscellaneous Writers. Such books as have been already mentioned in articles by themselves will only be simply noticed; of the others a fuller account will be given."

As "a suitable termination to the preceding Account of the Editions of the Latin Poets of the Fifteenth Century," we are favoured with "Notices of Latin Translations from the Greek Poets; which are not numerous, but very interesting from their rarity and value."

One striking feature of the volume which we are now considering is, the accuracy of the quotations, and the authorities in general adduced.

"It becomes me," says Mr. Beloe, "to affirm that I have derived the most satisfactory information from Maittaire, whose work, now of great rarity, is so intrinsically valuable, that no Writer on these subjects can proceed with security or confidence without his aid. Indeed, it may be asserted of Maittaire, that he laid the foundation of this branch of knowledge. In my acquaintance with Panzer, I found, as I became more familiar with him, frequent inaccuracies. But his book is a most useful and most valuable work; and when the labour and extent of it are taken into consideration, perhaps it may rather excite wonder that his errors and imperfections are so few. I do not, however, think that he has been sufficiently circumspect and careful in his authorities.—Laire's Index forms two curious and interesting volumes; but the references are not always easily to be traced. Clement, as far as his work is published, is very satisfactory. Renouard, in his description of the productions of the Aldine press, is without a rival. Boni's improved edition of Harwood's Introduction to the Classics will be found of great service in researches of this kind; nor should I omit, without praise, Mr. Dibdin's third edition of his curious and valuable volumes."

Heartily wishing the worthy Editor health and spirits to pursue his scientific labours, we look forward to the completion of his succeeding volumes as an object of high importance to the Republic of Letters.

27. *Institutes of Latin Grammar.* By John Grant, A.M. 8vo. 1808. Longman and Co. pp. 454.

MR. GRANT observes, in his Preface to this copious work, that, notwithstanding the acknowledged utility of our common Grammars as initiatory books, something is still wanting to facilitate the improvement of the more advanced student; and that his object accordingly has been to combine a more minute and correct detail of the mere elements than is to be found in our common Grammars, with an ample elucidation of the higher and more difficult principles.

"Much novelty of matter," he adds, "is not to be expected in a work of this nature. Some explanations, however, and critical remarks are here given, which are not to be found in my Grammar with which the Author is acquainted. But novelty is a merit which it is far from the intention of the Writer to claim. If, by an ample, and, as he trusts, a correct digest of the Latin Rules, with a copious enumeration of anomalies and exceptions, he has furnished the senior scholar with useful instruction, and the master with a convenient book of occasional reference, he will have completely attained his aim."

After this statement of the Author's design, and apology for the execution, it remains for us, after a pretty accurate inspection, to acknowledge that it appears to furnish the most extended and satisfactory instruction in Latin Grammar which we have met with in any modern or ancient work. Availing himself of the labours of all his predecessors, from whom he has borrowed, sometimes with avowed obligation and sometimes without, he has brought together a vast accumulation of principles, rules, and examples; and has compared and adjusted the various points which have been disputed among Grammarians with judicious conciseness and impartiality. It forms a history of grammatical discoveries, from the earliest attempts towards a system to the present day; and appears to be, what we cannot doubt it has been, the labour of years, as well as the result of much experiment and enquiry. To the advanced scholar such a work will naturally carry its own recommendation; but perhaps it will be principally important to those who are professionally engaged

in the study and perfection of grammatical rules and niceties.

It would be difficult to select any part of a mere Grammar as a matter of entertainment and information; but as Mr. Grant has, in most cases, thrown the discussion of disputed opinions into the form of notes, we shall select two of them, which may afford such Readers as are conversant with the subject an opportunity of judging with what perspicuity he details opinions, and with what ingenuity he adds to the general stock of grammatical criticism.

The first of these notes treats on the nature and uses of Conjunctions.

"It is the opinion of many Writers on Latin, and on English Grammar, that conjunctions unite only sentences or affirmations, and not single words or cases. Of this opinion are Scaliger, Sanctius, Vossius, Ursinus, and the Author of the New Method. On the other hand, Perizonius and Ruddiman contend that they sometimes unite single words. Among the moderns too, Mr. Harris, the learned Author of *Hermes*, asserts that the chief difference between prepositions and conjunctions is, that the former couple words, and the latter, sentences. The respectable Author of a useful Latin Grammar (Dr. Valpy) observes, that 'it would perhaps be more rational to say that conjunctions join sentences. They always suppose an ellipsis. Thus, in the example, *Pulvis et umbra sumus*—Hor. the full sentence will be, *Sumus pulvis et semus umbra*; and in *Aut prolesse volunt, aut delectare poeta*—Hor. it will be, *Aut prodesse volunt poeta, aut delectare volunt poeta*. This solution will appear more natural, if we examine the sentences in which the construction is varied, and for which Grammarians have been obliged to clog their general rule with exceptions. Thus, *Mea et reipublice interest*—Cic. *Meo presidio atque hospitii*—Ter. *Aut ob avaritiam, aut misera ambitione, laborat*—Hor. *Deicius, cum se devoveret, et equo admissio, in mediam aciem irruerat*—Cic. In these remarks I coincide generally, but differ from him in a part of his inference. These instances certainly may prove that conjunctions join sentences, which was not denied; but they do not disprove the opinion that they sometimes join cases likewise. In regard to those complex sentences which, according to the sense, it is possible to resolve into simple assertions, the opinion may be just; but, if we say, 'two and two make four,' and analyse the proposition into 'two make four,' and 'two make four,' we shall find the resolution incorrect;

incorrect; and that, here, not two affirmations are implied, but that two words or cases are coupled together in one affirmation; for the predicate is applicable only when the two subjects are taken in conjunction. In like manner, were we to say *Pater et filius sunt duo*, we cannot resolve the proposition into *Pater est duo*, *et Filius est duo*, for this is palpably untrue; nor into *Pater est unus*, *et Filius est unus*, for this is only saying, that 'one is one,' and 'one is one,' which are different propositions from 'one and one constitute two.' Again: if we say, *Emi equum centum aureis et pluris (æris pretio)*, we cannot resolve the sentence into *Emi equum centum aureis*, *et emi equum pluris*, since the clause *centum aureis et pluris* constitutes the one price of but one horse bought at once. Still it may be true that, in *Amo patrem et matrem*, *et* couples *amo* and *amo*, rather than *patrem* and *matrem*. From what has been said, we may infer, that not sentences but single words are coupled, when, according to the obvious meaning, the predicate is not applicable to each subject individually, but to both conjunctly."

The other note which we shall extract relates to Accent.

"Dr. Warner, the strenuous champion of quantity against accent, observes, in his *Metron Ariston*, that 'the Antients by no means despised rhyme. On the contrary, they appear to have been pleased with it: or Ovid, the prince of pentameter poets, would not have so frequently employed it.' As an instance, he quotes 'O pater, O patriæ cura decusque tuæ.' Having mentioned Dr. Warner as an advocate for quantity, it may not be improper to add, that the cause of accent (in conjunction), however, with proper attention to quantity) is warmly supported in a treatise "On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages," attributed to the late learned Dr. Horsley. He, however, in opposition to what appears to be a common opinion, asserts, that the acute accent is a sharp stroke of the voice upon some one syllable of the word; and that 'its natural tendency, contrary to the prejudice of the English ear, is to shorten the syllable upon which it falls.' Mr. Pickbourn, in his treatise on Pauses, urges strong reasons for a different opinion. The truth is, that the opinions of the Learned in regard to the influence of accent on quantity are various and contradictory. Primatt asserts, that the acute accent makes a short syllable become a long one. Foster, on the contrary, that it makes no addition to the quantity of any syllable.—If accent do not, in reality, lengthen a syllable, it appears to contribute at least to its relative length, by making the sub-

sequent syllable be pronounced with the greater rapidity. And thus, perhaps, the difference between those who allow it some influence in regard to prolongation, and those who allow it none, may really, be less than it appears to be. Even Mr. Foster, who does not allow that it adds to the length of a syllable, observes, 'that' there does, indeed, seem to be matter of just objection when more than two graves in one word follow an acute, especially when they are joined with short times; for then the latter sounds are not only low, but rapid, and must be consequently indistinct.' Long and short are relative terms; and, if 'the latter sounds are low and rapid,' or shortened, it follows that the accented syllable appears more distinct or lengthened from this circumstance, or that some additional length imparted by the accent to the accented syllable occasions the lowness and rapidness of those that follow. If the following syllables lose a part of their quantity, is it not probable that this is not altogether lost to the word, but is transferred to the accented syllable? And even if this be not the case, if there be no positive accession of quantity, still I contend that whatever diminishes the length of the following syllables (and that it is diminished, Mr. Foster has allowed) must, consequently, conduce to the relative or comparative quantity of the accented syllable. The subject of accent, it must be confessed, is rather perplexing, and not likely to be settled either soon or satisfactorily; on which account too much space has, perhaps, been devoted to it in the present work. One asserts that elevation is perfectly distinct from quantity; another, that elevation cannot subsist, whatever may be done otherwise in singing, without some stress or pause, which is always sufficient to make a short syllable long. It is evident that in discussions on this subject there is often more of fancy, or opinion, than of solid argument; and, indeed, in some respects, the subject itself seems to fall within the province of the musician rather than that of the grammarian. In regard even to the term itself, it is imagined that the antient accent may have had a reference chiefly to certain musical modulations of the voice, rather than wholly to that stress of voice (*æcus vocis*) which, by the Moderns, is named accent, and which is said to be accompanied with little or no change in the tone."

This work has a well-arranged Table of Contents; but where so many minor subjects are treated and not included in this table, and where the Author professes that one branch of its utility is that of a "book of occasional reference," we should have preferred

ferred a minute Index. The whole, however, is a most elaborate undertaking; and, although we cannot expect that it will ever acquire the popularity of an Elementary Grammar, it must prove of infinite advantage to those more aspiring scholars who are not content with stated school-tasks, but wish to add to their knowledge as their judgment becomes matured. We never inspect any attempt of this kind without being sensible how little a school can do, and how much is left for private and continued study. The scholar hopes to rise to the dignity of a Critick, and to pass from the common studies of education to its higher branches.

28. *Christ's Hospital and the Parish of Edmonton. A Letter to William Mellish, Esq. M. P. on a late Dispute in the Parish of Edmonton, and on the alleged Abuses in Christ's Hospital. By the Rev. Dawson Warren, A. M. Vicar of Edmonton. 8vo. pp. 48. J. M. Richardson.*

29. *Letter to the Governors of Christ's Hospital, being a Refutation of the Invectives and Misrepresentations contained in a Letter from the Rev. Dawson Warren, Vicar of Edmonton, to William Mellish, Esq. M. P. By Robert Waithman. 8vo. pp. 56. Sherwood, Neely, and Jones.*

THE transaction which gave rise to these angry pamphlets was, the placing the Son of a respectable and not a needy Clergyman in Christ's Hospital; a transaction, to say no worse of it, highly imprudent both in the Patron and the Parent. — The manner, however, in which the fact has been stated to the Publick has been harsh and cruel; blended with *parochial* squabbles, and sarcasms on the Middlesex election.

To these extraneous matters the pamphlet of Mr. Warren is a clear and satisfactory answer. The material fact, the *Presentation*, is not attempted to be palliated, but boldly maintained to be correct. Mr. Warren, however, though he writes elegantly, has been occasionally warmed into intemperance; which has laid him open to fresh attacks from his more cool and formidable Opponent; who "rides in the tempest, and enjoys the storm."

30. *Cœlebs in Search of a Wife; comprehending Observations on Domestic Habits*

and Manners, Religion and Morals. 2 vols. 12mo. Cadell and Davies. 12s.

THOUGH we are ignorant who may be the author of *Cœlebs*, we have not the least hesitation in asserting that it is the production of no unskilful hand; and we earnestly recommend an attentive, impartial perusal of it, both to parents and young people. When pure, sound morality and unaffected benevolence are so pleasingly illustrated, it is sufficient to make us in love with virtue. In the many and various families *Cœlebs* visits, "in search of a wife," the display of character is so happily delineated, that it is absolutely holding the mirror up to Nature. We are aware that to a certain class of Readers the discussions upon religious topics may appear dry, and uninteresting; for our own part, we can only wish that in these awful, momentous times, such subjects were more seriously considered.

31. *Mathematicks simplified, and practically illustrated, by the Adaptation of the principal Problems to the ordinary Purposes of Life, and by a progressive Arrangement, applied to the most familiar Objects, in the plainest Terms: together with a complete Essay on the Art of surveying Lands, &c. by such simple Inventions as may for ever banish the Necessity of costly and complex Instruments. By Captain Thomas Williamson, Author of "The Wild Sports of India." Longman and Co. 1808. 1 vol. 8vo.*

THE motto adopted by Capt. Williamson was certainly a strong stimulus to persons qualified for the undertaking to endeavour to remove the unpleasant charge applied in it to the Learned of this country. "While," says Dr. Robinson, "the Continent has supplied us with most elaborate and useful Treatises on various Articles in Physick, Astronomy, Practical Mechanicks, Hydraulicks, and Opticks, there have not appeared in Britain half a dozen Treatises, worth consulting, for the last forty years." Admitting this assertion in its fullest extent, it became a matter of national importance to remove the stigma thus affixed to our country; and, were the attempt even unsuccessful, the motives for endeavouring to do so deserve the approbation of the Publick; but we think that Dr. Robinson will, in any future edition of

of his own Works, make an exception in favour of "Mathematicks Simplified."

Capt. W. observes, in his Preface, that all persons of reflection are convinced that, however excellent the productions of British Artisans may appear, their Authors are by no means so well informed, as to the principles of their respective operations, as could be wished. Although a large proportion of the arts and sciences have been studied with great success in England, yet it is evident that the mechanick is generally a mere automaton, who works with some degree of facility in the presence of his director, but in whose absence the machine either totally stops, or, proceeding, proceeds in continual error, to the consequent loss and disappointment of the employer. Such is the opinion of our Author; and we are apprehensive it is impossible to controvert it successfully, or to contradict the following sketch of the mass of mechanicks:

"If we except such as have served regular apprenticeships under men of superior ability, and those who have laboured in great cities or at extensive manufactories, where Knowledge will flow in upon the mind, few, indeed, are the artisans that can account for any proportion or form they habitually construct. The smallest deviation occasions hesitation at least, if it does not completely derange the operator; and such is the obstinacy of ignorant men, that, even when they do follow the directions they receive from their employers, it is usually with a bad grace, if not with a bad will, such as rarely fails to injure, and perhaps to frustrate the good effects of the proposed improvement."

A good disposition and much intelligence may exist in the mind of an artisan; but if he is utterly ignorant of the mathematicks, he will be either unable to execute his directions, or perform them in a manner so circuitous as to expend time and materials to a most wasteful degree. Most of our mechanicks can read and write tolerably, and yet their minds are not sufficiently expanded to comprehend what they read. In the same manner they know the uses of their different tools; but their effects are as little demonstrative of thought as the utterance of their words in reading. Nature has, in many instances, been extremely liberal to this class of peo-

ple; those, therefore, whose ideas teach them that something more is wanted in their labours than the "mere nicety of fine shapes and close joints," are apt to turn speculators on other subjects, which frequently lead to their ruin. If, on the contrary, the same persons had early imbibed the principles practised by their employers, their minds would have comprehended the efforts of their hands; and faithful execution of orders, if not improvement on the invention of others, would have pointed the way to fame and fortune.

It cannot be expected that the inferior schools scattered throughout the country, whose chief recommendations are their gratuitous or cheap rudiments of plain reading, writing, and arithmetick, can afford instruction on this head.

"In truth," observes our Author, "we do not see many of the superior academies, where useful knowledge, if at all considered, forms such a prominent feature as might be expected in a mercantile country, whose exports amount to such an immense value, and whose productions are wrought so highly. It must be confessed, that, to young persons intent more on pastime than on improvements, mathematicks, in the form they have hitherto appeared, ordinarily present no very great inducements to application; on the contrary, they have been, in most cases, considered among the pupils as that kind of task which afforded more of the irksome than of the recreative; and, when acquired, did not sufficiently display their utility and importance, especially among those who, being *born gentlemen*, look down with contempt on whatever appertains to business or to labour."

Captain W. seems to think all the publications of this nature which he has met with were either too general, too extensive, or too expensive, or too brief or pedantic, for the purposes of those in possession of common intellects; neither does he remember to have seen one which led the student in the mathematicks forward in that easy, pleasing, and gently-progressive manner necessary to give the problems sufficient novelty and interest. He modestly adds, that he does not propose to offer "this volume as presenting what relates to the more abstruse branches of the science; it is offered as a prefatory course, for such as mean to follow up the study to the fountain-head; while

while it will be found to contain every thing essential to the generality of mechanicks, and to afford some few hints as to the formation of ornaments," &c.

Twenty-two plates are given, as illustrations of the work, which were etched by the Author, in a very neat manner, "conformable to the economy of the publication;" and he hopes that the number will evince his "very earnest desire to give every instruction suited to the intent of the work in general."

We have little doubt that this undertaking will meet with the deserved encouragement from those who feel the necessity of comprehending the various useful purposes to which the mathematicks are applicable; but we are, at the same time, fearful that the simplification will be serviceable only to the class of employers, while the executive classes will remain in the same state of contented ignorance. Captain Williamson found them. The total and incomprehensible dislike entertained by men of landed property, men of letters, and, indeed, of almost all ranks, to enlighten the multitude by one general system of public instruction, is a complete bar to the success of individuals who, like Captain W. endeavour to render their Country service in particular sciences. The state of uncultivated nature prevailing in every direction amongst the peasants and the poor inhabitants of cities and towns must be removed by one grand impulse, aimed at the improvement of the next generation; the present is hopeless. It is not our wish, however, to enlarge upon this unpleasant subject; we shall therefore proceed to inform our Readers farther on the nature of the work before us; and this we must do by extracting an inconsiderable part of it in the Author's own words, which will be the best explanation of his ideas and demonstrations.

On Problem XXII. "Triangles of equal Base and Altitude are equal to each other." After illustrating it by references to figures on a plate annexed, the Author makes the following application:

"This is a most important problem, inasmuch as it relates to surveying, and to architectural purposes. It is the basis of an infinity of operations; and teaches as

a truth what is not sufficiently obvious to the eye; viz. that, however much extended or oblique a triangle may be, yet, if it is between a certain parallel, and have the same extent of base with another which may be more compact, and appear longer, yet that the area or surface of each will be exactly the same. I recollect seeing a gentleman greatly embarrassed for want of knowing whether he should save materials by finishing his house with a pavilion roof or with gables. The carpenter he employed insisted on the pavilion being the cheapest as to materials; whilst the mason gave a firm opinion that the gables would save much wood and slate. The fact was, that the carpenter knew the pavilion was most expensive; while the mason was intent on the additional quantity of work he would be paid for if the gables were run up: neither of them, however, understood that the surface to be covered, being under the same angles, must be alike in either mode; and that, consequently, the amount taken off at the upper corners of the front and back of the pavilion roof would exactly complete its two ends; as may be seen by the following sketch."

He then proceeds to demonstrate the fact by figures on a plate; without the assistance of which it would be impossible to comprehend it.

On an attentive examination of the whole of the problems we find that Captain W. has strictly adhered to his plan of simplifying the mathematicks by founding them upon the most familiar occurrences; such, indeed, as must apply to almost every class of readers; and we are satisfied that the adoption of his system would be of infinite importance in a variety of ways, to which the science of Mathematicks is not usually considered to belong.

There are 59 Problems, which are followed by 26 Axioms; a specimen succeeds: "The diameter is the greatest line that can be contained in a circle; and those lines which are nearest to the centre must be greater than such as are nearest to the circumference."

The next division treats of the instruments requisite for practising mathematical operations, to the extent laid down in the work. Many examples in surveying follow; the method of enlarging or diminishing a plan; leveling lands for irrigation; simple irrigation, compound irrigation, and draining of land, are afterwards brought under notice; with mines, and

and measuring growing timber: and the work concludes with planning on paper and planning from paper.

Captain Williamson deserves the thanks of the Community for this his attempt to render it essential benefit; and we cannot help thinking the work before us would be of considerable service to manufacturers of some particular descriptions, artisans, surveyors, architects, and others, who might extend its usefulness, in some instances at least, to those they employ to execute their ideas.

32. *Caledonian Sketches; or, A Tour through Scotland in 1807. To which is prefixed, An Explanatory Address to the Publick, upon a recent Trial. By Sir John Carr. 1809.*

IT is amongst the highest delights of the critical office to watch the progress of an ingenious and estimable Character emerging from those temporary clouds of detraction or misrepresentation which have been cast upon it by design or by mistake; and in the long career of our dispensing power to do justice to the injured we have seldom had an opportunity more grateful to us than that which is offered to our view in this publication. It presses on our notice one of those examples of persevering Merit rising above the impediments which are not unfrequently thrown in the way of literary and indeed all public exertions. But the *sterling* parts of the intellect, like those of every other *mine*, are best ascertained by having passed the fiery trial; and we feel satisfied those of our amiable and agreeable Tourist will come purer and more estimable from the late ordeal.

Prefixed to this work is an explanatory Address upon the subject of an action which Sir J. Carr brought last year against the publisher employed by a certain caricaturist; in which Address Sir John has, in a clear, temperate, and dignified manner, placed the real merits of that action before the Publick. He has unanswerably proved that he intended and offered no violence to the liberty of the press; the reverse of which has been asserted. His sentiments, on the contrary, in favour of that blessed privilege of our Constitution, do equal honour to his head and to his heart; and we strongly recommend the whole of this prefatory matter to our Read-

ers, though too long for extract, and which would indeed be rendered incomplete by abridgment.

In setting out upon his tour, Sir John Carr makes the following appropriate remark: "Seated in an island favoured by Heaven, and fortified by Nature against the political storms that rage around us, we view their angry progress as the astronomer, in the calmness of the night, contemplates the erratic course of the flaming meteor, in safe and solemn meditation." Sir John, in passing through Cambridge, visited the tombs of Gray and Pitt. Of the former he relates an interesting anecdote, we believe never noticed in his Biography, for which we refer the Reader to the work. Sir John entered Scotland by the way of Jedburgh and Melrose; of the beautiful scenery which characterises that part of Scotland he has given us a very animated and attractive account. The romantic appearance of the capital and the architectural features of the principal buildings are commented upon with much truth and vivacity, and wholly without that masonic minuteness which so frequently fatigues. The state of the various gradations in society is also described, we believe, with much fidelity. The high intellectual character of the country is frequently illustrated by our Author. After noticing the various public institutions which do so much honour to the Scotch, he enters pretty freely into the history and present condition of their religious establishments. In approving of the dignified mode by which their Clergy are provided for, he relates a curious anecdote of the effect of paying tithes in kind, as they are sometimes demanded in England.

"An English clergyman, exasperated at the conduct of some farmers belonging to his parish, for not complying with a composition which he offered, demanded and actually took his tithes in kind; which so inflamed the minds of the farmers, that, for a long time, they would not attend the service in the parochial church when it was performed by this clergyman. The farmers are almost always averse to any increase in the payment of tithes, when raised by the clergyman; and exhibit much more disgust on such an occasion than they do in submitting to a composition, however heavy, when offered by a lay impropriator."

Sir

Sir John is rather severe upon the annual exhibition of the Scottish pipes, and laments, with reason, that the harp, which was antiently the favourite instrument of Scotland, should have been superseded by the bagpipes*.

The beautiful city of Perth, and the celebrated cave of Gowrie, are well portrayed.

After noticing the principal objects at Aberdeen, our Author gives the following sketch of one of its greatest ornaments, the late celebrated Dr. Beattie, which we cannot resist laying before our Readers:

"This College owes not a little of its lustre to the character and literary productions of the late truly amiable and elegant Dr. Beattie; who, from having been usher to the Grammar-school at Aberdeen, was most honourably elevated to the chair of Moral Philosophy in this College. Amongst numerous works of this distinguished Writer, his "Minstrel" and his "Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth" are entitled to pre-eminence. Poetry never had a more delicate and feeling votary, nor Religion a more acute and fervid apostle. His refined modesty acted upon his rich and cultivated mind as a fine veil upon a beautiful face, increasing the charms which it rather covered than concealed. The piety of his Sovereign, captivated by the eloquence of the holy Advocate, sought for the pleasures of personal conversation with him. Dr. Beattie had the peculiar honour of an interview with their Majesties unrestrained by the harassing forms and depressive splendour of a Court; who paid the most flattering compliments to his hallowed labours, and more substantially rewarded them with a pension. Such an application of resources derived by a beloved Monarch from a loyal People resembles, as was once observed upon a memorable occasion, the sun, which extracts moisture from the earth to replace it in refreshing dews. The writings and life of this unblemished man coincide with pure design and perfect execution. All that he inculcated he practised. He arrested the thoughtless; he fixed the wavering; he confirmed the good. His domestic sorrows were great and many; his philosophy, however, was of a divine nature, and he submitted to them with a resignation which seemed to be derived from Heaven, where he is gone to mingle with the spirits of the good and great, who preceded him in their flight to immortality."

From Peterhead and the Eastern coasts our Author proceeded to In-

verness, on the Western side of Scotland. Several interesting anecdotes, but little known, are given of the Pretender and his partisans, particularly of the celebrated Flora MacDonald.

Sir John enters very fully into the extensive system of education which obtains in almost every part of Scotland; a system of which, in opposition to some writers and speakers on political economy, he highly approves. Of its benign effects he thus speaks:

"By the wise and salutary diffusion of education, particularly in parts which appear to be impenetrable to civilization, upon the sides of frightful mountains, or in dismal glens, seldom visited by the rays of Heaven, the astonished and admiring traveller beholds a spectacle at once gratifying and affecting. In a hut of branches and sods, when the hour of labour is over, the young, enlightened by those institutions which do honour to human nature, are seen, instructing those who are younger, or consoling the last hours of venerable and sightless Age by reading aloud the Scriptures, or some pious book, printed in their own language; yet in this sorry dwelling the benighted traveller may rest in safety amid the howling storm; not a hand will be extended to him but in kindness; not a voice will be raised but to charm his ear with the song of other times; or, if he understands the language, to store his mind with the wild, romantic, and beautiful effusions of the Gaelic Muse. It is equally singular and true that one can scarcely meet with a poor man in any part of Scotland who is not possessed of the knowledge particularized in the commencement of this chapter; and to this he frequently adds a little Latin. The results of this system of education, which I shall briefly explain, are of the most beneficent nature. If the poor remain at home, their deportment is sedate, upright, and orderly; if they attempt their fortunes in other countries, they bear with them a superior understanding, and a knowledge, sharpened by poverty, which enables them to do honour to any situation, and frequently to improve those arts, studies, and pursuits, by which the power, prosperity, and character of a country are at once extended and secured. The emigration of the humbler classes of the Scotch is a subject of frequent remark. Poor, but cultivated, they quit their native country in the pursuit of fortune in other climes not more congenial to merit, but more in want of talent, and better capable of rewarding it. How happy is it that we live in an age and under a Constitution which are propitious to Genius, and

* See the Verses by Sir John on the Caledonian Harp, p. 64.

under which, humility of origin presents no insurmountable barrier to the advancement of any one who to intellect unites integrity, industry, and prudence."

That great national undertaking, the Caledonian Canal, by which the Atlantic will be united to the German Ocean, appears to have occupied a great deal of our Tourist's attention; its progress and important advantages are fully pointed out; amongst others, that of its affording employment for the distressed Highlanders. Upon the agricultural resources of Great Britain Sir John thus conveys his mind:

"Thank Heaven that Britain, though great in commerce, is not solely commercial; and that there are thousands and tens of thousands who have never seen a ship, and who have no adequate conception of its construction or power! Our merchants, glittering as they are with well-acquired gold, are but as fringe upon the "robe of russet brown." Britain can boast of that best strength of all countries, a bold, manly, active, and numerous peasantry; and a spirit of agricultural enterprise to which Nature yields without reluctance, and the soil unfolds its inmost treasures. That wise policy seems to dawn upon the Highlands of Scotland; and the time may not be far off when the Hardy mountaineer, with patriotic attachment unquenchable as the Grecian light, may find full and ample occupation in the dear and cherished spot of nativity."

As a specimen of our Traveller's talent for description, we have to notice, with peculiar commendation, his verbal portrait of the beautiful appearance of Loch Ness.

The character and rural economy of the Western Highlanders occupy a considerable portion of the latter part of this work, and are illustrated by a great number of novel and highly-entertaining anecdotes. From Oban our Tourist embarked for the purpose of visiting several of the Hebrides; but the unfavourable state of the weather confined his observations to the islands Mull, Ulva, and Staffa; of all which a very interesting account and much valuable information, particularly with respect to their fisheries, keep, tenants, agriculture, and general improvements, are given. The Duke of Argyll's visit to Iona is described in so lively a manner, that we regret the scantiness of our limits. After visiting and describing the wild region of the Irossachs' rural, beautiful

lakes in Perthshire, Dunkeld, the public institutions, college, and buildings of Glasgow, and the falls of the Clyde, our Author bids adieu to Scotland; in which country he appears to have experienced every attention which could enable him to remark, with perspicuity and accuracy, the numerous objects of his extensive tour.

The Tour is embellished by twelve beautiful engravings, evidently done by the hand of a master of the art, from drawings made by Sir John Carr.

Upon the whole, we felicitate the Publick on these interesting sketches of an entertaining and improving Writer, from whom they may reasonably look for much pleasure and instruction.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. PARK'S Edition of WARTON'S History of English Poetry is in a state of great forwardness. The Editor's plan is, not only to revise both Text and Notes, and free the Extracts from the charge of inaccuracy to which they have hitherto been subjected, but also to supply a Continuation, in furtherance of Mr. WARTON'S plan.—The very copious Annotations on WARTON'S History, by the late learned Antiquary the Rev. GEORGE ASHBY, together with various MS Observations left by that acute Critick Mr. RITSON, are in the hands of the present Editor; and, so far as the purposes of correction and illustration can be served, will be appended to the Notes of Mr. WARTON.

MR. W. R. JOHNSON'S Poetical Pantheon, or Fabulous History of the Heathen Gods and illustrious Heroes, in easy Verse, accompanied with Notes, and illustrated with numerous Engravings, is likewise in forwardness.

The Hulsean prize of last year was adjudged to JOHN C. HOBHOUSE, B.A., of Trinity college, Cambridge, for his Dissertation on *The Origin and Intention of Sacrifices*.—The Premium for this year will be given for the best Dissertation *On the Advantage of Difficulties in Religion; or, an Attempt to shew the good Effects which result, or which might result, from the Proofs of Revelation being of a probable rather than of a demonstrative Kind*.

The Conquest of Canaan is the subject for the Seatonian prize poem of the present year.

Mr.

Mr. Urban,

Feb. 3.

A LATE Correspondent of yours, probably one of John Carter's school, supposes that, if Addison could have been consulted in the shades, his native modesty would have restrained him "from aspiring to a place among Kings, Queens, and Princes;" and then, with much condescension, the Wiseacre consents to his admission into Poets' Corner.

This, Sir, is a misrepresentation of the fact; for Addison appeared before an assembly of these Royal Personages, and urged his pretensions with all the energies he possessed; and such was the effect of his eloquence, that he would have united all suffrages in his favour, had not John Carter interposed. His reproof circumscribed the liberality of the decision; and, instead of admitting him to an honourable place in the Royal Chapel, they only allowed him to find a niche in any other quarter of the Church. Overpowered by numbers, Addison, instead of thanking them, retired indignant; and, in order to console him for his disappointment, the Antiquaries graciously allowed him to maintain his rank among the Poets. Hard usage this; for, though Addison has many superiors as a Poet, as a Moralist he has no equal.

And now, Mr. Urban, as John Carter was present, I appeal to him for the truth of every circumstance contained in the following narrative; and I am, with great respect, your faithful servant,

AN OLD WESTMINSTER.

ADDISON'S GHOST.

A BALLAD.

STRANGE news from Westminster! the Ghosts

Have form'd a Royal coalition,
Determin'd to maintain their posts,
And crush plebeian opposition.

Last night at twelve the Council sate,—
Kings, Princes, Peers,—to stem the dangers

According to their high estate,
By means of interloping strangers.

In person Addison appear'd;
A gentle unassuming Spectre,
As ever Virtue's standard rear'd,
Or read the world a moral lecture.

With measur'd step, and look serene,
Before the Board he took his station;
Some bustle in the Court was seen,—
Surprise, perhaps, or admiration.

"Princes," he said, "I boast no blood;
No rank or title I inherit;
But honour, rightly understood,
Reste on utility and merit.

"Tis yours in deeds of arms to shine,
To conquer, plunder, and demolish;
To form a Nation's manners—mine,
To cultivate, adorn, and polish.

"Tis still my more peculiar care,
My pride and boast above all others,
To elevate and guard the Fair,
And make them better wives and mothers.

"Pray what is Woodstock's mighty fame,
How great in fact or in appearance?
Alas! he's only known by name
To Carter, and his queer adherents.

"To distant climes my glory spreads,
The Western world, the Eastern Ganges,
Whatever ground a Briton treads,
Wherever British valour ranges.

"Is there a language known, or speech,
Through Europe's circle of dominions,
In which my precepts do not teach
To combat libertine opinions?

"For my philosophy implies
All that relates to man's condition,
Truth, virtue, morals, deonencies,
Religion, purg'd of superstition.

"Then, good my Lords, allow me room
To add an unit to your number;
My image near a Monarch's tomb
Can never break a Monarch's slumber."

The Court was mov'd, or seem'd to be,
Aw'd by the force of Truth and Reason,
And doubtless had allow'd the plea,
But Carter roar'd out, "treason! treason!"

Check'd all at once they chang'd their tone,
(Or else the Moralist had thank'd 'em,)
"The Church," they cried, "is all your own,
But don't encroach upon our Sanctum!"

On this decree, John Carter took
Fresh counsel with his friends the no-
wits, [nook;
And then—"Poor Ghost, you'll find a
Go take your place among the Poets."

ON THE DECEASE OF DR. BEDDOES, M.D.

By Dr. CRANE.

TRUE Genius kindles fires, whose
piercing light
Reveals all Nature's secrets to the sight.
Of him, whose turn for observation draws
Conclusions founded on unerring laws.
Beddoes in Chemistry thus gather'd fame,
And few contested the Professor's claim;
His lectures were with demonstration
fraught, [taught;
That fix'd the seal of truth on what he
In which his talents more conspicuous
shone.

Than when he follow'd systems not his own.
Beddoes in Physic merited applause,
A controversial writer in the cause;
And, if he differ'd widely from the schools,
Or disregarded old establish'd rules,
In putting Boerhaave and Cullen down
By doctrines borrow'd from eccentric
Brown,

He

He did not deem himself in this to blame,
Garnet and Cruikshanks too, both did the same;

Model'd the science in a manner new,
More simple, plain, and pleasing to the view;

To Time the great decision will belong,
To prove both who is right and who is wrong.

The mind of Beddoes, ever on the wing
(Athenian-like) in search of some new thing;
[schemes,
Would not permit him to complete his
Which, hence, appear'd like visionary dreams—

But hold, my Muse, and let no strictures here

Attempt to pluck the laurel from his bier;
To worth departed act a kinder part,
And recollect the goodness of his heart;
In peace and quiet let his ashes rest,
And candidly conclude he did his best;
Who liv'd to Virtue, on Religion's plan,
And died (God's noblest work!) "an honest pian."
J. C.

ELEGIAC VERSES

To the Memory of Mr. ALEXANDER HOGG,
late Bookseller and Publisher, of Paternoster Row, who died on New Year's Day,
1809, aged 56 years. (See p. 90.)

WHILST awful warnings strike around,

Who shall so heedless then be found
As to neglect the call?
Time has no casualty to fear;
And Death, we find, is always near,
So, man, prepare to fall!

To face the Foe of all mankind,
Requires alone a steady mind,
Superior to the pain;
Which Heaven will grant to all who ask
Prepar'd for that last fatal task,
And never begg'd in vain.

One comfort too there is in this,
The passport to immortal bliss,
When wearied life gives o'er;
Assur'd, by that Almighty Power
Who sets to all the day and hour,
He'll call on us no more,

As waters roll by mountains' side,
And waves o'er waves successive glide,
So generations run;
The friends we ev'ry day deplore,
Remov'd from us to rest before,
With all the world have done,

Succeeded by another race,
Which to their children soon give place,
Who likewise follow those;
So man beholds himself and dies,
And generations fall and rise,
On the same spot they close.

Sudden, or look'd-for, youth or age,
What lessons are in life's wide page,

That call on us to think;
And ev'ry station here below
Declares no certainty can know,
From life's eternal brink.

Then let us, with some moments left,
Prepare before of all bereft,

And ev'ry fear remove;
With gratitude to Heaven look up,
For fortitude to "pass the cup,"
And join our friends above.

With solemn pleasure let's attend
The last of our departed friend,
And with the funeral join;
And, when below us sinks his clay,
Reflect how soon, another day,
The turn be yours or mine.

Reliev'd from ev'ry mortal pain,
Why should we weep our loss, his gain,
"O Death, where is thy sting!"
With solemn dirges let's return,
For we've no reason long to mourn,
But rather rise and sing.

Jan. 18.

HENRY LEMOINE.

THE MOSS ROSE.

TO SERENA,

THE Rose and its sweet buds, that gleam

Like rubies on the mossy stem,
In dalliance by Serena giv'n,
To a young Bard, were op'ning Heav'n!

To her his Muse would quick compare
The gift, though "neither rich nor rare;"
Bid its blush emulate her cheek—
O the comparison, how weak!

Tell her, its buds unfold below,
To rival, all in vain, the glow
That tinctures her delicious lips,
Where Love, inebriate, nectar sips;
And swear (tho' all his oaths were froth in)
Its fragrance to her breath were nothing.

Such, not original or new,
And, certes, more than half untrue,
Are oft averr'd; and, though so trite,
Find favour in the virgin's sight;
Whilst ev'ry fine poetic lie
Secures its passport in a sigh!
Such have I often sung or said,
And sooth'd to smiles each melting maid.

But shall I carry still the force on,
A married man, and eke a parson?
Besides, so many a care intruded,
Not single, but how sadly group'd!
A cloud so heavy o'er me brooded,
Ere Fancy whisper'd, the rose droop'd!
And sick'ning, lo, it hangs its head,
Dark its green moss, and faint its red—
Its bending buds, which pale appear
From Pity's eye to ask a tear!—

"Cease! cease!" you cry, "or we shall
Nay, I anticipate your moral! [quarrel—
Talk not of fading charms, and say
My virtues shall escape decay,
As the rose-scent survives its bloom,
Consigning beauty to the tomb!"

No—

No—no—believe me, gentle Fair,
I'm not so ungallant an elf:
No—I'll apply your gift—nor stare—
The precious floret—to myself!
See, with no thorn its summer prime,
The type of pleasure without pain!
Then can I talk of with'ring time,
When thus you give me—youth again?
Bath, Jan. 18. REDIVIVUS.

MR. URBAN, *E-t-B-t, Jan. 4.*
IF the inclos'd humble effort to celebrate the praises of our common Creator, should recommend itself to your approbation, its insertion will much gratify your constant reader W. H.

AN EVENING HYMN.
TO thee, my God, my Sov'reign King,
The tribute of my praise I bring,
And bless thy name with joyful tongue,
Who hast preserv'd me all day long.

When unform'd in the womb I lay*,
Thy holy arm was all my stay;
By thee my ev'ry limb was fram'd,
And in thy book each part was nam'd:

Preserv'd by thy almighty pow'r,
I now attain the present hour;
Thine hand supports me from the womb,
E'en to the confines of the tomb.

Another day's revolving sun
His bright career has fully run,
And now withdraws his cheering light,
To yield unto the shades of night:

Silence and Darkness now invade
A busy world in slumbers laid,
And call my thoughts back unto thee,
Whose days are to Eternity.

Oh, may thy grace one ray impart,
To guide my world-bewilder'd heart;
To teach my thoughts to flow aright,
And fix on thee their sole delight.

Help me impartial to review
My conduct all the past day through,
And search each motive whence have sprung

My deeds, and th' utterance of my tongue,

Thy pard'ning mercy, Lord, I crave,
Through Him possessing pow'r to save,
For all the guilt this day incurr'd,
By thought or deed, or will or word.

My heart and lips in praise unite,
"For all the blessings of the light,"
And seek protection from all harm
Beneath the refuge of thy arm.

Defend me, Lord, and safely keep
Me in the helpless hours of sleep;
Let Angels, true to thy command†,
Take round my bed their watchful stand.

If waking in the night I lie,
May thy blest word a theme supply,

And lead my thoughts with Saints above,
To meditate and sing thy love;

And, as for rest and sweet repose
These mortal limbs I now compose,
So may my mind embrace the day
When they must moulder in the clay!

Ah! may my soul that hour await,
As mindful of its dying state,
And so employ its lengthen'd days,
To walk in Wisdom and her ways;

That when the trumpet's solemn sound
Shall travel earth's wide circuit round,
With ready gladness I may fly
To meet my Saviour in the sky! W. H.

MR. URBAN, *Feb. 10.*
IF you think the inclosed Poetical Portrait, taken from life, worth using, it is at your service. F. R. S.

A GREAT LITTLE ODDITY.

Drawn from Life; January 1809.

I have been young, but now am old,
And can some wondrous things unfold;
While, from what may be said of me,
I must be deem'd—an *Oddity*.
I'm truly strait, none can deny;
This may be seen with half an eye,
And yet am under five feet high.
I've had a *little* wife, 'tis true,
And also had *five* mothers too,
Which can be said by very few.
And what may seem as strange a thing,
I'm George the Third*, but not the King.
The woman whom I made my wife,
Born right, was truly right for life;
Though married, never chang'd her name,
As *right* she liv'd, she died the same.
Whatever others may pursue,
I daily wish to keep in view,
To *be*, to *do*, and *get* good too.
Yet, after all, I can't deny
But what I should not, that do I.
However strange, it is a truth,
I had three voices in my youth;
And still have *two*, but cannot say,
Now I'm in years, how long I may;
But this I'm truly sure of still,
(In health or sickness, well or ill)
And what your wonder may excite,
Though often wrong, I'm always *right*.
Frederick Place.

HISTORIC HINT;

Or, POSTSCRIPT to EPISTLE CONGRATULATORY, &c. &c.

(See vol. LXXXVIII. pp. 148, 922, 1019.)

A DIEU! fond Swains! yet hear a sober tale;

Artless as novel—form'd near Avon's vale.
The Village Muse her Brother Poet greets,
And views with Fancy's eye his sweet retreats!

* My father had *two* sons named George, before me.

Ideal

* Psalm cxxxix. 15, 16.

† Psalm xxxiv. 7.

Ideal rambles round his paddock bowers ;
 Surveys his "*Sabine farm*," poetic hours,
 But dares not pluck, or kiss his fragrant
 flowers !

Fraternal friendship gladly she allows;
Whilst consanguinity forbids more tender
VOWS.

Of kindred souls, yet different is their lot;
No paddock hers—no dear paternal Cot!
Obscure her rank; a Villager unknown;
She cannot call one flow'ry bank her own.
Yet gay Content in solitary rest,
With books (her choice repast!) give
sweetest zest! [sing;

*Her time her own, with pathos she can
Sigh for her Country! love her Church
and King!* [tells ;

These facts the Muse her Brother Poet
Nor deals in fiction, nor in fairy spells.
Truth she revere (ev'n when she talks in
rhyme) [chime.

Falsehood delects, tho' couch'd in softest
Frank as a Briton! owns her vestal lot:
Ordain'd by Heav'n—or by the Beaux
forgot! stain,

Yet no invective shall her page e'er
To wound the innocent—or harmless pain.
Purging, though traduc'd, the lonely
Muse.

With conscious rectitude, disdains abuse!
No prying Scandal dares impeach her
fame;

Nor retrospective views attaint her name.
Not Winter's hoary damps make her un-
kind.

Nor indirect attacks long pain her mind.
She can, and does, rejoice in others' joy;
And venerates the lot—not destin'd to en-
joy! [hests;

Calm Resignation bows to Heaven's be-
And Solitude has oft her social feasts !
While cheering Hope despores Life's ev-
ning ray.

December's self as *blest* as rosy May!

But soft! thou Egotist! Platonic love
Is deem'd a *fiction*—save in Realms above.
Beware the Critick's *smile*, and Prude's
lament.

To hear thy logic—void of argument !
Well, Brother Poet ! let us censure brave,
And love as Brothers—e'en this side the
grave !

Let open, gen'rous, liberal language flow
From our warm hearts, while station'd
Here below.

Let no *detraction* e'er pollute our pens ;
Nor sell the Muse to serve base modern
ends !

Though rival vot'ries of the sacred Nine,
Friendship exalt—sweet Poetry refine!
And for ourselves—a garland green soon
twine!

A. C.

*From a Village near the Banks
of Stour, Dec. 1808.*

QUATORZAIN.

THE devious ailes of yon sequester'd
grove,

No longer echo with Menander's themes;
Or boast those plaintive melodies of love
That hush meek fancy in romantic dreams.
Yet, true to her whose beauty meek'd
compare.

I still re-visit them with raptur'd feet;
And though the sweet existence be not
there.

Some dear delusion I am sure to greet !
 Then shall a faint recurrence to the past
 Excite the grateful sympathetic tear ;
 The tones of woe arrest the madd'ning
 blast.

In all the fervor of its wild career !
The whirlwind's self shall hear their mourn-
full swell.

And, back recoiling, seek its native cell!
Grafton-street. J. G.

TO THE MEMORY OF CHARLES-JAMES
FOX, written by Mr. Roscoe, under a
Bust of Him by Nollekens, in a Temple
erected to his Memory, upon the Banks
of the Clyde, by Mr. Todd, of Glasgow.

CHAMPION of Freedom! whose ex-
alted mind
Grasp'd at the gen'ral good of human-kind!
Patriot! whose view could stretch from
pole to pole, [the whole!
And, whilst he bless'd his Country, lov'd

EXTEMPORE STANZA, written in Mr. Gar-
rick's Pamphlet "*Directions how to
Read Prayers with proper Emphasis*".

DUMB dogs that knew not how to bark,
The Priests were term'd in Israel's day;
But now they catch Devotion's spark,
When *Players* teach them how to pray.
PROTOPLASTIDES:

ΕΠΙΤΑΦΗ

ON LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN MOORE.

IN length of days, and life's enjoyments;
 poor, [Moore!
 Yet rich in highest honours—here lies
 Bless'd in the wish his friends in arms to
 save!

Lull'd in the lap of Victory to the grave!
The Christian liv'd the life that Angels
prize!

The Soldier died—as many a Hero dies!
Taught by his prowess, Gallia's legion
knows {foes!

How Britons war with treble-numbered
Long may old England's Patriot Sons re-
call [his fall]

His deeds to mem'ry, whilst they mourn
Crown'd be his glory by his Country's
love!

His toils rewarded in the Realm above!

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1809.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 23.

The Duke of Gloucester presented a Petition from the Debtors confined in the King's Bench Prison, praying for relief; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Similar Petitions from Debtors confined in Winchester, Chester, and Warwick Gaols, were also presented by Earl Moira, who gave notice of his intention to call the attention of the House to this subject, and to move for the appointment of a Committee to consider the practice and effects of imprisonment for civil debt.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the Thanks of the House to Sir A. Wellesley, and to the Officers under his command, for the victories gained by them in Portugal on the 17th and 21st August last.

Earl Moira was perfectly sensible of the important services performed by Sir A. Wellesley; but should move, as an amendment, that the name of Sir H. Burrard be introduced into the motion. The House, however, over-ruling this amendment, the Noble Lord begged to withdraw his objection to the present motion, which was then agreed to *nem. dissent*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 24.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for the revival of the Committee of Public Finance. On the propriety of it, he conceived there could be no difference of opinion; but as he contemplated some change by reduction in the number, he should first state his proposition to the House, and wait to hear if any objections should be made to it. The Hon. Gentleman then first proposed, as a basis, the list of 25 Members who composed the last committee, and reduced them by selection to 15, the number he proposed for the new Committee; and so far was he from wishing to mark in the selection any thing like what might be supposed a leaning towards his Majesty's Ministers, he was anxious rather that the balance should tend the other way.

The names of the 15 Members were then read; and on its being moved that they be appointed a Committee, Messrs. Whitbread, Yorke, and Ponsonby, and Lords H. Petty and Hamilton, opposed the reduction, as unnecessary, and as tending materially to diminish the confidence the public placed in the salutary labours of the Committee. The question of reduction was then put, and carried. During the seclusion of strangers from the gallery, the House divided several times on the appointment of Members.

Mr. Whitbread inquired why the last dispatches of Sir J. Moore had not been published in the Gazette?

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Lord Castlereagh replied that they were confidential, and that their publication had been left to the discretion of his Majesty's Ministers:—in consequence, however, of an explanation from Brig.-Gen. Stewart as to the last wishes of that gallant and lamented Officer, Ministers would be happy to make known as much of them as could be done without prejudice to the public service.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 25.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the Thanks of the House to the Generals and Officers under whose conduct, and by whose exertions, the signal battle before Corunna had been won, and by whose skill, activity, and courage the re-embarkation of the British troops had been effected.

Earl Moira cordially agreed to the motion.

Viscount Sidmouth concurred in the sentiments of his Noble Friend, as far as the army and its immortal leader were concerned. It had ever been his opinion, that, under whatever circumstances they came into contact, a British was always superior to a French army.

Lord Mulgrave delivered an encomium on the merits of Sir John Moore.

Lords Grenville and Erskine also acquiesced in the motion, without however pledging themselves to approve of the conduct of Ministers in regard to Spain.

The different motions of Thanks were then agreed to, *nem. con*.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. Whitbread inquired what was the nature of the Overture lately made to the Emperor of Russia by the Commander of our Naval Force in the Baltic, Sir J. Saumarez, and what answer was returned to that communication.

Mr. Sec. Canning replied, that Sir J. Saumarez had, from his own consideration of the benefits likely to result from the renewal of an amicable understanding between Russia and Great Britain, and without any authority from his Government at home, written a letter, generally stating that he was convinced a disposition of that kind in the Emperor Alexander would find a reciprocal feeling in the breast of his Sovereign, who was ever anxious to return to pacific measures with his ancient Allies.

Lord Castlereagh, in a most speech, moved that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order a monument to be erected in gratitude to the memory of Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Moore, K. B. in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul;

Paul; who, after having spent an honourable and meritorious life in the service of his country, fell, deeply lamented, on the 16th January, 1809, at Corunna, where he defeated a very superior French army, and established the glory of the British military character; which was agreed to unanimously.—The Noble Lord then moved the Thanks of the House to Lieutenant-generals Sir D. Baird, Hope; M. Kenzie Fraser; Major-generals Lord W. Bentinck, Manningham, E. Paget, Hill, Beresford, Warde, Leith; and Brig-generals Slade, Disney, and Fane; which was also carried unanimously.—Thanks were also voted to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, for the bravery and resolution displayed by them at the battle of Corduna; and also to Admiral de Courcy and Sir S. Hood, with the Officers and Men under their command, for their effectual exertions in embarking the troops, at Corunna, on the late memorable occasion.

Lord Castlereagh then called on the House to confer the same honour on Sir A. Wellesley, and the Conquerors of Vimiera. The Noble Lord, after expatiating upon the services of this distinguished Officer, and the bravery of his followers, alluded to the superior numbers of the Enemy engaged upon this occasion, and concluded with expressing his opinion that the Thanks of that House had never been called for by more transcendent merit.

Mr. Whitbread moved an amendment, for the purpose of introducing the name of Sir H. Burrard; but, finding the sense of the House decidedly against him, withdrew his amendment. The original motion was then carried, with only the dissenting voice of Lord Folkestone.

The Thanks of the House were also voted to Major-generals Spencer, Hill, and Ferguson, to Brig-gens. Ackland, Nightingale, Fane, and Bowes, and to the other Officers of the Army; also to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

Lord Castlereagh then requested leave to bring in a Bill to allow a certain part of the Militia of Great Britain to volunteer into the Regular Army. His Lordship, after adverting to the success which had formerly attended this mode of increasing the Regulars, and the zeal which still existed among the Militia to extend the period of their services, observed that it was his wish to introduce into the Bill such modifications as would obviate many of the inconveniences which were experienced in the former instance; and to propose that no regiment should be reduced below three-fifths of its full establishment; and that in those counties where a ballot would

be necessary, the ten guineas allowed by Government should be paid to the man balloted, for the purpose of aiding him in finding a substitute. His Lordship stated, that he thought it would be only necessary to cover the transfer of the Militia, 28,000, without raising any excess.

Mr. Tierney, Lord Milton, and Mr. Calcraft, after some severe reflections upon the Noble Lord for the wanton exposure of the Army in Spain, reserved themselves until the second reading of the Bill.

On a division, there appeared for the motion 77—against it 26.—The Bill was read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 26.

The Earl of Liverpool rose to move, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly thanking his Majesty for his gracious communication of the pacific proposals made by the Enemy from Erfurth, and of the correspondence connected with it; and that, approving of the grounds upon which those proposals were rejected, they were ready to support his Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the war, as the only means of arriving at a secure and honourable peace."

Lord Grenville did not come down with any intention of opposing the Address; but, from the terms in which it was worded, it was impossible for him to give it his unqualified assent. His Lordship then disapproved at length of the Address, as holding out hopes to Spain and this country, which it would be impossible to realize.

Visc. Sidmouth concurred heartily in the proposed Address, though he by no means approved of the mode in which that declaration had been followed up, or the manner in which Ministers had aided the Spanish cause.

Lord Mulgrave defended the conduct of his Colleagues.

Lord Auckland took a similar ground to that of Lord Grenville; and was of opinion; that, in the answer to the Erfurth proposition, we ought to have confined ourselves to a general statement, that in the negotiation our Allies must be included, and that term would have admitted of further explanation.

After some explanations, the Address was agreed to, *nem. diss.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 27.

The Speaker, in a very neat speech, informed Sir A. Wellesley, who was dressed in full regimentals, of the House voting him its Thanks for his brilliant services on the 17th and 21st of August in Portugal; to which a suitable answer was returned by Sir Arthur.

Mr.

Mr. Wardle then submitted to the House his promised Motion relative to the Army and the Commander in Chief. The Hon. Gentleman made several charges against his Royal Highness. The principal was, for advancing Officers in the Army at the request, and through the agency, of two females (Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Carey), who received, as a *douceur*, from such Officers, one half of the regulated value of their commissions. Mr. Wardle also alluded to the sale of places in Church and State, at a Commission-office near Thread-needle-street, under the firm of Haylop and Pollen; and stated that the persons in Administration said to be connected with them were the Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Portland. He then moved "That a Committee be appointed, to investigate the conduct of the Commander in Chief with respect to Promotions, &c."

The *Secretary at War* felt an unfeigned pleasure, that an opportunity was afforded of instituting an effectual inquiry into the grounds of the calumnies so industriously circulated against that Illustrious Personage.

Sir A. Wellesley bore testimony to the discipline of the Army under his command, and for which the Country was solely indebted to his Royal Highness.

Messrs. *Yorke, Adam, and Wilberforce*, concurred in the same sentiments.

Sir F. Burdett was of opinion that the inquiry would terminate in the entire exculpation of his Royal Highness.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that he could state, upon the authority of the Illustrious Person himself, that the most ready course of prosecuting the inquiry would be the most agreeable to him, and that he deprecated nothing so much as a course that would impede the final result.

The question, that a Committee of the whole House be appointed, was agreed to *nem. con.*

Gen. *Stewart* took upon himself to state, that (instead of 8 or 9000 men, as had been stated) "during the whole campaign, from the first moment the British army entered Spain, till their final embarkation at Corunna, the loss did not exceed half that number." (*Loud cheers.*)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 31.

The *Speaker* acquainted the House, that he had received a Letter from Sir D. Baird, in answer to the one communicating the Vote of Thanks.

A Vote of Thanks, on the suggestion of Lord Castlereagh, was passed to Brig.-gen. Crawford, for his gallant conduct at the battle of Corunna.

Mr. Sec. *Canning* moved for an Address to His Majesty, declaring the concurrence of that House in the gracious Answer to

the Overtures from the Russian and French Governments. In a very eloquent speech, he stated the grounds on which Ministers had been induced to act with regard to the propositions from Erfurth.

Mr. *Whitbread* disapproved of the answer returned by Ministers to the note from the two Emperors, as taunting and insulting; conceiving, that had the Overture been met in the spirit of conciliation and moderation, it might have led to negotiation. He concluded by proposing an amendment.

Sir F. *Burdett*, alluding to India, insisted that the usurpations of Buonaparte had many parallels in modern history; and seconded the amendment of his Hon. Friend.

Mr. *Ponsonby* expressed some regret at differing from his Hon. Friend (Mr. W.); but, though he did not approve of the sarcastic answer returned by the Ministers to the Overtures to treat, he was decidedly of opinion, that the Overtures were delusive, and that a more favourable answer would not have led to a desirable result.

Lord H. *Petty* was also against the Amendment.

Mr. *Canning's* motion was then agreed to, without a division.

February 1.

Sir A. *Wellesley* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to allow volunteering, to a certain extent, from the Irish Militia into the Regulars. He stated that this was merely the extension of the plan proposed by Lord Castlereagh for this country to Ireland. Leave given.

Mr. *Wharton* brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply; and the Resolution to grant a Supply to his Majesty, being read, was agreed to *nem. con.*

The *Speaker*, in two very elegant speeches, communicated the Thanks of the House to Brigadier-gen. Fane, Lieut.-gen. Frazer, and Sir S. Hood, all of whom were present, in full uniforms—to the two former, for the skill and valour displayed by them at the battle of Corunna; and to the latter, for his exertions in effecting the embarkation of the British troops at that port. Suitable replies were made by these gallant Officers.

Mr. Sec. *Canning* presented Copies of the Letter from Mr. Pinckney to him, and of the letter addressed to him by Mr. Pinckney; which were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. *Canning* moved that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that a Letter addressed by him to Mr. Jeffrey (the Member for Poole) containing his appointment to the Office of Consul General for Portugal, should be laid before the House. The Right Hon. Secretary stated that this Letter would shew

shew the grounds on which the allowances for fees had been granted. Agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Wardle, the House resolved itself into a Committee, to investigate the charges brought against the Commander in Chief. Mr. Wharton in the chair.

Mr. Wardle commenced by reading from the *Gazette*: "30th July, 1805—56th Regiment, Lieut.-col. Knight, to be Major of the 5th Dragoons, *vice* Brooke, who exchanges." This being put in, the first witness, Dr. A. Thynne, was called, and examined by the Prosecutor, who previously declared that Dr. Thynne was unknown to him, and that he had had no communication with him. Dr. T. acknowledged that he had for seven or eight years attended Mrs. Clarke in his professional capacity; and that, at the request of his old friend Mr. R. Knight, the brother of Lieut.-col. K. he had applied to her to promote the exchange between the latter Gentleman and Major Brooke; for expediting which, he was authorized to offer her 200*l*. That he understood it was from her connexion with the Duke of York she was enabled to effect this. The promotion took place about a fortnight or three weeks after this application; and Mrs. Clarke sent the *Gazette* to the witness, who forwarded it to the parties. That the application was made at the request of Mr. R. Knight: the witness knew nothing of his brother. That Mrs. Clarke accompanied the *Gazette* with a note, to say the exchange was accomplished; that she was going out of town in a day or two; and that the 200*l*. would be very convenient. That he understood the exchange was obtained in a regular way; but Mrs. C. was to receive 200*l*. for her influence in expediting it: That, on his applying to her, she talked much of difficulty, of the secrecy necessary, and of the danger she incurred if any thing she did was suffered to transpire: That, previous to this application, he understood from Mr. Knight, that the exchange was in a train of being effected. It was a fair thing, and would have gone regularly through the office. That the witness never saw the Duke at Mrs. Clarke's; nor had he any proof of his Royal Highness's being privy to this action—it was only his surmise.

Mr. Robert Knight was next examined. He confirmed the testimony of Dr. Thynne

as to the application to Mrs. Clarke, to whom the present witness, on his brother's exchange being effected, transmitted 200*l*. under a blank cover: That his brother had applied in the regular way for this exchange, and received the usual official answer, that whenever a proper successor could be found, there would be no objection to comply with his request: That some delay having taken place, of the cause of which he was ignorant, he mentioned it to Dr. Thynne, who recommended an application to Mrs. C. which was accordingly done through the medium of Dr. T. That the witness waited on Mrs. C. in September, to thank her for her exertions, when she intreated that he would be secret with respect to the transaction, lest it should come to the Duke of York's ears: That Mrs. C. had lately addressed several notes to him, to which he made no reply; about ten days ago, she called upon him, to inquire the name of the Officer who had exchanged with his brother. She then made a number of complaints of the ill treatment she had experienced from the Duke of York, who had left her 2000*l*. in debt, and expressed her determination to expose him to the publick, unless she could bring him to terms. The witness said, that that was her affair; and that he trusted she would not expose him or his brother. Her reply was, "Good God! no, I have no such intention. You can have nothing to do with it." That he certainly did understand from Mrs. C. that the exchange had been expedited in consequence of her application to the Commander in Chief; and that, after the receipt of the money, she particularly desired that the whole of the transaction might be kept secret from his Royal Highness. [The witness repeated the expression in *italics* several times.] That Mrs. C. did not particularise the measures that she intended to pursue in exposing his Royal Highness; but said that she had been neglected and ill-used by him; and that, if he would not pay her debts, she would expose him. The witness was then ordered to withdraw.

Mrs. Mary-Anne Clarke*, being then called in, and examined by Mr. Wardle, stated that she lived with the Duke of York in July 1805; and recollected an application made to her by Dr. Thynne to use her influence with the Commander in Chief, for the purpose of expediting an

* Mrs. Clarke is the daughter of a journeyman printer of the name of Farquhar, who occupied a house in the court leading out of Fetter-lane to Cursitor-street. About 18 years ago, Mrs. C. then about 14, resided with her parents; and was a very pretty, sprightly, gaily-disposed girl, being very fond of shewing herself, and attracting attention. At this time Mr. Joseph Clarke, son of a respectable builder on Snowhill, became enamoured of Miss F., who readily received his addresses. She eloped with him, and they lived together about three years, when he married her. She conducted herself with propriety; and they lived together decently several years, in the course of which time she bore him several children, four of whom are alive.

exchange between Col. Knight and Col. Brooke, and for which she was to receive 200*l.*: that she spoke to the Duke of York on the subject, and gave him the paper that had been put into her hands by Dr. Thynne, containing the names of the parties: That the witness is certain that when she applied to the Commander in Chief to make the proposed exchange, she told him she did not know the Gentlemen, but that she expected a pecuniary recompence for her trouble: Cannot positively say whether she told his Royal Highness the amount or not: That, when the exchange appeared in the Gazette, she sent it with a note to Dr. Thynne, from whom, subsequently, she received 200*l.* inclosed in a note with Dr. T.'s compliments: That, on the same day she received the above sum, she told the Commander in Chief that the parties had kept their promise, and showed him the notes she had received, one of which was changed by a servant belonging to his Royal Highness.

Examined by the *Attorney General*—That Mr. Knight called on her in September 1805, in company with Mr. Biddulph, to return thanks for the influence she had exerted in his brother's behalf. Mr. Biddulph had some favours to ask of her. That she desired that the transaction might be kept secret; but certainly expressed no fears lest it should reach the ears of the Duke of York. She wished it to be kept secret from the publick. That when she told his Royal Highness that she expected a compliment for the share she should have in the business, he said, "that it was very well: they had been trying it for some time: that he thought one of them rather a bad subject, but that he would do it." That his Royal Highness made no remark whatever when she shewed him the 200*l.* That she believes that the exchange was gazetted three days after the first application: That the transaction took place about the end of July, or beginning of August: That she did not communicate the circumstance voluntarily to Col. Wardle; he had heard it from other quarters; and having inquired of her if it were true, was answered in the affirmative: That the account she now gave was more in detail than that which she had afforded to Col. W. That the witness does not remember the day of the month when Dr. Thynne applied to her; and that she did not tell Col. W. that the application was made on Thursday, and the exchange gazetted on the succeeding Saturday: That she had no ends to accomplish by making the circumstance respecting the exchange known: That she did state to Mr. W. Adam, in a letter, that if her annuity was not regularly paid, she would, by publishing the letters his Royal Highness had sent to

her at various times, raise a fund for the payment of those debts in which the Duke had involved her: That she made use of words to the same purpose in her conversation with Mr. R. Knight: That, being summoned to give evidence on a Court Martial, at the desire of his Royal Highness, under whose protection she then lived, she had represented herself as a widow, a deceit which was favoured by the Deputy Advocate General; but had not sworn so, though the Duke believed, that she had; and under that impression, when she lately applied to him for a few hundreds, he threatened her with the pillory or bastile, for having been guilty of perjury. [Here the witness drew upon herself a rebuke from the Chairman for someludicrous answers she returned to the questions put to her.]

The witness, in answer to the interrogatories of the *Attorney General*, Mr. Croker, Sir A. Pigott, Lord Falkstone, Sir F. Burdett, &c. stated that she had been married 14 or 15 years, had not seen her husband for more than three years, and had never represented herself under the character of a widow to tradesmen: That she had never seen Major Hogan, but had known a man named Finnerty some years ago at Margate: That in the conversation between herself and Mr. R. Knight, relative to publishing her memoirs, he requested her to spare his brother: That she was in the habit of seeing Col. Wardle every other day; but had no farther conversation with him on the subject under examination, than to express her regret at the affair having been brought forward, and to inquire if her attendance at the bar of that House would be compulsory: That the note was sent to her with 200*l.*, with Dr. Thynne's compliments, and that she gave the bearer a guinea for his trouble: That on the evening of the same day that application was made to her by Dr. Thynne, she mentioned the affair to the Duke of York after dinner, and the exchange was in consequence gazetted in a few days: That the day on which she received the 200*l.* she shewed it to the Duke of York, and obtained change for one of the notes from one of his R. Highness's servants: That Col. Wardle became acquainted with the subject of Mr. Knight's business, and that of others, by means of Letters of which he possessed himself without her consent, and retained notwithstanding her remonstrances: That she had never put those letters into hands that would make them public, unless certain claims she made were complied with.—The witness was ordered to withdraw.

Mr. W. Adam then stated, that in the year 1805, being engaged confidentially by the Duke of York to investigate his affairs,

fairs, it came to his knowledge that the husband of the last witness had threatened to bring an action of *crim. con.* against the illustrious Duke. In consequence, it became necessary to inquire into the conduct of that Lady, which was found to be very incorrect. The Duke was, however, extremely unwilling to believe any representations to her prejudice. In one instance she had pleaded her coverture in defence to an action for goods which she had obtained by representing herself as a widow. Further investigation produced such glaring proofs of her misbehaviour, that the Duke at length became convinced that a continuance of the connexion would be inconsistent with his honour. Mr. Adam was authorized to impart the resolution of separation to her, and to promise a pension of 400*l.* *per annum*, while her conduct should be correct. Subsequently she had written herself, and employed others to write to the Duke, to obtain money. Of the payment of the annuity he knew nothing. The representations she had made of her birth, her marriage, and her relatives, he had found to be false.

Mr. Wardle acknowledged that he had possessed himself of the Letters of Mrs. Clarke against her consent; but denied that she mentioned to him the dates of any transactions which had been alluded to.

Col. Gordon stated that the recommendation of Gen. Norton respecting this exchange in question was received at the Office on the 1st of July; but there was a delay in complying with it, owing to this circumstance; that Col. Brooke having been seven years on half-pay, a more particular inquiry became necessary, in order to ascertain his eligibility to be recommended for the commission of a Majority in the Cavalry. The delay in the grant did not arise out of any objection to the request of Col. Knight, but proceeded solely from the question as to the eligibility of Col. Brooke.

February 2.

The answer from Rear-Admiral de Courcy to the Vote of Thanks was read.

The Bill for prohibiting, until six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, the distillation of spirits from grain in Great Britain, was read the first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Lord Castlereagh moved the second reading of the Militia Enlistment Bill.

Mr. Elliot, Col. Bastard, Sir T. Turton, Lord Euston, and Lord Temple, spoke against the Bill.

The question was, however, carried without a division, and the Bill read a second time.

February 3.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when, on the motion of Mr. Ward, 130,000 seamen, including 31,400 Royal Marines, were voted for the year 1809. The sum of 551,500*l.* was also granted for ordnance; and two several sums of 10,500,000*l.* and 1,500,000*l.* were also voted to be raised by Exchequer Bills, to pay off similar sums of Exchequer Bills issued last Session, and now outstanding and unprovided for.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to inquire further into the Charges against the Commander in Chief. Mr. Wardle corrected the evidence he had given on a former night, that he had not seen Mrs. Clarke on Tuesday morning; he now recollected that he had seen Mrs. C. for a few minutes on the morning of Tuesday, as well as in the evening. The Hon. Gentleman being examined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, subsequently admitted that he had seen her three times on Tuesday. Denied that he had obtained any information of Mr. Finnerty relative to these charges, though he had seen him twice on the subject. The letters addressed to Mr. Adam by Mrs. Clarke were read, threatening that unless his Royal Highness paid the arrears of her annuity, she would expose him.—The testimony of Ludovick Amorand, servant to the Duke, and who always attended him to Gloucester-place, contradicted the circumstance formerly sworn to by Mrs. C. of his having procured change for one of the notes received in payment for Lieut.-col. Knight's exchange.—The case of Capt. Maling was then partially gone into; but it appeared that so far from having continued in Mr. Greenwood's Office after receiving his commission, he had, on the contrary, joined his regiment, and received recommendations for promotion from his superior Officers in consequence of his meritorious conduct. It was, however, admitted that there were many subalterns in the army who had served longer than Capt. Maling did when he was promoted.

Several questions being put to Mr. Adam, he acknowledged that his son, who was only 20 years of age, had a Lieutenant-colonelcy in the Army; and entered into an explanatory statement of the circumstance.

Mr. Sheridan expressed his surprise that his Hon. Friend (Col. Wardle) had not entered on this business with more serious preparation and knowledge, as he was convinced that his Hon. Friend was not actuated by any unworthy motives; but he thought, in exhibiting these charges, he was unwarily lending himself to an association of the most unprincipled characters.

INTER.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, Jan. 28, 1809.**Franchise, Port Royal, Dec. 1.*

Sir, His Majesty's ships *Franchise*, *Aurora*, *Dædalus*, *Reindeer*, and *Pert*, having accidentally met on the 10th ult. and conceiving the taking of the town and port of Samana would facilitate the operations of the Spanish Patriots blockading the city of St. Domingo, I the next morning entered, and took possession of the harbour without any opposition, together with the vessels, agreeably to the list which I have the honour of inclosing.—I have very sincere pleasure in reporting; that, in addition to the assistance rendered our Allies, I have every reason to suppose the commerce of his Majesty's subjects will now pass unmolested, as Samana was the last refuge for the host of privateers which have so long infested the various passages to windward of St. Domingo; particularly so, as the Enemy were in the act of erecting batteries for their permanent establishment, which, had they been completed, would, from their position, have soon rendered the place tenable against almost any force, which might attack it.—I have allowed the French inhabitants to remain on their plantations, and assured them that their persons and property will be respected by the Spaniards; for which purpose I have entered into an agreement with Don Diego de Lira, a Spanish officer, and authorized him to hoist Spanish colours, and to keep the place, in trust, until your further pleasure is known. I have supplied them with such arms and ammunition as were taken in the privateers; and Don Diego deems himself competent to repel any force which the common enemy might be enabled to bring against him.

C. DASHWOOD, Capt.

Vessels captured by his Majesty's Ships at Samana, between Nov. 10 and 17.

French schooners, *Exchange*, of 100 tons, 5 guns, and 110 men.—*Guerrier*, of 90 tons, 5 guns, and 104 men.—*Diane*, of 180 tons, laden with fish, &c.—French brig, name unknown, of 160 tons, laden with fish, &c.—French sloop *Brutus*, of 50 tons and 5 men, laden with coffee, &c. The following vessels were re-captured at the Mouth of the Bayby, *Rein Deer* and *Pert*, Nov. 16, when running for the harbour:—English ship *Jeannet*, of 10 guns and 185 tons, from London, with bale goods, &c.—Spanish ship *St. Erasmo*, of 350 tons, from Malaga, with wine, bale goods, &c.

C. DASHWOOD, Capt.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the following captures:—The *Colibry* French National schooner; of 3 guns and 63 men, by the boats of the *Polyphemus*, Capt. W. Price Cumby: One marine was killed:—*Le Vengeur* French privateer of 16 guns and 48 men, by the *Beagle*, Capt.

Newcombe; and *La Clarisse* French lugger privateer, pierced for 14 guns, only three mounted, and 48 men, by the indefatigable, Capt. Rodd.]

*Admiralty-office, Feb. 4. Letter transmitted by Sir A. Cochrane, K.B.**Circe, off St. Pierre's, Martinique, Dec. 14.*

Sir, On Monday, at 11, A.M. his Majesty's brig *Morne Fortunée* informed me by signal that an Enemy's brig and two schooners were at anchor off the Pearl. I immediately recalled the look-out vessels, viz. the *Stork*, *Epervier*, and *Express*, and made all sail towards the Enemy. On our nearing *St. Pierre's*, I perceived a large schooner towing along shore, under cover of a number of troops.—The schooner finding it impossible to get between *St. Pierre's* and the *Circe*, the *Stork* closing fast, they ran her on shore under a battery of four guns, flanked by two smaller ones, and the beach lined with troops. The signal was then made to close with the Enemy, and engage in succession, the *Circe* leading, followed by the *Stork* and *Morne Fortunée*; being within, pistol-shot, the small batteries were soon silenced, and the troops driven from the beach. Seeing the brig and schooner unloading, I directed the *Morne Fortunée* to watch the schooner in shore, and to give similar orders to the *Epervier* on her coming up.—We then made sail towards the brig and the other schooner, which were lying well to windward close to the beach, under cover of four batteries and an immense number of troops, and field-pieces, which they had brought on the beach to protect her. Having placed the barge and two cutters under the command of Lieut. Crook, Mr. Collman, purser, Mr. Smith, master, and Mr. Thomas, carpenter, who handsomely volunteered with 68 men to bring the brig out, I then made sail with the *Stork* and *Express* towards her, and directed the boats to lay off until the brig's fire slackened. It getting late, the vessels lying close in with the rocks, and having no pilot on board, I stood in, and was handsomely seconded by Captain Le Geyt, of the *Stork*. The ships did not commence action until our men were wounded from the beach with musketry. We then bore up under a heavy fire of great guns and small arms. Having passed the batteries and brig, the *Circe's* boats not waiting for the *Stork's* to come up, boarded in a most gallant manner; and it is with extreme concern I have to add, that their gallantry did not meet with its reward; they were beat back with dreadful slaughter; one boat taken and one sunk, the other entirely disabled. Our loss in the boats is, killed, wounded, and missing, 56.—By this time

it was dark; I stood off until day-light, determining to persevere, and destroy the brig, if possible. In the evening I was joined by the *Amaranthe*, who watched the brig during the night. At eight, A.M. we perceived she had weighed; Capt. Brenton, in the most handsome manner, volunteering to bring her out, she was then towing and sweeping close in shore towards St. Pierre's: the boats of the *Circe* and *Stork*, and men from the *Express*, were sent to tow the *Amaranthe* up, who was at this time sweeping and using every exertion to close with the enemy. At ten, the French brig grounded near several batteries, to the Northward of St. Pierre's; the *Amaranthe* tacked and worked in under a heavy fire from the batteries and brig, from which she suffered considerably, having one killed and five wounded, followed by the *Circe*, the rest of the squadron engaging the batteries to leeward. From the *Amaranthe*'s well-directed fire, she soon obliged them to quit the brig. Lieut. Hay, of the *Amaranthe*, on this service, distinguished himself very much, and speaks of the gallantry of Messrs. Brooke and Rigmaiden, of the same sloop, in very handsome terms; who, with the boats of the *Circe*, *Amaranthe*, and *Stork*, boarded her under a heavy fire from the batteries and troops on shore. Lieut. Hay, finding her bilged and impossible to get her off, effectually destroyed her in the evening. Captain Brenton again volunteered to destroy the schooner then on shore; I ordered Lieut. George Robinson, Second of the *Amaranthe*, but acting First of the *Circe*, with my order, on this occasion, to follow the directions of Capt. Brenton. At nine o'clock I had the pleasure to see her on fire, and burnt to the water's edge. I am sorry to add, that on this service, Mr. Jones, Master of the *Amaranthe*, was wounded; and one seaman killed, and 3 wounded, belonging to the *Express*. The Captains, Officers, and crews of the squadron you did me the honour to place under my command, behaved with that coolness and intrepidity inherent in British seamen, particularly the *Amaranthe*, whose gallant conduct was noticed by the whole squadron. From the troops of the Royal York Rangers, under command of Lieut. Wright, doing duty as marines, I received every assistance. Lieut. Crook, who commanded the boats, I am sorry to say, is severely wounded in four places; the loss of this gallant young man's services are severely felt on board the *Circe*. I am likewise sorry to add, that Mr. Coleman, purser, is among the number that are dangerously wounded; his conduct on this, and other occasions, deserves my warmest approbation. On boarding, we discovered the brig destroyed was *La Cygne*, of 18 guns and 140 men, with flour, guns, and cartridge-paper, for

the relief of Martinique. The two schooners had likewise flour, and were armed; I have not yet learnt their force or names; I am happy to say, that the one left off the Pearl is on shore bilged. In the performance of this service, our loss in killed and wounded, I am sorry to say, has been very great: but I have the consolation to think, that it was in the execution of an indispensable duty; and the grand object of cutting off the supplies of the Enemy; will, I trust, justify the means which I have adopted, if not a small consolation to the relatives of those who fell.

F. A. COLLIER.

Killed and Wounded.—*Circe*, 9 killed 21 wounded, 26 missing—56. *Amaranthe*, 1 killed 6 wounded—7. *Stork*, 1 killed, 1 wounded—2. *Express*, 1 killed, 3 wounded—4. Total, 12 killed, 31 wounded, 26 missing—69.

[This Gazette likewise contains an account of the capture, by his Majesty's sloop of war *Bellette*, of the French brig *Revanche*, of six guns and forty-four men, from Bourdeaux to Guadeloupe, with provisions for the support of that Island; also of the Admiral Villaret, a French letter of marque, of eight guns (four of which she threw overboard in the chase) and thirty-two men, from Martinique to Bourdeaux, laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton, by the *Gorée*, Captain Spear; and also of the French cutter *Pommereuil*, of fourteen guns and sixty men, by his Majesty's ship *Shannon*, Captain Brooke.]

Admiralty-office, Feb. 11. This Gazette contains a Letter from Lord G. Stuart, Captain of *L'Aimable*, dated Feb. 7, announcing the capture of *L'Iris* French National 24-gun ship, commanded by Mons. Piquet, Capitaine de Frigate, but capable of carrying 32 guns, had only 24 when taken, 22 24-pounder carronades and two long twelves, and a complement of 140 men. She is only ten months old; copper-fastened, and in every respect qualified for his Majesty's service. We had only two men slightly wounded; the Enemy lost two killed and eight wounded.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 14. This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Schomberg, of the *Loire*, dated at sea, the 6th inst. stating the capture of *Le Hebe* French national ship of war, frigate built, mounting 18 twenty-four pounder carronades and two long-twelves, with 160 men, after an action of about 20 minutes. The *Hebe* is of 450 tons, was bound to St. Domingo with 600 barrels of flour, had captured three vessels, and was commanded by Mons. Le Bretonneure.—Also another, from Capt. Maling, of the *Undaunted*, announcing the capture of the *San-Joseph* copper-bottomed privateer, pierced for 18, but mounting only 14 guns, with 96 men.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN.

CONTINUATION OF THE FRENCH
BULLETINS OF THE ARMY IN SPAIN.

The 25th French Bulletin, dated Benevento, Jan. 5, states, "The rear-guard of the English, by accepting battle at Prievas, had hoped to enable the left column, chiefly composed of Spaniards, to form its junction at Villa Franca.—They also hoped to gain a night, in order more completely to evacuate Villa Franca. We found in the hospital there, 300 English sick or wounded. The head of Merle's division, forming part of the Duke of Dalmatia's corps, came up with the advanced guard on the 3d. At four P. M. it reached the rear-guard of the English, who were upon the heights of Prievas, a league before Villa Franca, consisting of 5000 infantry and 600 cavalry. This was a very fine position, and difficult to attack. General Merle made his dispositions. The infantry advanced, beat the charge, and the English were entirely routed. The difficulty of the ground did not permit the cavalry to charge, and only 200 prisoners were taken. We had 50 men killed or wounded. Gen. Colbert advanced to see if the cavalry could form; his hour was arrived—a ball struck him in the forehead, and he lived but a quarter of an hour. There are two roads from Astorga to Villa Franca. The English took the right, the Spaniards the left; they marched without order—were cut off, and surrounded by the Hanoverian Chasseurs. A General of brigade, and a whole division, laid down their arms.—On the 2d, his Majesty reviewed at Astorga the divisions of Laborde and Loison, which form the Army of Portugal. The corps of the Duke of Elchingen supports that of the Duke of Dalmatia.—Since the 27th ult. we have taken more than 10,000 prisoners, among whom are 1,500 English. We have taken more than 400 baggage-waggons, 15 waggons of firelocks, their magazines, and hospitals. The English retreat in disorder; leaving magazines, sick, wounded, and equipage. They will experience a still greater loss; and if they be able to embark, it is probable it will not be without the loss of half their Army. We found in the barns several English who had been hanged by the Spaniards. His Majesty was indignant, and ordered the barns to be burnt.—The peasants, whatever may be their resentment, have no right to attempt the lives of the waggons of either Army. His Majesty has ordered the English prisoners to be treated with

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all the respect due to soldiers who have manifested liberal ideas, and sentiments of honour. On the 4th, at night, the Duke of Dalmatia's head-quarters were ten leagues from Lugo. Governor de St. Cyr's division entered Barcelona on the 17th. On the 18th he came up with Generals Reding's and Vives's troops at Lieras, and completely routed them. He took 6 pieces of cannon, 30 waggons, and 3000 men."

The 26th Bulletin is dated Valladolid, 7th ult.—"After Gen. Gouvion de St. Cyr entered Barcelona, he proceeded to the Lobregat, forced the Enemy's intrenched camp, and took 25 pieces of cannon. He then took Tarragona, a place of great importance. The reports of Generals Duhesme and St. Cyr, contain the details of the military events that have taken place in Catalonia to the 21st December. They do the greatest credit to Gen. St. Cyr. Every thing that has taken place at Barcelona is to the praise of Gen. Duhesme, who has displayed great talents and firmness.—The Army of the Kingdom of Italy is already 80,000 strong, and good soldiers. These are the guarantees which that fine country has of being no longer the theatre of War. His Majesty has removed his head-quarters from Benevento to Valladolid." This Bulletin concludes with a philippic against the Religious Orders; and announces the suppression of the Dominican Convent, in which one Frenchman was found murdered.

The 27th Bulletin is also dated Valladolid, 9th ult.—"The Duke of Dalmatia, after the battle of Prievas, proceeded to expel the English from the post of Piedra Fella. He there took 1500 English prisoners, 5 pieces of cannon, and several caissons. The Enemy was obliged to destroy a quantity of baggage and stores. The precipices were filled with them. Such was their precipitate flight and confusion, that the divisions of Lorge and Lahoussaye found, among the deserted baggage, waggons filled with gold and silver; it was part of the treasure of the English Army. The property fallen into our hands is estimated at two millions. The remains of Romana's army are found wandering about in all directions. The remains of the Army of Majorca, of Ibernica, of Barcelona, and of Naples, are made prisoners. Gen. Maupetet having come up with, on the side of Zamora, his brigade of dragoons, a column of 800 men charged and dispersed them, and killed or took the greater part. The Spanish peasantry of Galicia and Leon have no

mercy

mercy on the English. Notwithstanding the strictest orders to the contrary, we every day find a number of English assassinated. The flight of the English army, the dispersion of the remains of the armies of Romana and Estramadura, and the evils which the troops of the different armies inflict upon the Country, rally the provinces round the Legitimate Authority. The city of Madrid has particularly distinguished itself;—28,500 heads of families have taken the oath of Allegiance upon the holy Sacrament. The citizens have promised his Imperial Majesty, that if he will place his brother on the throne, they will serve him with all their efforts, and defend him with all their means."

The 28th Bulletin is also dated from Valladolid, Jan. 13.—"The part of the treasure of the Enemy which has fallen into our hands is 1,800,000 francs. The English General took the position of Castro on his right, supported by the river Tombago, which passes by Lugo, and is not fordable. The Duke of Dalmatia arrived on the 6th, and employed the 7th and 8th in reconnoitring. The Duke determined to attack on the 9th; but the Enemy retreated in the night, and in the morning our advanced guard entered Lugo. The Enemy left 300 sick in the hospitals; a park of 12 pieces of cannon, and 300 waggons of ammunition. We made 700 prisoners. The town and environs of Lugo are choked with the bodies of English horses. Upwards of 2,500 horses have been killed. The weather is dreadful—rain and snow fall continually. From Salagun the English retreated 150 leagues in bad weather, worse roads, through mountains, and always closely pursued at the point of the sword. It is difficult to conceive the folly of their plan of campaign. It must be attributed, not to the General who commands, and who is a clever and skilful man, but to that spirit of hatred and rage which animates the English Ministry. To push forward in this manner 30,000 men, exposing them to destruction, or to flight as their only resource, is a conception which can only be inspired by the spirit of passion, or the most extravagant presumption. The English Government is like the liar in the play, who has told the same untruth so often, that at last he believes it himself. Lugo was pillaged and sacked by the Enemy. We cannot impute these disasters to the English General; it is the usual and inevitable effect of forced marches and precipitate retreat. Zamora, whose inhabitants have been animated by the presence of the English, shut their gates against

Gen. Maupetit: Gen. Dorneau scaled the city, and put the most guilty to the sword. Galicia is the province of Spain which manifests the best disposition; it receives the French deliverers, who have relieved them at once from foreigners and from anarchy. The Bishop of Lugo, and the Clergy of the whole province, manifest the wisest sentiments. Valladolid has taken the oath to King Joseph.

The 29th Bulletin relates principally to the events in the interior of Spain; and states, that on the 13th ult. the Duke de Belluno had compelled 300 Officers, two Generals, seven Colonels, 20 Lieut.-colonels, and 12,000 men, to lay down their arms, while retreating to Alcazar. The Commander, Penegas, was killed.—The remainder of the Bulletin, reciting the compulsory Addresses of the Council of State, is unimportant.

The 30th, dated Valladolid, Jan. 21, we give at length: "The Duke of Dalmatia left Betanzos on the 12th. Having reached the Mero, he found the bridge of Burgo cut. The Enemy was dislodged from the village of Burgo. In the mean while, Gen. Franceschi ascended the river, which he crossed at the bridge of Sela. He made himself master of the high road from Corunna to Santiago, and took 6 officers and 60 soldiers prisoners. On the same day a body of 30 marines, who were fetching water from the bay near Mero, were taken. From the village of Perillo, the English fleet could be observed in the harbour of Corunna. On the 13th, the Enemy caused two powder-magazines, situated near the heights of St. Margaret, at half a league from Corunna, to be blown up. The explosion was terrible, and was felt at the distance of three leagues. On the 14th, the bridge at Burgo was repaired, and the French artillery was able to pass. The enemy had taken a position at two leagues distance, half a league before Corunna. He was seen employed in hastily embarking his sick and wounded; the numbers of which, according to spies and deserters, amounts to 3000 or 4000 men. The English were in the mean while occupied in destroying the batteries on the coast, and laying waste the country on the sea-shore. The Commandant of the fort of St. Philip, suspecting the fate intended for his fortification, refused to admit them in it. On the evening of the 14th, we saw a fresh convoy of 160 sail arrive, among which were four ships of the line. On the morning of the 15th, the divisions of Merle and Mermet occupied the heights of Villabon, where the Enemy's advanced guard was stationed, which was attacked and destroyed.

ed. Our right wing was stationed on the point where the road from Corunna to Lugo, and that from Corunna to Santiago, meet. The left was placed behind the village of Elvina. The Enemy was stationed behind some beautiful heights. The rest of the 15th was spent in fixing a battery of 12 pieces of cannon, and it was not till the 16th, at three in the afternoon, that the Duke of Dalmatia gave orders to attack.—The assault was made upon the English by the first brigade of the division of Mermet, which overthrew them, and drove them from the village of Elvina. The 2d regiment of light infantry covered itself with glory. General Jardon, at the head of the *Voltigeurs*, made a terrible carnage. The Enemy, driven from his positions, retreated to the gardens which surround Corunna.—The night growing very dark, it was necessary to suspend the attack.—The Enemy availed himself of this to embark with precipitation. Only 6000 of our men were engaged, and every arrangement was made for abandoning the positions of the night, and advancing next day to a general attack. The loss of the Enemy has been immense. Two of our batteries played upon them during the whole of the engagement. We counted on the field of battle more than 800 of their dead bodies, among which was the body of Gen. Hamilton, and those of two other General Officers, whose names we are unacquainted with. We have taken 20 Officers, 300 men, and four pieces of cannon. The English have left behind them more than 1500 horses, which they had killed. Our loss amounts to 100 killed and 150 wounded.—The Colonel of the 47th regiment distinguished himself. An Ensign of the 3d infantry killed with his own hand an English Officer, who had endeavoured to wrest from him his eagle. The General of Artillery Bonjeat and Col. Fontenay have signalized themselves. At day-break on the 17th, we saw the English convoy under sail. On the 18th the whole disappeared. The Duke of Dalmatia had caused a carronade to be discharged among the vessels from the fort of Santiago. Several transports ran aground, and all the men who were on board were taken. We found in the establishment of the Palloza (a large manufactory, &c. in the suburbs of Corunna, where the English had previously been encamped) 3000 English muskets. Magazines also were seized, containing a great quantity of ammunition and other effects of the hostile army. A great number of wounded were picked up in the suburbs. The opinion of the

inhabitants on the spot, and deserters, is, that the number of wounded in the battle exceeds 2300 men. Thus has terminated the English Expedition which was sent into Spain. After having fomented the war in this unhappy country, the English have abandoned it. They had disembarked 38,000 men and 6000 horses. We have taken from them, according to calculation, 6,500 men, exclusive of the sick. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition, and very few horses. We have counted 5000 killed and left behind. The men who have found an asylum on-board their vessels are harassed and dejected. In another season of the year, not one of them would have escaped. The facility of cutting the bridges, the rapidity of the torrents, which in winter swell to deep rivers, the shortness of the days, and the length of the nights, are very favourable to an army on their retreat. Of the 38,000 men whom the English had disembarked, we may be assured that scarcely 24,000 will return to England.—The army of Romana, which at the end of December, by the aid of reinforcements which it had received from Galicia, consisted of 10,000 men, is reduced to less than 5000 men, who are wandering between Vigo and Santiago, and are closely pursued. The kingdom of Leon, the province of Zamora, and all Galicia, which the English had been desirous to cover, are conquered and subdued.—The General of division Lapisse has sent patrols into Portugal, who have been well received there.—General Maupetit has entered Salamanca; he met there with some sick of the English troops."

The 31st Bulletin states: After the battle of the 16th, a dreadful night passed at Corunna. The English entered in confusion and consternation. The English had landed more than 80 pieces of cannon; only 12 were re-embarked; the remainder has been taken or lost; we find ourselves in possession of 60 pieces of English cannon. Independent of two millions the army has taken from the English, it appears that a treasure more considerable has been cast away among the rocks. The peasants and soldiers have collected a great quantity of silver. The English have lost every thing that constitutes an army—Generals, artillery, horses, baggage, ammunition, magazines. On the 17th, at day-break, we were masters of the heights that command the road to Corunna, and the batteries were playing upon the English convoy. Five hundred English horses were taken alive, 16,000 muskets, and a great deal of battering cannon.

cannon. A great number of magazines are full of preserved provisions (*munition confectiones*), which the English were obliged to leave behind: 200,000lbs. weight of powder has also fallen into our hands.—There were 300 English sick in the hospital. We found in the port seven English ships, three loaded with horses, and four with troops. The fortress of Corunna is of an extent which secures it from a *coup de main*. It was, therefore, impossible to enter it, before the 20th, in virtue of the annexed capitulation*. In Corunna we found above 200 pieces of Spanish cannon. The English will have gained by their expedition the hatred of the Spaniards, shame and dishonour. The flower of their army, composed of Scotchmen, has been either wounded, killed, or taken. General Francheschi has entered St. Jago de Compostella, where he found some magazines, and an English guard, which he took. He marched immediately upon Vigo.—Romana appeared to have taken this route with 2500 men, all that he could rally. The division Mermet marched on Ferrol. The air about Corunna is infected by the carcasses of 1200 horses whom the English killed in the streets. Gen. Alzedo, Governor of Corunna, who appears to have taken part with the insurgents only from force, took the oath of fidelity to King Joseph Napoleon with enthusiasm. The people manifest the joy they feel at being delivered from the English.

Palafox has published a Proclamation, addressed to the brave inhabitants of Madrid, and dated from his headquarters at Saragossa, the 4th of January; in which he tells them that Saragossa always has been, and ever will continue to be, the grave of its enemies, and its invincible walls an insurmountable obstacle to their progress. Its heroic inhabitants will ever remain true and loyal to their beloved Sovereign Ferdinand, and are determined to conquer or die.

An extensive desertion is stated to have taken place among the Italian, Swiss, and German troops, who have been compelled by the French to take part in the war.

The Marquis de Romana, it is stated, has, with the remains of his army, taken possession of Bayona, a sea-port in Galicia South-west of Vigo; where

it is probable he will be able to sustain himself till we can send ships to bring them away.

The French and Spanish Squadrons are moving to the outer harbour of Cadiz. The numerous French prisoners confined both on-board the hulks and in the city, were to be sent to Majorca and Minorca.

The French and Genoese property at Cadiz has been seized.

The San Juste man of war arrived at Cadiz on the 2d inst. from Vera Cruz, with 9,200,000 dollars (two millions sterling) for the use of the Spanish Patriots.

The Supreme Junta, in the name of Ferdinand VII., has abolished a contribution of 3½ per centum, which, by a Decree of the 26th June 1805, was put on all fruits, birds, and other animals, that before did not pay tithes to the Clergy.

FRANCE.

Buonaparte, it is said, has withheld, since August, the pension he formally assigned to Charles IV. of Spain, in the famous Treaty of Renunciation; and that deluded Monarch has, in consequence, suffered extreme distress. He was very ill the middle of last month; and three physicians were ordered from Montpellier to attend him.

Buonaparte has returned, unexpectedly, to Paris: the cause is not known.

ITALY.

We learn from Sicily, that an attempt will soon probably be made to carry the long-menaced invasion into effect. Our people were full of confidence. A small flotilla, with stores for Reggio, had been intercepted on its passage, and destroyed by our boats under the guns of the Scylla.

Buonaparte has declared Leghorn to be a free port.—Florence has been made a kind of staple place.

Umbria, including Ferrugia, Foligno and Terni, is to be separated from the Ecclesiastical States.

GERMANY.

Austria is unceasingly occupied in the augmentation and completion of her Military system; and, among other measures of precaution, has been busily employed in forming large stores of grain.

The Prince of Lichtenstein has, by permission of the Government, just published a new and comprehensive edition of the statistical Tables of the Austrian

* The Capitulation of Corunna consists of 13 articles, which were signed on the 19th ult. A general amnesty is granted to the garrison and inhabitants of Corunna, and is extended to the whole province of Galicia. Property of every description is to be respected; and to such persons as are desirous of removing into the interior, passports will be granted.—All persons in military, civil, or ecclesiastical situations, are allowed to retain their rank on taking the oath of allegiance to King Joseph—those who refuse to be considered as prisoners of war.

Empire. According to these tables the population amounts to 23,965,000 persons; the regular army comprises 390,000 men, of whom 271,300 are infantry, 50,800 cavalry, 14,840 artillery—the rest consist of guards, invalid corps, &c. There is besides an army of reserve of 49,530 men, and a militia of 250,000 men, independent of the Hungarian insurrection. The empire comprises 11,328 square miles, 790 towns, 2046 fairs, 65,460 villages and hamlets, and 3,673,610 dwelling-houses. The revenue is now 146 millions of florins, 28 of which are for the support of the Court, and 48 millions for that of the army. Vienna contains 6935 houses, and a population, exclusive of strangers, of 222,808 persons.

At Dresden, several days during the last month, the cold was 20 degrees below the freezing point, and many persons were frozen, to death.

PRUSSIA.

General Lecoq has been arrested, with several other Prussian officers, on account of their conduct in the late war.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, Jan. 6. Their Prussian Majesties, with Princes William and Augustus, arrived here, and were most cordially received by the Imperial family.

DENMARK.

The Kingdom of Denmark now feels the effects of its war with Great Britain, and its alliance with France. The Danish Bank notes lose upwards of 60 per cent. for ready cash.

SWEDEN.

An epidemic fever is stated to have broken out in Stockholm, which carries off about 50 persons daily.

ASIA.

A triple Alliance, offensive and defensive, is about to be confirmed between the India Company, the Nabob of Oudé, and the Gwicawar of Guzerat; in consequence of which there will be a vast accession of military force for the defence of the North and North-west Provinces.

The Abbé Dubois, who was so fortunate as to escape from France during the horrors of the Revolution, and has since resided in the Mysore country, has completed a very valuable work on the various *casts* of India. It has been warmly recommended by Sir J. Mackintosh to the notice of the Government, who have agreed to purchase the manuscript of the Abbé, and to publish an English translation at their own expence.

AMERICA and the WEST-INDIES.

The American Congress has passed a Bill, making it a misdemeanor for subjects of the United States to trade under

foreign licences, and inflicting a penalty on the offender of a sum not exceeding 10,000 dollars.

The Bill for enforcing the Embargo, which originated in the Senate, was carried by a majority of two to one in the House of Representatives.

Messrs. Madison and Clinton have been elected President and Vice-President. The Government Party has so decided a superiority in both Houses, as to ensure the carrying into effect all the leading measures of Administration.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Farther effects of the Thaw (see 83.)—The lower part of *Bristol* was inundated. The water exceeded four feet. The fresh in the river was so furious, that it drove two trows against the temporary wooden bridge, between *Clare-street* and *St. Augustin's back*, and forced it down.—At *Bath*, the flood rushed with such velocity as to threaten destruction to whatever impeded its progress. The inhabitants have been great sufferers. Houses, unable to withstand the torrent, fell, and buried their inmates under the ruins. Several have been drowned, and others lost their property. Timber to a great amount, cattle, horses, carts, &c. have been carried away. The flood has been greater than known in the memory of man.—At *Exeter*, the shops were shut, being full of water, and the inhabitants obliged to betake themselves to their upper rooms.—In *Thoverton*, there was so sudden a swell, that one half of the house of Mr. Anthony, surgeon, was completely washed away.—On the 28th, as the *Exeter* mail was near *Staines*, the coach got into a part where the water was so deep that it floated, and the horses swam. The coach was suddenly thrown over, the coachman and guard thrown to a considerable distance; and the passengers and the horses were got out, but the coach could not be. The whole country round was covered from *Chertsey* to *Maidenhead*; the towns running with water in torrents as high as the parlour windows. Numbers of the poor have lost their all, which has been carried away in the streams. The lower part of *Egham* was impassable. It is a remarkable circumstance, that while the *Ravensburne* rose to such a height as to carry away part of the bridges at *Lewisham* and *Deptford*, the *Wandle* River, which has its source within 100 yards of the *Ravensburne*, did not overflow its banks. The *Addiscombe Brook*, which runs into the *Wandle* below *Merton*, rose ten feet perpendicular height, and laid *Tooting* under water.

—In

—In the fens in Cambridgeshire, the waters of *Ely* rose higher by six inches than ever remembered, and rolled over the banks in a truly terrific manner. At length the banks gave way in most directions, and inundated 60,000 acres of land six feet deep, involving houses, cattle, stacks, corn, and every thing, in one general ruin: such a melancholy scene of destruction was never witnessed in the country. The damage is estimated at more than half a million; as all the next season is lost, as well as the growing crops, &c.

Jan. 1. The quantity of rain which fell during last year at Dalkeith Palace was 27,995 inches; at Bothwell Castle, 24,598; and at Glasgow, 21,795.

Jan. 17. This afternoon the ship *Trusty*, of 350 tons, J. White, master, from Bristol for Cork, to join convoy, and from thence to proceed to Tobago, struck on a rock called the Brazen Head, near the signal tower, off *Brown's Town*, where she went to pieces in less than half an hour; and, out of her crew of 23, only seven persons were saved.

Jan. 19. The weather this day was singularly fatal in its effects to many of the feathered tribe in Kent. The admirable mechanism of their feathers was so deranged by the rain, which as it fell on them was converted into ice, that their wings were deprived of the power of motion, and the birds dropped to the ground. In the neighbourhood of *Maidstone*, large numbers of larks, with some wood-pigeons, pheasants, and partridges, were caught alive by the hand. A boy in the service of a miller at Leybourne picked up, in a field of 40 acres belonging to his master, 95 larks, 26 rooks, 3 partridges, and 2 pheasants.

Jan. 31. A shocking accident happened at *Stockwith*, near Gainsborough. A boat, with ten men on-board, who had been for amusement into the marshes adjoining the river Trent (and which were overflowed by the breaking of the Trent banks), by bad management on their return, was upset in the river; and two young men, named John Helifield (a shoemaker) and James Brooke (a gentleman's servant), both of *Stockwith*, were drowned.

Cambridge, Feb. 2. List of gentlemen who obtained honours at the late examination for the degree of B.A.

WRANGLERS.

Alderson, Caius	Jeremy, Trin. coll.
Standley, Caius	Beavor, Queen's
Gorham, Queen's	Turner, Caius
Leeson, Clare-hall	Johnson, Caius
Bayley, Trin. coll.	King, St. Peter's
Evans, Clare-hall	Hutchings, Trinity
Gilby, Trin. coll.	Hall

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Yarker, Trin. coll.	Harrison, Catharine Hall
Fayrer, Clare-hall	Hargreaves, Tr. col.
Bidwell, Clare-hall	Hey, Queen's
Plues, Trin. coll.	Johnson, Trin. coll.
Greenwood, St. Pet.	Thompson, Queen's
Ward, Caius	Fallowfield, St. Pet.
Lloyd, Trin. coll.	

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Handley, Trin. coll.	Ward, Jesus
Howard, Queen's	Fisher, Magdalen
Roberts, St. John's	Hewitt, Trin. coll.
Ellis, Trin. coll.	Metcalfe, Jesus
Geldart, Cath.-hall	Smedley, Trin. coll.

The two annual 25*l.* Prizes, given by Dr. Smith, Master of Trinity, to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, are this year adjudged to Mr. Alderson, of Caius college; and Mr. Stanley, of Caius coll.

Gorham, of Queen's coll. } equal.

The Prize was first instituted in 1768; and a similar decision has not before taken place.

Penzance, Feb. 6. Two vessels, one from Cork, and the other supposed to be a West Indianman, were totally lost at Guldrevie, near St. Ives, in Cornwall, and all the crew perished.

Feb. 12. A boat, with three men belonging to the Peacock brig, was upset in *Plymouth Sound*, and the whole drowned.—A similar accident happened to five soldiers, who, in attempting to land from a transport, shared the same fate.—A transport full of troops, same day, being driven against the pier-head, a serjeant and two privates attempted to jump on shore; but, falling between the vessel and the pier, were drowned.

Part of the cliff between *Folkstone* and *Sandgate*, to the extent of 300 feet in length and 40 in depth, has fallen; and other parts of it are giving way.

Feb. 14. A remarkable occurrence took place on-board the *Warren Hastings*, moored at the *Motherbank*. The morning being fine, it was deemed necessary to get up the top-gallant-masts. About three in the afternoon, the atmosphere to the Westward indicated a violent storm; several sailors were sent aloft to strike the top-gallant-masts; but, when lowering them, the wind blew tremendously, and the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by heavy claps of thunder. Three distinct balls of fire were emitted from the heavens; one fell into the main-top-mast cross-trees, killed a man on the spot, and set the main-mast on fire, which continued in a blaze for five minutes. A few hands ran up the shrouds to bring down their dead companion, when the second ball struck one of them, and he fell upon the guard.

guard-iron in the top, from which he bounded off into the cross-jack braces. His arm was much shattered and burnt, and it was expected he must undergo amputation. The third ball came in contact with a Chinese, killed him, and wounded the main-mast in several places: the force of the air, from the velocity of the ball, knocked down Mr. Lucas, the chief mate, who fell below, but was not much hurt. For some time after, a sulphureous smell continued.

Feb. 18. A waggon drawn by four horses, last week, in attempting to cross the stream at *Coningsby-mill*, near Louth, was forced down by the current, when unfortunately the waggoner and two horses were drowned.

The proprietors of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and of the Leeds and Liverpool canals, have at length agreed to unite the two, by extending the latter from Wigan to Leigh. This undertaking will be highly productive to the towns of Liverpool and Manchester, as well as to the manufacturers in its vicinity. There are only seven miles to cut.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Jan. 27.

At half-past 11 this night, a fire broke out at Mr. Hardy's, card-maker, St. Paul's Church-yard, which burnt with great rapidity for 3 hours, when it was subdued.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

At four this morning a fire broke out in the house of Alexander Bruce, esq. army agent, in Pall-mall-court. Mr. Angerstein, the corner of the court, was in the utmost apprehension for the safety of his valuable collection of paintings; but they were all safely lodged in the house of the Duke of Norfolk, in St. James's-square. The house of Mr. McDonald, another army-agent, was also partially injured.

Saturday, Feb. 4.

Early this morning the body of Mr. G. Johnston was found murdered in the Kent road. He was about 40, and had most respectable connections in town: he had been first lieutenant of the Alkmaar, 50, and was afterwards first lieutenant of the Standard, 64. Whilst he belonged to the latter vessel, he was afflicted with a severe fit of illness, by which he lost his ship; upon his recovery, he was appointed to the *Edyren* sloop, Captain Pengelly. On the 3d, he dined with Mr. Willats of Brewer-street, and afterward set out to join his ship at the Great Nore; but, finding the night far advanced, he applied for lodging at different places in Kent-street and the Kent-road, but to no effect. There was nothing further heard about him till he

was found murdered. He had received about ten wounds on the face, and six on the left hand, by one of which the thumb was nearly severed from the rest of the hand, as if the deceased had grasped at some sharp instrument, which was dragged through his hand.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

This being the Fast-day, his Majesty, the Duke of Cumberland, Princesses, &c. went to St. George's chapel, and heard the Form of Prayer appointed for the day, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Cookson. The Queen and Princess Elizabeth had the Form of Prayer, and Divine Service, performed in the Palace. The House of Lords went in procession to Westminster Abbey, where they heard a sermon (from Isaiah, xxvi. 9.) preached by the Bp. of Carlisle. The Commons went to St. Margaret's church. The Prince of Wales's Volunteers attended Divine Service at St. Martin's church, the St. James's at St. James's, and the Old St. George's at the parish-church of St. George, Hanover-square.—At the Roman Catholic chapel, in Sutton-street, High Mass was celebrated by Fathers Ratilier, Norris, and Hurst.—At Duke's Place, the Rev. Solomon Herschell preached to a numerous assemblage of the Jewish faith.

Monday, Feb. 13.

This morning the body of a young man was found by two watermen at Arundel-stairs, Strand. He had 12l. in bank-notes and some cash in his pockets. His neckcloth was marked J. T. Another body was picked up, drowned off Strand-lane, about the same time.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

This morning, soon after three, a fire broke out at Mr. Askell's Cooperage in York-street, Westminster, which burnt with great rapidity for above an hour, and threatened devastation to the York Brewery, nearly adjoining, and the neighbourhood. It consumed the whole of the premises where it began, and damaged the houses of Mr. Lamb, grocer, and Mr. Dudley, patten-maker.

Saturday, Feb. 18.

A fire broke out in a Cooperage in Lower-street, Deptford, which consumed the same, with four adjoining houses.—A fire also broke out in Camden-street, Walworth, but was soon got under.

Friday, Feb. 24.

This night, about a quarter after 11, the superb Theatre of Drury-lane was discovered to be on fire; and by four the next morning was entirely consumed. No lives were lost. Want of room compels us to defer the particulars to our next Number.

SHERIFFS appointed by HIS MAJESTY in Council for the Year 1809.

Bedfordshire—Rob. Garstin, of Harrold, esq.

Berkshire—Sir Thos. Theophilus Metcalfe, of Fernhill, bart.

Buckinghamshire—Thomas Stanhope Badcock, of Buckingham, esq.

Cambridge and Huntingdon—John Heathcote, of Conington Castle, esq.

Cheshire—Thomas William Tatton, of Wiltinshall, esq.

Cumberland—Miles Ponsonby, of Hail-Hall, esq.

Derbyshire—Charles Upton, of Derby, esq.

Devonshire—Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, of Kellerton, Bart.

Dorsetshire—James John Farquharson, of Langton, esq.

Essex—J. Rutherford Abdy, of Albyns, esq.

Gloucestershire—John Hodder Moggridge, of Dymock, esq.

Herefordshire—W. Wall, of Leominster, esq.

Hertfordshire—Edmond Darby, of Ashton-house, esq.

Kent—Sir Brooke William Bridges, of Goodneston, bart.

Lancashire—Samuel Clowes, of Boughton-hall, esq.

Leicestershire—Sir William Manners, of Buckminster, bart.

Lincolnshire—Sir R. Heron, of Stubton, bt.

Monmouthshire—John Kemys Gardner Kemys, of Pertholey, esq.

Norfolk—James Coldham, of Anmer, esq.

Northamptonshire—R. Andrew, of Harlestone, esq.

Northumberland—Wm. Sadlier Brewere, of Bewicke, esq.

Nottinghamshire—Thomas Walker, of Bury-hill, esq.

Oxfordshire—J. Harrison, of Shelswell, esq.

Rutlandshire—Abel Walford Bellaers, of Bulmerthorpe, esq.

Shropshire—Wm. Sparling, of Petton, esq.

Somersetshire—J. Norton, of Milverton, esq.

Staffordshire—Theophilus Levett, of Wichenor, esq.

County of Southampton—John Blackburne, of Preston Candover, esq.

Suffolk—John Dresser, of Blyford, esq.

Surry—Edward Bilke, of Southwark, esq.

Sussex—Thomas Tourle, of Landport, esq.

Warwickshire—Abraham Bracebridge, of Atherstone, esq.

Wiltshire—Sir Charles Warre Mallett, of Wilbury-house, bart.

Worcestershire—Henry Bromley, of Abberley, esq.

Yorkshire—Sir G. Wombwell, of Wombwell, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Cardiganshire—Richard Isaac Starke, of Laughame Castle, esq.

Pembroke—C. Allen Phillips, of the Hill, esq.

Cardigan—Wm. Skyrme, of Altcock, esq.

Glamorgan—Jer. Homfray, of Llandaff, esq.

Brecon—Thomas Wood, of Gwernivett, esq.

Radnor—John Whittaker, of Cascob, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth—Wm. Davies, of Ty Ucha, esq.

Carnarvonshire—Thomas Parry Jones Parry, of Madryn, esq.

Anglesey—Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Bodewyrd, bart.

Montgomeryshire—Thomas Edwards, of Trefuant, esq.

Denbighshire—J. Ablet, of Llanbedd, esq.

Flintshire—Thomas Peate, of Bistree, esq.

SHERIFF appointed by his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, in Council, for 1809.

Cornwall—The Honourable Charles Bagnal Agar.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SPRING.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	WESTERN.	NORTHERN.	OXFORD.
CIRCUIT.	LdEllenbro'	L. C. Justice	L. C. Baron	B. Thomson	J. Lawrence	B. Graham
1809.	J. Grose	J. Bayley	J. Heath	J. Chambre	J. Le Blanc	B. Wood
Sat. Mar. 4.	Aylesbury					
Monday 6.		Northampt.				Reading
Tuesday 7.				Winchester		
Wednes. 8.						Oxford
Thursday 9.	Bedford		Hertford			
Friday 10.		Oakham				
Saturday 11.	Huntingdon	Linc. & City		Salisbury	York & City	Glou. & City
Monday 13.			Chelmsford			
Tuesday 14.	Cambridge					
Wednes. 15.				Dorchester		
Thursday 16.		Nott. & town				Monmouth
Saturday 18.	Hertford					Hereford
Monday 20.		Derby	Horsham	Exeter and		
Wednes. 22.			Kingston	[City		
Thursday 23.	Bury St. Ed.	Leic. & Bor.		Lancaster		Shrewsbury
Monday 27.		Coventry &	Maidstone	Lancaster		
Tuesday 28.		[Warwick		Lancaster		Stafford
Sat. April 1.				Taunton		Wor. & City

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR J. MOORE, K. B.

Sir JOHN MOORE, was born at Glasgow, and was the son of Dr. Moore, then a physician in that city; but afterwards known to the world by numerous Works of Literature, which rank him high as a just and philosophical observer of human life and manners, and an elegant and pleasing Writer. Dr. Moore travelled with the late Duke of Hamilton on the Continent; and on this occasion he was accompanied by his son, afterwards Sir John Moore, who had thus an excellent opportunity of finishing his education, and acquiring a facility in the modern languages. Gen. Moore entered the service early in life; and as he soon displayed his military talents, his rise was rapid. In 1801 he was appointed Colonel of the 52d Regiment, and rose to the rank of Major-general in 1802. Corsica was the first scene in which he had an opportunity of shewing his military talents; and here, on many occasions, he displayed his personal bravery and good conduct. He was next sent out to the West Indies, in 1795, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; where, by his distinguished conduct, he acquired the full confidence of that great General, who selected Sir J. Moore to accompany him in his expedition to Holland in 1799, where he was slightly wounded. In the expedition to Egypt, however, he had a more ample field for establishing his character as an excellent officer. On that occasion, he commanded at the disembarkation of the forces; and his conduct was deemed a master-piece of generalship, of which even Buonaparte himself is said to have declared that it was worthy of the ablest General that ever lived. At the battle of Alexandria, General Moore was wounded when leading on the reserve with his usual gallantry; and on his return, his Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood, and the Order of the Bath. Sir J. Moore was in active service during almost the whole of the present war. He commanded at Shorncliffe, in Kent; and afterwards succeeded General Fox in the command of the troops at Sicily. The expedition to Sweden, in which he commanded, had not that satisfactory result which was to be wished; but Ministers have uniformly declared, that this proceeded from no misconduct whatever on his part. The transactions of the Army in Spain are too recent to call for any recapitulation; and when the plan and motives upon which General Moore acted shall be fully laid before the Publick, we have no doubt that his character will be rescued from those insinuations of tardiness which some persons seem disposed to attach to it. In the mean time, we know that he fell most gloriously at the post of

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danger, and animating his troops to those exertions, by which a complete repulse of the Enemy, and the safe embarkation of our Army, were secured. He had put himself at the head of the 42d Regiment, in order to support the right of the Army, and had just finished a short address to his soldiers, when he was mortally wounded by a cannon-ball. He had not been an hour in the field at Corunna, when he received the wound which deprived his Country of his valuable life. The only British Cavalry in the battle was a party of the 15th, consisting of about 40 men, under the command of Lieut. Knight, which comprised the whole of Sir John Moore's escort. Lieut. Knight was close by Sir John when he received his wound; as was also Col. Graham, the late Member for Perthshire. The fatal cannon-ball struck the ground about 20 yards from the spot where the gallant Chief was placed, from which it bounded, and took him in the shoulder. It knocked him off his horse; but he soon recovered himself, rose from the ground, and shewed a disposition to remount, before he perceived that his arm was gone. He was then placed in a sort of car or waggon; but it had scarcely begun to move, when he complained of the pain caused by the motion of the vehicle. Some blankets were then procured, in which he was placed, and conveyed into the town. The Surgeons expressed surprise that it did not produce immediate death; as, besides the loss of his arm, his side was all bruised and shattered by the ball.

From all that we have heard of the character of Sir John Moore, he seems to have been a man exclusively devoted to the military profession. He was a complete soldier, and a strict disciplinarian; so that the 52d Regiment, of which he was Colonel, and which he had under his command at Shorncliffe, was generally looked up to, as a model in point of discipline and manœuvres. He seems to have had all those talents which, had he been destined to command a Continental Army upon a large scale, and a protracted warfare, would probably have placed him in the same rank with the first Generals of modern Europe. He was unmarried; his mother is still alive, and resides at Cobham, in Surrey. One of his brothers, Capt. Graham Moore, was Commodore of the fleet which conveyed the Royal Family of Portugal to the Brazils; he has several other brothers who are all respectable professional men.

The following particulars as to his death are given to the Publick on the authority of one of his most confidential attendants and friends:—"I met the General on the evening

evening of the 16th inst. as some soldiers were bringing him into Corunna, supported in a blanket with sashes. He knew me immediately, though it was almost dark; squeezed me by the hand, and said, 'Do not leave me.'—He spoke to the Surgeons on their examining his wound, but was in such pain he could say but little. After some time he seemed very anxious to speak to me; and, at intervals, expressed himself as follows: The first question he asked was 'Are the French beaten?' which inquiry he repeated to all those he knew as they entered the room. On being assured by all that the French were beaten, he exclaimed 'I HOPE THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND WILL BE SATISFIED. I HOPE MY COUNTRY WILL DO ME JUSTICE.'—You will see my friends as soon as you possibly can—tell them every thing—say to my mother'—(*here his voice failed him*)—HOPE—HOPE—I have much to say, but cannot get it out.—Is Colonel Graham, and are all my Aides-de-Camp, well?—I have made my will, and have remembered my servants.—Colborne has my will, and all my papers.' Major Colborne (his principal Aid-de-Camp) then came into the room; he spoke most kindly to him, and then said to me, *Remember, you go to —; and tell him it is my request, and that I expect he will befriend Major Colborne—he has been long with me, and I know him most worthy of it.* He then again asked Major Colborne, if the French were beaten; and on being told they were repulsed on every point, he said 'it was a great satisfaction, in his last moments, to know he had beat the French.'—Is General Paget in the room?' On my telling him he was not, he said, 'Remember me to him.'—'I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be long dying;—I am in great pain.' He then thanked the Doctors for their attention. Captains Percy and Stanhope came into the room; he spoke kindly to both, and asked Percy if all his Aides-de-Camp were well. He pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes died without a struggle. He said to me, while the Surgeons were examining his wound, 'YOU KNOW I HAVE ALWAYS WISHED TO DIE THIS WAY.' As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he said, except asking to be placed in an easier posture."

The interment of Sir John Moore took place at an early hour the next morning after his death. A grave only three feet deep was dug by his officers for his remains on the bastion of Corunna, in which they were deposited without a coffin. The service was read by the Rev. H. J. Symonds, one of the chaplains to the Guards, who, with the numerous train that attended the interment, were frequently engaged upon during the performance of the

sepulchral rites. At that time the Enemy had made their appearance upon the heights which command the town and harbour of Corunna.

A subscription in Glasgow, for a monument to Sir J. Moore, amounted on Wednesday, Feb. 15, to 2000*l*. In all the churches of Glasgow and Paisley, on the Fast-day, the great majority of the congregations appeared in deep mourning, from respect to the memory of Sir J. Moore and Col. Napier of Blackston.

The following elegant tribute to the memory of Sir John Moore has been paid by the Commander in Chief:

GENERAL ORDERS.

"The benefits derived to an Army from the example of a distinguished Commander do not terminate at his death; his virtues live in the recollection of his associates, and his fame remains the strongest incentive to great and glorious actions. In this view, the Commander in Chief, amidst the deep and universal regret which the death of Lieutenant-general Sir John Moore has occasioned, recalls to the troops the military career of that illustrious Officer for their instruction and imitation. Sir John Moore, from his youth, embraced the profession with the feelings and sentiments of a soldier; he felt, that a perfect knowledge, and an exact performance of the humble, but important duties of a Subaltern Officer are the best foundations for subsequent military fame; and his ardent mind, while it looked forward to those brilliant achievements for which it was formed, applied itself with energy and exemplary assiduity to the duties of that station. In the school of regimental duty, he obtained that correct knowledge of his profession so essential to the proper direction of the gallant spirit of the soldier; and he was enabled to establish a characteristic order and regularity of conduct, because the Troops found in their Leader a striking example of the discipline which he enforced on others. Having risen to command, he signalized his name in the West Indies, in Holland, and in Egypt. The unremitting attention with which he devoted himself to the duties of every branch of his profession obtained him the confidence of Sir Ralph Abercrombie; and he became the companion in arms of that illustrious Officer, who fell at the head of his victorious troops, in an action which maintained our National superiority over the arms of France. Thus Sir John Moore at an early period obtained, with general approbation, that conspicuous station in which he gloriously terminated his useful and honourable life. In a military character, obtained amidst the dangers of climate, the privations incident to service, and the sufferings of repeated wounds, it is difficult to select any one point

as a preferable subject for praise: it exhibits, however, one feature so particularly characteristic of the man, and so important to the best interests of the service, that the Commander in Chief is pleased to mark it with his peculiar approbation. The life of Sir John Moore was spent among the troops. During the season of repose, his time was devoted to the care and instruction of the Officer and Soldier; in war, he courted service in every quarter of the globe. Regardless of personal considerations, he esteemed that to which his

Country called him the post of honour, and by his undaunted spirit, and unconquerable perseverance, he pointed the way to victory. His Country, the object of his latest solicitude, will rear a monument to his lamented memory; and the Commander in Chief feels he is paying the best tribute to his fame by thus holding him forth as an example to the Army.

By order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

Horse Guards, Feb. 1, 1809."

BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTER OF THE LATE JOHN-WHITE PARSONS, ESQ.

Mr. P. who died lately at West Camel, Somersetshire, was many years an active member of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society. He was also a benefactor to his Country, greater perhaps than many men whose fame has been trumpeted over the four quarters of the globe. A celebrated author observes, that the man who has made a blade of grass grow, where no grass grew before, is a more valuable character than all the conquerors that ever flourished in the world. If this observation is founded in truth, it must apply to Mr. Parsons in an eminent degree; for there were few men who, by the application of solid theory to successful practice, contributed more than he did to increase the stock of human sustenance. Unlike those speculating monopolists who drive away the cultivators of fertile fields in order to convert them into wastes and deserts, he came into the possession of an estate which was itself little better than a desert, and made it one of the best-appointed and most productive farms in England. The lands of West Camel, in Somersetshire, comprising about 400 acres, were originally very bad in quality; the soil being for the most part a very wet retentive sour clay, and nearly on a level with the banks of a river. The mode he adopted for curing this bad quality of the soil was that of calcining the clay by burning every part of the surface. His next improvement was to make drains to carry off the superfluous water which had before remained stagnant. These were most skilfully contrived; served for fences, and were extended over the whole of the estate. They were made so wide and deep, as completely to arrest the progress of those mischievous idlers called *sportsmen*; and communicated with each other by trenches, which carried away all the superfluous moisture of the land. In the pasture lands, the drains were open. The clay thrown out of the ditches and trenches and other waste earth was burnt into ashes; and after being mixed with lime, coal-ashes, sand, gravel, and road-earth, into a compost, was thrown upon the land for manure. His other means for increasing his

store of manure were, by sloping down the banks of the ditches, making drains to collect the mud, and clearing up the bed of the river, by which a great quantity of light compost earth was annually gained, to mix with the dung for heavy clay land; by constantly burning large quantities of lime, of which 200 bushels were considered sufficient for an acre of tillage; by throwing daily some hot unslaked lime under the bedding and tails of the stall-fed cattle, for the purpose of absorbing the urine, increasing the fermentation, and keeping in the oleaginous volatile parts of the dung; and, lastly, by feeding his horses and cattle, during the Summer, in the yards, on green vetches and clover. Mr. Parsons used the old-fashioned plough of the country where he lived. He totally excluded Summer fallowing, after the land was once cleaned, and strictly observed an alternate cropping for man and beast. His crops were in the following rotation; 1. potatoes, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, well-drained and manured; 2. Winter vetches; 3. wheat; 4. beans or peas, or barley, or oats, with marl-grass, broad clover, Devonshire ray, melfoil, trefoil, and the best meadow hay-seeds. He esteemed parsnips as far superior to any other vegetables for cattle; and recommended getting garden-seeds, grass-seeds, and seed-corn from the Continent. He found that seed-barley from Lisbon ripened a fortnight before the native barley, and yielded by far the best crop. In his system of PLANTING as well as of tillage, sowing, and breeding, Mr. Parsons always acted on the principle that HEAT was the chief source of life, vigour, and perfection, in all the productions of Nature. With this idea operating on his mind, and confirmed by experience, he selected a spot of between 30 and 40 acres, full in the eye of the Sun, for his orchard; and, instead of planting and grafting from the nurseries of his own country, he raised his fruit-trees from kernels produced in the warmer climates of France, which were sown by himself, and afterwards spread as vigorously as forest-trees. He left the apples intended for cyder on the trees un-

til they were dead ripe; and afterwards suffered them to lie, until they mellowed, and acquired their greatest fragraucy, in heaps in his store-rooms. He always preferred seedling-trees, or wildings, to grafted-trees worn out by artificial propagation. On the hilly parts of his estate he planted larch, firs, cedars of Lebanon, with many other useful and ornamental trees, and underwood. And by the sides of his rhynes and watery ditches, protected from cattle by impenetrable hedges, he planted all kinds of willows in such abundance as to produce annually 100,000 rods or spars, for thatching houses, corn or hay mows, &c. &c. In the breeding of cattle, sheep, and hogs, Mr. Parsons thought that the principle of heat should be extended still more than on vegetable productions. He described the oxen produced from the old stock of the country, without any mixture of other breeds, as a class of animals comparatively useless. Their bones were large, without being strong; their flesh was coarse; their blood cool; they were altogether heavy and spiritless: and were unfit for Agricultural labour. The plan then for which he was a zealous advocate, and of which he himself set a laudable example, was that of introducing all over the kingdom an improved breed of animals produced from the best English and Foreign blood: and he was of opinion, that, so far from large overgrown beasts being desirable, small compact animals were the most profitable to the breeders, and that their flesh was of the best quality. Towards the accomplishment of this purpose, he produced animals from Indian and French breeds; from French and Devon; and Zebu and Devon: all of which were full of nature and spirit; strong and beautiful. Two of these animals (a bull and a heifer) Mr. Parsons sent up to London, at Lord Somerville's Cattle Show; and their limbs, as well as their bodies, appeared as finely shaped as those of blood-horses. He assured his friends that oxen of the same breed, when put to a team or a plough, held up their heads, and moved with the same spirit and quickness that horses would do. All the animals of this breed were remarkable for the fineness of their hair, and the smallness of their offal. Mr. Parsons was equally attentive to the principle of heat and foreign crossing, in the breed of hogs, as in that of other animals. The foreign mixture which he preferred was the Chinese. He fed them principally on potatoes, which were first boiled, and well drained of the water they were boiled in. He never would suffer them to taste of this water: It is highly material for farmers to attend to this branch of economy. Many persons think it a fine thing to mash up the potatoes and the water together for the swine. Nothing

can be more injurious to their growth, their health, and the quality of their flesh. It is the opinion of some skilful chemists, that these roots have a certain portion of poison in them, which is extracted during the time they are boiling, and communicates with the water. However this may be, it has been proved that the water is highly deleterious. Mr. P. related to the writer of this memoir an instance of the water, when injudiciously given by a neighbouring farmer to his hogs, having acted like a slow poison upon them. In the improvement of his mansion and offices, Mr. Parsons displayed a skill, spirit, and taste, and corresponded with his notions on agriculture. His dairy, cyder-house, cellars, stores, barns, &c. were neat and convenient; and his fattening-stalls were admirably well arranged for the feeding of cattle and making manure. In order to guard against the depredations of rats and mice, with which the land was much infested, he stacked all his corn on caps and pins; and the floor of his barn was elevated, with rooms under for cattle to feed and shelter themselves in. There were also dispersed over the estate, many comfortable hovels for sheltering cattle and making manure. Mr. Parsons, who knew more of useful husbandry than all the titled sheep-feeders and experimental triflers throughout the kingdom put together, would never use the threshing-machine, which he rejected as much from a conviction of its worthlessness, as from the natural benevolence of his heart, and his patriotic sentiments, which always impelled him to cherish, to extend the number and improve the condition of those hardy rustic labourers, without whose support this country will most assuredly perish. Impressed with these highly-laudable motives, as well as with just notions as to the REAL SOURCES of agricultural productiveness, he built twenty comfortable cottages, for his labourers and their families to inhabit; and to many of them he let small garden farms. One of these cottagers exhibited an instance of industry that must give pleasure to every friend of human happiness who hears it related. A field of five acres let to him by Mr. Parsons was incessantly stocked with early potatoes, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, &c. and furnished a comfortable livelihood to him and his family; and besides enabled him to lay up annually a sum of money against a time of need. With respect to the new systems of farming generally adopted throughout this kingdom during the last 50 years, Mr. Parsons frequently declared that he considered them mischievous and ruinous in the highest degree. He frequently expressed his opinion and belief that the lands of England might, under a wise system, produce TEN TIMES

THE

THE QUANTITY OF CORN now grown upon them. He considered the little farmers of former times as having managed their business in an unskilful and slovenly manner. He would not, however, help acknowledging that they made the land yield a much greater abundance of all kinds of food than it does at this time. With respect to tithes, Mr. P. considered the present mode of paying the Clergy as one which tended more to discourage agriculture, to create discontent throughout the country, and draw away people from the worship of the Established Church, than any institution that could ever be put in practice. He believed it made the Clergymen avaricious, and the Parishioners irreligious; and he frequently expressed his earnest wish that some other provision, equally beneficial to the Established Church, might be adopted. He knew of none more simple, or likely to be more efficacious, than that of allowing each rector a portion of land equal in value to the amount of his income from tithes.

Vol. LXXVIII. pp. 861, 946. The body of the Hon. Capt. Herbert, of the Royal Navy, who was unfortunately drowned in going ashore at Gijon in Spain, and which was interred at that place, has, by permission of the Bishop of Oviedo, been taken up, and brought to the family-vault at Burghclere, in Hampshire. He was the second son of the Earl of Caernarvon.

P. 1120. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a pension of 140*l.* a year to Mrs. Balderston, mother of the late Capt. B. who was inhumanly murdered by the master's mate of the Parthian sloop, which Capt. B. commanded.

Vol. LXXIX. p. 82. In the account of the National Vaccine Establishment, among the members of the Board, for Robert Keate, read *Thomas Keate, esq.*

P. 89. Peter Peirson, esq. was aged sixty-eight, not sixty-five. This is taken from rings bequeathed by him to his friends.

BIRTHS.

Jan. **A** T Bramfield, the wife of the Rev. Edward Bouchier, a daughter.

29. At Stains castle, in Scotland, the Countess of Errol, a daughter.

30. At Melbourn-house, Lady Caroline Lamb, a daughter; which died in a few hours.

Feb. The wife of T. Nicholl, esq. of Doctors Commons, a son.

The lady of the Hon. John Vaughan, M. P. for Cardigan, a daughter.

Feb. 1. The Countess of London and Moira, a daughter.

4. In Bolton-row, the wife of Richard Ahmuty, esq. of Old Windsor lodge, a son.

5. Lady Grantham, a daughter.

In Upper Bedford-place, the wife of Capt. J. Birch, a son.

6. In Seymour-place, Mary-la-Bonne, Lady Monson, a son and heir.

8. The wife of Thomas Maltby, esq. of Chatham-place, a daughter.

10. In Grosvenor-place, Lady Louvaine, a daughter.

13. The wife of Dr. Yellowly, of Finsbury-square, a son.

14. In Dover-street, Piccadilly, the Countess of Eniskillen, a son.

19. At Merton, Surrey, the wife of Joseph Huddart, jun. esq. a son and heir.

20. In Grosvenor-square, Viscountess Grimston, a son and heir.

21. In Bond-street, the wife of G. S. Marten, esq. of Sandridge-lodge, Herts, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. **A** T Bridgorth, the Rev. W. W. Holland, of New college, Oxford, to Miss Murray, of Can-hall, Salop.

Feb. Rev. John Grundy, to Miss Anne Hancock, both of Nottingham.

Feb. 1. At Gosberton, co. Lincoln, by the Rev. John Calthrop, Charles Bonner, esq. of Spalding, to Anne, youngest daugh. of John-George Calthrop, esq. of Gosberton.

2. John Morrough, esq. of Cork, to Mary, youngest daugh. of Francis Plowden, esq. barrister-at-law.

4. B. Duncan, esq. of Pantown-square, to Jane, eldest daughter of David Gordon, esq. of Willow-walk, Kentish-town.

7. At Ealing, Middlesex, Cha. Christia, esq. of Gunnersbury-lodge, to Miss Dickinson, daughter of John D., esq.

9. At Shrewsbury, Rev. George Watkins Marsh, rector of Hope-Bowdler, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Cheney Hart, M. D. of Shrewsbury.

11. Capt. Peter Parker, R.N. commander of the *Melpomene* frigate, and grandson of Sir Peter P. bart. Admiral of the Fleet, to Marianne, 2d dau. of Sir Geo. Dallas, bart.

13. Rev. Dr. Werninck, to the Hon. Mrs. Wynn, daughter-in-law of the late Lord Newborough.

At Heytesbury, Wilts, the Hon. William Elliot, to Miss A'Court, eldest daughter of Sir W. P. H. A'Court, bart.

14. Capt. John Clitherow, of the Guards, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Gen. Burton, of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

16. At Heckfield, Hants, the Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, K.B. to Lady Augusta Fane, second daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, and late wife of Lord Boringden, from whom she was divorced by an Act of Parliament which received the Royal Assent on the 14th instant.

17. At Datchet, near Windsor, Robin Ashby, esq. of Uxbridge, to Mrs. Morgan, of Amersham, Bucks.

18. Hambledon-Thomas Custance, esq. of Weston-house, Norfolk, to Mary, only daughter of the late Miles Bower, esq. recorder of Chester.

At Sheffield, Henry Garrett Key, esq. of London, to Miss Mary Tudor, third daughter of the late Henry T. esq. of the same place.

20. Philip-Frederick Behrends, esq. of Broad-street-buildings, to Miss Martha-Anne Farrington, of Broxbourn, Herts.

21. At Louth, Mr. Tyson West, surgeon to the Dispensary there, to Diana, third daughter of the late Rev. Robert Uvedale, D.D. rector of Langton, co. Lincoln.

22. Rev. Thomas-George Tyndale, of Woburn, Bucks, to the eldest daughter of T. H. Earle, esq. of Swallowfield, Berks.

23. John-Sayers Bell, esq. of Gorleston, Suffolk, to Miss Charlotte Smith, daughter of the late John-Paul S. esq.

DEATHS.

1808. **A**T Allahabad, in the East Indies, Lieut.-col. John Burnett, son of Mr. Geo. B. late of the Strand.

May. . . . At Fort William, Calcutta, regretted by the whole Corps, in which he had served ten years, Capt. Peter Henry, of the 14th Foot, eldest son of Mr. H. of Manchester.

Sept. 11. At St. Erné parsonage, Cornwall, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Mary-Luke, Cardew, wife of the Rev. Cornelius Cardew, D.D. rector of that parish. No event of the like mournful nature has, for a long time, in that neighbourhood occasioned more deserved regret, or excited stronger sympathy. Her heart was warm, and her benevolence unaffectedly diffusive; and whilst, in the relative situations of wife and parent, she evinced herself to be most attentive and indulgent, in the more extended circle of society, in which her life had been actively and meritoriously engaged, she, in an eminent degree, conciliated esteem and honour.

Oct. 8. At Tunis, Charles Tulin, esq. his Swedish Majesty's agent and consul-general at the Court of his Excellency Hamuda Bashaw, Bey of Tunis; which situation he had filled, with credit to himself and honour to his Country, upwards of 30 years; and, during the various revolutions which have convulsed Europe and affected Barbary, had, from the suavity of his manners and his prudent conduct, been able to keep his Country at peace with the Regency of Tunis. From his early life he possessed a distinguished taste for the Fine Arts; and it is hoped his family will indulge the publick with the truly beautiful sketches, taken by himself, of a country so little known and so highly interesting.

Oct. 24. At Stony-hill barracks, near Kingston, Jamaica, Lieut. Thomas Burton Bedford, of the 54th Foot.

Oct. 25. At New Providence, Lieutenant George Massey, of the 7th West India Regiment; and, on the 30th, Lieutenant James Burke, of the same regiment.

Oct. 30. In Spanish-town, Jamaica, aged 130. Elizabeth Haywood, a free black woman. She was a grown girl at the time of the earthquake which destroyed Port Royal in 1692; and remembered having gone with her mother for a load of the wreck which drifted on the beach near Port Henderson on that occasion. She was a native of the Island; and in her youth belonged to Dr. Charnock, of Spanish-town.

Nov. 8. At Antigua, Capt. Asa Rossiter, lately trading from Bristol to New York; a man of the strictest honour and integrity, whose loss will be severely felt by his relations and friends, but more particularly by his widow and five small children.

Nov. 16. On his passage from the West Indies, Mr. John Hall, surgeon of the Royal Navy.

Nov. 20. Lieut.-col. Robert Honyman, second son of Lord Armadale. He served as a volunteer during the whole campaign in Egypt, where he was honoured with the approbation of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and acquired the esteem and friendship of Sir John Moore, Generals Hope, Spencer; and other distinguished Officers. At the attack on the Dutch lines, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, he, under Sir David Baird, led on the 93d Regiment, of which he was major, and was severely wounded. As lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Regiment of Foot, he lately received the thanks of the Commander in Chief of the island of Jamaica, for his active services in suppressing a mutiny of the Black troops in that Island; where he has since fallen a victim to the fever of the country, in his 28th year.

Nov. 29. Capt. William Coombe, of his Majesty's ship *Heureux*. He fell gloriously, while conducting a well-concerted attack on the forts and vessels at Bay Mahaut, Guadaloupe. In the act of giving orders, Capt. C. received a 24-pound round shot in the left side of his body, and almost immediately expired, exclaiming, "I die contented!—I die for my Country!"

Dec. 27. At Crantit, in Orkney, in the prime of life, James Watson, esq. factor for Lord Dundas.

1309. Jan. Of an inflammation of the lungs, brought on by excessive fatigue, General Anstruther. He exerted himself to the last; and, when unable to mount his horse, said to those about him, "I am quite done up!" He was put into a carriage, and conveyed to Corunna, where he died, and where his remains are interred, near those of Sir John Moore.

Among the officers lost in the late expedition to Spain, Lieut. George Lear, of the Royal Artillery, son of the Rev. Mr. L. of Downton, near Salisbury.

On his passage from Spain, through excessive fatigue, Capt. R. Carthew, of the Royal Artillery.

On-board

On-board the Resolution, on his passage from Corunna, of the wounds he received in the battle before that place, on the 16th, Capt. Duncan Campbell, of the 42d Royal Highlanders.

At Plymouth, of the wounds he also received in Spain, Major M^cGregor, of the 39th Regiment of Foot.

Joseph Millar, servant to Mr. Bates, of Holmŕirth, near Leeds, co. York. He died of the *hydrophobia*, occasioned by having, five weeks before, suffered a dog, which afterwards proved to be mad, to lick the sores on his hands and face.

After several years of lingering illness, Thomas Baker, esq. of Barlstone, co. Leicester.

Aged 84, W. B. Clark, gent. of North Luffenham, Rutland.

On Denmark-hill, Camberwell, Surrey, a martyr to sickness during the last 20 years of her life, aged 36, Miss Routh, daughter of the late Richard R. esq. chief justice, &c. of Newfoundland.

Mrs. Dubilly, of Prince's-street, Blackfriars-road. Sitting by the fire-side, she was seized with a fit, and fell into the fire, whereby her arms, face, and hands, were so dreadfully burnt as to cause her death next day in great agony.

Jan. 2. At Corunna, of a fever, occasioned by excessive fatigue, Capt. Frederick J. Darby, of the 10th Light Dragoons, and nephew to Sir John Lade, bart. He was buried at Corunna, but dug up again, and interred with military honours, on Jan. 25, at Falmouth.

At Ambleside, in Westmoreland, Lieut. Stewart, of the 88th Foot, son of the late Lieut.-gen. James S.

3. In his 70th year, Mr. William Elliott, many years a faithful servant in the employ of Messieurs Pollard and Son, shipbrokers, of Bristol.

6. At the George inn, Aldermanbury, Mr. Samuel Spendley, of Shrewsbury.

7. Aged 69, Ralph Ferry, esq. of Thorpe. On his return from Sunderland, owing to the darkness of the night, he lost his way, and perished in the snow.

9. At Leicester, Mr. Carrick, upwards of half a century conductor of an extensive seminary there. In his professional capacity he was greatly esteemed and respected; in society, he was a facetious, well-informed, pleasant companion; and in his general deportment a man of the strictest probity and honour.

— Vyse, esq. of Bentinck-street. While travelling in one of the coaches to Bath, accompanied by his daughter, he suddenly dropped from his seat, and became speechless; was conveyed to a public-house near Colnbrook, and died in a short time, leaving a wife, and his only child who was accompanying him. He was in high spirits, and conversing with

the other passengers when the shocking catastrophe befel him.

10. Aged 52, John Cookson, esq. of Leeds, Yorkshire, one of the Common Council of that borough, and brother to Dr. Cookson, of Lincoln, and the Rev. Mr. C. of Stamford.

At Dorchester, after an illness of 2 hours, in a fit of apoplexy, most sincerely regretted by a very extensive circle of acquaintance, to whom she endeared herself by her many amiable virtues, Mrs. Arden, wife of Mr. C. A. surgeon, of that place. She was followed to the grave by Mr. A. and seven children (three sons and four daughters), to pay their last tribute of affection to the memory of her whose loss they will long and deeply feel.

At his house in Portsmouth, Lieut.-col. Archbold, of the Royal Marines, but who had retired on full pay, on account of his services. The death of this gentleman is somewhat impressive, though he had attained almost the full age of man. He was in as good health the day before his death as he had been for some time; and his natural cheerfulness was remarkably increased towards the evening. At nine o'clock that night he was attacked with a complaint which terminated in his death by four the next morning. He was an intelligent and brave officer, and served with great credit at the taking of the Havannah, where he was afterwards adjutant of the Marine Corps.

At his father's house, in Stanhope-street, May-fair, aged 18, William Champain, Lieutenant of the 29th Foot.

11. At Oakedge, near Wolseley-bridge, Staffordshire, aged about 8 years, T. Harriman. He was assisting his father to plant trees, and finding a small white stone he put it into his mouth; a covey of pheasants starting up near him, he suddenly elevated his head, and the stone stopping in its way down his throat, he was choked before any assistance could be given him.

At Guildford, Surrey, in his 68th year, James Vincent, esq. father of the Corporation of that borough, of which he had three times served the office of mayor.

Aged 78, William Dalison, esq. of Hampton, in West Peckham, Kent.

Mr. Joseph Cobb, of Tudor-street, near Blackfriars-bridge, second son of Mr. C. banker, Lombard-street.

12. On St. Dunstan's-hill, in Lower Thames-street, Mr. John Groves, many years a fish-salesman at Billingsgate.

In John's-place, Battersea-rise, Surrey, Thomas Vardon, esq.

At Alford, co. Lincoln, in his 79th year, Cranmer Kenrick, esq.

At Lincoln, aged 73, Mrs. Nelthorpe, widow of John N. esq. late of Little Grimsby, near Louth, and youngest daughter of the

the late Robert Cracroft, esq. of Hackthorne, by his first wife, Miss Brown; by whom she has left issue one son, John Nelthorpe, esq., and one daughter, the present Lady William Beauclerk. Her loss will be severely felt by the poor, to whose distresses she was always attentive, as well as by her numerous friends, amongst whom her enlightened conversation diffused instruction, whilst her vivacity enlivened all around her.

13. In Camden-place, Bath, Mrs. Ellis, widow of Major-general E. of Kempsey, in Worcestershire.

At Eltham, in Kent, Mrs. Wallace, wife of C. L. W. esq.

Aged 28, Mrs. Aldrich, wife of Mr. Charles A. of Bond-street, leaving six young children.

Of an inflammation of the lungs, at her father's house at Canonbury, near Islington; aged 3 years and 7 months, Margaret-Anne, daughter and only child of George M'Call, esq.

14. Of a decline, at the house of Mr. Watkins, at Charing-cross, aged 15, Miss Sophia Walker, late of Stafford.

15. At Peckham, Surrey, aged 59, Mrs. H. Abraham, of No. 212, High Holborn, widow of Mr. John A. of Houndsditch.

At Stratford-grove, Essex, aged 45, Mrs. Langford, wife of R. L. esq. of Enfield.

At Norwich, in his 72d year, John Stoddart, esq. coach-maker to the Duke of Gloucester. He served the office of sheriff of Norfolk in 1797.

At Hexham, aged 57, the Rev. ——— Fleming, M. A. curate of that place, and master of the Free Grammar-school at Heydon-bridge, Northumberland.

At Lisbon, in consequence of the wounds he had received at the battle of Vimiera, on the 21st of August, Capt. Eustace, of the 20th Dragoons, son of the late Lieutenant-general Eustace.

16. At the battle of Cornu, in his 22d year, Lieut. Noble, of the 95th Rifle Regiment, only son of the late Mr. N. of Wakefield, Yorkshire. He was bravely animating his men in the heat of the battle, when he received a shot through the head, and expired immediately.

Aged 69, Thomas Cash, of Morley, near Wilmslow, many years an approved minister among the people called Quakers, and who had travelled and laboured much in most parts of the British Empire.

Suddenly, Dr. Cornelius Cheetham, of Preston, Lancashire. He went to bed apparently in perfect health, and was found dead in the morning.

In Edgar-buildings, Bath, aged 69, William-Harris Jeffreys, esq. formerly a captain in the 3d Dragoon-guards.

Mr. Thomas Osman, late of Bath, and traveller to Messrs. Carter and King, of the Bristol Pottery. His death was occasioned by sleeping in a damp bed, whilst on a

journey; by which his widow and four children are left wholly destitute.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Stephen Dennis, many years captain of the brig *Rosamond*, in the Newcastle trade.

In Walcot-place, Lambeth, in her 89d year, Mrs. Balderson.

At Hoxton, Mr. Joseph Coad, late of Brewer-street, Golden-square, wholesale stationer, which business he had relinquished in October last.

In Frith-street, Soho, John Anderson, esq. surgeon, R. M. Woolwich.

17. At her brother's house, in St. Martin's-lane, aged 70; Mrs. Milhill.

Mrs. Bentley, wife of Mr. Christopher B. of Counter-hill Academy, near Deptford, in Kent.

At Newbold, near Chesterfield, co. Derby, Mrs. Hardwick, widow of John H. esq.

Aged 75, Charles Mellor, gent. of the Frith, co. Leicester.

At Bath, ——— Knowles, esq. of Paradise, near Painawick, in Gloucestershire; a truly benevolent man.

18. Considerably advanced in years, Mr. Ralph Clarke, of Pinchbeck, near Spalding, co. Lincoln.

At Coatham-hall, Garth, near Darlington, Yorkshire, in his 48th year, Mr. Thomas Porthouse, inventor of the valuable machines for hecking and spinning of flax and hemp.

John Gray, eldest son of Ram G. esq. sheriff-substitute of Dumbartonshire.

At Sligo, in Ireland; Andrew Hume, esq. sen. merchant.

At her house in George-street, Limerick, aged 62, Mrs. O'Grady, relict of the late Darby O'G. esq. of Mount Prospect, in that county, and mother of the Lord Chief Baron in Ireland.

20. At Plumstead, in Kent, in his 83d year, Mr. Edmund Audersley.

At her lodgings in Queen-square, Bristol, aged 53, Mrs. Stapleton, widow of the late Dr. S. of Colchester.

At Taunton, co. Somerset, aged 70, the Hon. Sir Jacob Wolff, bart. of Chulmleigh, in Devonshire (so created Oct. 18, 1766), D. C. L. a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, and elder and only brother of Baron Wolff. Sir Jacob descended from an ancient and illustrious family, who possessed a Fief of the Empire, in the duchy of Silesia; and were, by the religious troubles, expatriated to Livonia, in the time of Charles XI. and XII. of Sweden, where they were admitted in the ancient Corps of Nobles. Sir Jacob and his brother are the only branches who were sent very young to this country, and naturalized. Sir Jacob married the only daughter of the Right Hon. Edward Weston, of Sommerby-hall, in Lincolnshire, and grand-daughter of the Right Rev. Stephen Weston, D.D. late Bishop of Exeter.

In

In London, Mrs. Christiana Hankin, wife of Mr. Thomas H. of Newland, near Stanstead, Herts.

21. Suddenly, Mr. Street, butler to Percy Windham, esq. of Grosvenor-place. While in company with a few friends, his head fell back, and he immediately expired.

Mr. Elliot Dawson, hosier, of Hinckley, co. Leicester.

At Leicester, aged 71, Mrs. Carr, relict of the late Mr. C. auctioneer.

At his seat at Portwood, near Southampton, Lieut.-general Hibbert, formerly commander in chief of the East India Company's Forces in Bengal.

The eldest son of Sir Harry Burrard, and aide-de-camp to Sir John Moore. He was severely wounded in the battle of Corunna, on the 16th; put on-board the Audacious man of war, where he died this day (the 21st).

22. On-board the Mary transport, on his passage from Corunna, in consequence of extraordinary fatigue and exertions in the Spanish campaign, Lieut.-col. Michael Symes, of the 76th Foot. He was a gentleman whose civil and military virtues and accomplishments were equally the objects of admiration. He possessed the highest capacity for science, with the most shining talents for action; and was not less endowed with the amiable qualities which embellish private life. He was twice ambassador to the Court of Ava; and published an account of his first embassy, which gained him distinguished reputation as a diplomatic and literary character. As a military man he was not less eminent; and, as a husband, a parent, and a friend, he was affectionately beloved, and will be deeply lamented. On the 3d of February his remains were interred at St. Margaret's church, Rochester. On the way from Portsmouth to Rochester, the funeral procession was joined by a long train of relations and friends; the church and churchyard were crowded with the officers of the garrison of Chatham; and a most impressive and appropriate sermon was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Menzies.

Among the officers, &c. who were lost this morning in the wreck of the Primrose sloop of war, of 18 guns (outward-bound), upon the Maracle rocks, near Helston, in Cornwall, were, the Captain (Mein), whose body was picked up at Black-head, near Falmouth; Lieut.-col. George and Capt. Nathaniel Tucker, who were passengers in that vessel, and on their way to join the Army in Spain. They were two of eight brothers, all arduously employed in the service, either civil or military, of the Country, and sons of the late President of the Council of Bermuda; a situation which, though it manifestly circumscribed his talents, for which his friends

were ever wishing a wider field of action, he long filled with the most distinguished fidelity. Lieut.-col. George Tucker entered the Army in 1790; and was Major of the 97th Regiment, and an officer of the most unquestionable military talent and rapid experience; to which the illustrious Generals Sir Samuel Achmuty, Sir David Baird, Spencer, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, with whom he served in the Indies, at the Cape of Good Hope, in Egypt, at Copenhagen, and in Portugal, have borne ample testimony. Under Sir D. Baird he filled the respectable station of Deputy Adjutant-general at the Cape of Good Hope; and had the glory of filling the same important station in the Army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the late ambiguous victories over the French in Portugal. By Sir D. Baird he was selected to be the bearer of dispatches from the Cape of Good Hope; and arrived in England on the same day that his brother, Lieut.-col. John Tucker, landed with intelligence of the capture of Monte Video; and the services of both were acknowledged by Government in their promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-colonels in the Army. Capt. Nathaniel Tucker was of the 32d Infantry, and formerly of the 33d, in which Regiment he had the high fortune of serving under the immediate command of then Lieut.-col. now General Sir A. Wellesley; and, as well as his brother, shared the glory of the late campaign in Portugal, where he was aide-de-camp to Major-general Nightingale, whose confidence and regard he possessed entirely; and, as well as his brother too, had compressed what is generally the experience of a length of life into a few years. In the large earnest which Lieut.-col. Tucker had given, it is no presumption to say, that his Country has lost the service of one who would have been a great General; and of Capt. Nathaniel Tucker, from the promise of his youth, there would have been nothing irrational in hoping the greatest future excellence. But they are snatched from their Country by a most disastrous death, that affords no consolation to a large family and their numerous friends, by whom they were beloved, for they were of the gentlest manners, and joined to every military accomplishment the practice of every social duty.—Among those who perished in the Dispatch transport, from Corunna, which was lost at the same time, and within a mile of the Primrose, were, the Hon. Major G. W. C. Cavendish (second son of Lord George Cavendish, and nephew of the Duke of Devonshire), whose body has since been found near Falmouth, Captain S. G. Duckenfield, eldest son of Sir N. D.; and Lieut. the Hon. E. Waldegrave, second

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road brother of Earl Waldegrave. Besides these three officers, the Dispatch had on-board 72 men and 36 horses, all of the 7th Light Dragoons. Every soul on-board perished, excepting 7 dragoons. Eight non-commissioned officers and about 60 privates of the regiment belonging to Capts. Treweeke's and Duckenfield's troops, with 5 women and 32 horses, were lost with them.

At Chesterfield, aged 74, Mr. Charles Kinder; who, by the divine blessing upon his honest industry in the hosiery line, had acquired a handsome fortune, and had long retired from business. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, he had been twice at church this day; and remarked to some friends at tea, that he had found his voice in singing the Psalms stronger than usual, and appeared to be in excellent spirits. After his company had left him, he read to his family, and joined with them in prayer; at the close of which, when his servants, perceiving his voice falter, rose from their knees, and went to his assistance, expressing their apprehensions that he was not so well as usual, he told them that he found himself very ill, and desired they would raise him up; which with some difficulty they effected, and some time after conveyed him to bed. Medical aid was immediately called in, but without avail; and he expired about 11, without a struggle or a sigh. The death of this good man may be justly deemed a public loss; as he was a most valuable member of society, and to the poor a most liberal and unwearied benefactor. E. G.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hervey, third daughter of the Rev. Edward H. and coheirs of Sir Pyncent Chermocke, bart.

Aged 16, Sarah, only daughter of Mr. John Jones, lute accompanist at Bristol.

At Chesterton, Hunts, aged 32, Mr. Richard Hinsbey, late surgeon, &c. of Crowland, co. Lincoln.

At his house at Kennington, Surrey, in his 73d year, Dr. John Andrews, a gentleman well known in the literary world. By his death the Nation is deprived of an able historian, a profound scholar and politician, and a man ever ready to take up his pen in his Country's cause.

At his house in Old Burlington-street, aged 72, his Excellency Count de Bruhl, many years minister from the Elector of Saxony to his Britannic Majesty, knight of the White Eagle, &c. He was deeply versed in science; and his learning as great as his family was illustrious.

In Albemarle-street, Lieut.-col. Bothwell, late of the 2d or R. N. B. Dragoons.

Mrs. Hughes, wife of Thomas H. esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

At Edinburgh, John McGlashan, writer.

23. At his father's house, in Manchester-buildings, Westminster, in the 29th

year of his age, Mr. Edward Wold Elvidge; whose talents, industry, and virtues, bade fair to raise him to eminence and distinction, had his life been spared for a longer period. The reputation which he had acquired for all that detail of knowledge and information which is useful in the conduct of public accounts occasioned his being employed in the Pay Department upon the Expedition to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres; and, upon his return from thence, he was elected secretary to the Provident Institution; in which situation he gave entire satisfaction to the Directors, and received every testimony of their approbation. But, preferring employment in the public service abroad, he was induced, in November last, to accept an offer of the appointment of assistant-paymaster to the troops then at Lisbon, and was preparing to set out for that place. Illness, however, prevented his undertaking the voyage, and gradually exhausting his strength, put an end to his earthly prospects, by a premature dissolution, in the forenoon of this day. His parents are of Lincolnshire origin, though resident in London; and, besides them, he has left two sisters, as well as numerous friends, to lament his loss.

Mr. Edward Betham, many years an inhabitant of Fleet-street, and one of the directors of the Eagle Fire-office.

Mrs. Cuddington, wife of Mr. C. master of the Subscription-house called Boodle's, in St. James's-street.

At Bath, Mrs. Johnson, relict of the late Nathaniel-Palmer J. esq. of Burley-field, near Loughborough.

At Marlborough-house, Weston, near Bath, Mrs. Browne, widow of the Rev. Francis B. late Dean of Elphin, and nephew to the late Mrs. La Touche. Mrs. B. was formerly Miss Noble, of the county of Meath, a near relative to Lord Sherbourne; and had been deprived of the use of her limbs near 12 years.

Mrs. Baskerville, wife of Colonel B. of Poulton-house, near Marlborough.

At Gosport, Mr. Edward Brown, late of Clerkenwell and Blackheath.

At Chislehurst, of a fever, aged 5 years, Marian, 2d daughter of George Stone, esq.

At his seat, Lawrenny hall, Pembroke-shire, in his 80th year, Hugh Barlow, esq. M.P. He represented the boroughs of Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston, upwards of 34 years, having been elected seven sessions to serve in Parliament.

Aged 70, Benjamin Freund, esq. of Boskell, co. Limerick, alderman of the city of Limerick, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

24. At his house at White-hall, James Duff, Earl of Fife, Viscount Macduff (Lord Fife in England). He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, Alexander Duff, now Earl of Fife.

At

At Brompton, the wife of John Temple, esq. and daughter of Capt. Roger, of the Royal Navy, and of Queen-street, Brompton; late of Plymouth.

In his 80th year, William Milward, esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts.

Aged 61, Richard Chambers, esq. of Whitborne-court, co. Hereford.

25. Mrs. Day, widow of Daniel D. esq. of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire.

In consequence of a fall on the ice on the 20th instant, Mr. Sloper, of Hinton, co. Gloucester.

Mr. Goldesborough, a surgeon of extensive practice at Shepton-Mallet.

At the rectory-house at Aughton, near Ormskirk, Lancashire, aged 83, Mrs. Vanbrugh, mother of the Rev. George V. rector of that place.

In Upper Norton-street, Mary-la-Bonne, Mrs. Adair, widow of Mr. Serjeant A.

26. At St. Leonard's Mount, Padiham, co. Lancaster, Maria, wife of the Rev. John Adamson, incumbent of Padiham and Altham. She died of a gradual decay of Nature, induced by a bilious affection, to which she had all her life been subject, after an union of a quarter of a century, aged 52 years. She was the only daughter of John Rhodes, of Liverpool, merchant, by Mary his wife; and a descendant of the ancient and respectable family the Rhodes's of Menstone, in the parish of Otley, co. York; whose place of interment and monumental inscriptions will be found on the back of the church, namely, on the *South side*, in Otley church-yard, the great bulk of this cemetery lying, singularly enough, on the *North side*. The immediate subject of this memoir was interred early in the morning of the 29th, in the vestry of Padiham church, and by her own desire privately; followed by a few old servants and poor tenants, to whom a pecuniary gratuity was administered, and attended by her son-in-law, Joseph Wood, esq. of Sutton, co. Notts, and Biscathorp, co. Lincoln, a captain in the 52d Regiment of Foot, as chief mourner. She left issue six children: Maria-Eleanora, wife of Captain Wood, and Eleanor, Sophia, Charlotte, Frances, and Cyril John-Sanford, all unmarried. In the Divine mercy her faith was strong; her patience under her sufferings great; and her fortitude at parting with her husband and children, very far from being natural to her, truly extraordinary. And, as the *Righteous have hope in their death, and the memory of the Just shall be blessed*, her chaste, temperate, and exemplary conduct demands the following short tribute, as unostentatious as her life: An illustrious pattern of conjugal fidelity and attachment; a tender, provident, and affectionate mother; a warm and sincere friend; of inflexible integrity to her fellow-mortals; and of an

humble walk and tender conscience towards her Saviour and her God.

At Richmond, Surrey, the Viscountess de Cambis.

At Beckenham, Kent, G. W. Dickes, esq. secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the principal registrars of the Ecclesiastical Court of Canterbury.

In Great Russell-street, Bedford-squa. Mrs. Jortin; relict of the late Rogers J. esq. of Chancery-lane, and eldest dau. of the late Dr. Maty, of the British Museum.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, Gilbert Gallan, esq. of the island of St. Vincent.

In the King's Bench prison, Mr. Williams, who had been confined six years for a debt of 14*l*. Being told, by a fellow-prisoner, that the plaintiff had been to the lobby to give him a free discharge, and finding it untrue, the opposite passions of joy and grief had such an effect on him, that he went to bed, and was found dead in a few hours.

In the Marshalsea prison, Mr. Stevens, a prisoner for debt; who, having been removed there in a state of confirmed dropsy, took to his bed on his arrival, and died in a short time afterwards.

27. At Plymouth, of the wounds they received in Spain, Major Archibald-Argyle Campbell, of the 42d Royal Highlanders, and Ensign Hall, of the 38th Foot.—Rev. W. Cooley, attached to the Horse Brigade under Lord Paget.

Suddenly, W. Clatworthy, esq. of Plymouth, merchant.

At Barnstaple, Devon, Henry Gribble, esq. banker and merchant.

At Great Barton, Suffolk, Frances, eldest daugh. of John Phillips, esq. of Pall Mall.

At Gate-Burton, near Gainsborough, in his 86th year, Mr. Edward Norwood.

Mr. H. Gregory, of the Woodhouses, near Fordsham, Cheshire. He dreamed, on the 3d instant, that he should live only 24 days longer; and, three days before his death, enquired what day it was; on being told, he replied that his time was not then come, but was drawing nigh; and actually expired on the twenty-fourth day.

In his 69th year, Mr. Joseph Case, of Huggin-lane, Wood-street.

At her father's, in Little Britain, aged 41, Miss Frances Hookham. A mild, indulgent, and benevolent disposition entitled her to the love and affection of her relations, and to the esteem of her numerous acquaintance. The principles of Christianity were the maxims of her conduct; and its purity, candour, and humility shone forth in every action of her life.

28. In Camden-place, Bath, aged 60, Mrs. Hill, relict of Rowley H. esq. of Mount-hill, Armagh, Ireland.

At Plymouth, aged 24, Lieut. Parkins, of the First West York Militia.

At Bath, Sir John Miers.

By

By the bursting of a blood-vessel, after languishing some time, Mr. Bailey Brett, of West-Bromwich, in Staffordshire, and proprietor of some coal-mines there and at Tipton.

In Upper Tichfield-str. Mary-la-Bonne, aged 80, the Rev. Charles Powlett, late rector of St. Martin's, near Looe, Cornwall.

At Eythorn, in Kent, the Rev. Philip Papillon, rector of that parish, and vicar of Tunbridge.

At the rectory-house at Broughton, co. Lincoln, aged 71, Mrs. Deborah Radcliffe, mother of the husband of the celebrated Authoress of several highly-esteemed Novels and other works.

29. In consequence of the fire in St. James's Palace, William Cox, esq. one of his Majesty's pages. His apartments communicated to the King's back-stairs, where it seems probable (from the evidence before the Coroner's Inquest held on the body of the unfortunate young woman who was burnt) that the fire broke out; and, although on the ground-floor, the flames being impelled by the wind in that direction, they were almost the first consumed. In endeavouring to save some little property, which, however, was effected in a very slight degree, he had two narrow escapes for his life. This, combined with his anxiety for the safety of his wife and daughters, so affected the nervous system as to occasion his death in about a week after the fatal catastrophe.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, John Hunter, esq. M.D. F.R.S. and physician-extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

At her mother's house, in Upper Seymour-street, Miss Langham, daughter of the late Sir James L. bart. and sister of Sir William L. bart.

Aged 68, the Rev. Walter Kitson, prebendary of Exeter cathedral, and 27 years rector of St. Mary Major, Exeter.

At Tangier park, Hants, aged 67, Thomas-Limbrey Solater-Matthew, esq. clerk of the peace for the county. He lived universally beloved, and his death will be long regretted.

Aged 90, Mr. Thomas Wadsley, of Alderchurch fen, co. Lincoln.

30. In Spain, the celebrated and venerable Count Florida Blanca. He is succeeded, as president of the Supreme Junta, by Count Altamira.

At Haslar hospital, Gosport, in consequence of the wounds he received at the battle of Corunna, Lieut. Joseph Nunn, of the 26th (or Cameronian) Regiment.

Aged 81, Richard Stonehewer, esq. auditor of the Excise.

At Arundel, Sussex, Mrs. Swinburne, relict of the late Henry S. esq. of Hainsterley, co. Durham.

At Shaftesbury, Mr. James Atchison.

At Kennington, Miss Maria Meyricke.

Aged 42, M. Chatuing, a French officer, who had been near four years a prisoner on parole at Montgenery.

31. Aged 75, Mr. William M'Glashion, of the Hyde, near Ingatstone, Essex; where he had been gardener upwards of 40 years to Thomas-Brand Hollis, esq. and the Rev. Dr. Disney.

Feb. 1. At Hammersmith, Middlesex, aged 84, Simon Lesage, esq.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mr. John Moule, solicitor.

Mr. Thomas Price, of Bedford-court, near Covent-garden.

In Vine-street, Piccadilly, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Joseph T. esq. and daughter of the late Richard Troubridge, esq.

In her 65th year, Mrs. T. Randolph, sister to the Bishop of Bangor, and to the Rev. Mr. Randolph, minister of Wimbledon, Surrey, and only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Randolph, D.D. archdeacon of Oxford, and president of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

At Plymouth, of his wounds, received in Spain, Major Crigan, of the 81st Foot.

Mr. John Mason, attorney, of Colchester.

2. At Derby, in a very advanced period of life, much respected and sincerely regretted by all her acquaintance, Mrs. Jane Meynell, eldest surviving sister of the late John M. esq. of Langley, in that county.

In Old Hall-str. Liverpool, Mrs. Stanley, relict of the late Hon. and Rev. John S. rector of Witwick.

Aged 77, Mrs. Catharine Tomkins, widow, of Queen-street, Brompton.

3. Mrs. Dendy, wife of Mr. Richard D. of Monument-yard.

At the house of Surgeon Blair, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Mr. Brown, of Hampstead; whence he had come, that morning, accompanied by an apothecary of that village, to consult Mr. Blair. In a few minutes after the consultation he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died almost immediately.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Laurence Dundas Campbell, esq. editor of the Asiatic Annual Register, and author of several publications on East India affairs.

The Hon. Margaret Bruce-Westworth-Fitzwilliam, daughter of Charles-William Viscount Milton; born Jan. 27, and died Feb. 3, 1809.

In his 83d year, Henry Raper, esq. senior alderman of York; of which city he served the office of lord mayor in the years 1765 and 1782.

In Pulteney-street, Bath, the wife of Rear-admiral Peyton.

At Winchendon-hill, Buckinghamshire, Thomas Rose, esq.

4. In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 70, Harry Harwood, esq.

Aged 24, Mrs. Field, wife of William-David F. esq. of Ulceby, co. Lincoln.

Capt.

Capt. James Walker, of the 17th Foot, for a length of time past senior officer on the recruiting service stationed at Leicester; who, to a strict and honourable discharge of military duty during a period of 22 years, added so just a sense of honour and propriety in all his transactions with others, that the officers of his own regiment, and those who were most intimate with him, have best learned to appreciate his worth, and to revere his memory.

5. Mrs. G. E. Williams, of Lambeth.

At his apartments in Southampton-str. Sirard, William Burrows, esq. eldest son, by his second marriage, of the late Sir Kildare Dixon B. bart. of Giltown, co. Kildare, and nephew to Joseph Higginson, esq. of the house of Bell and Higginson.

Sarah, wife of Mr. John Price, jeweller and toyman, Little Maddox-street.

In her 53d year, Mrs. Schofield, wife of Mr. S. of Jewin-street, builder and surveyor. At Brighthelmstone, Mrs. Peete, widow of the late Rev. Richard P. rector of Cockayne, Hatley.

After a few hours illness, in her 28th year, Maria-Anne, wife of Clarke Watkins, esq. of Daventry, Northamptonshire; who also died on the 14th instant, in his 37th year, after a very short illness.

Very suddenly, Elizabeth, wife of Peter Rigby, esq. of Roath-court, near Cardiff; a truly worthy, benevolent woman.

Mr. Kale, of Blandford, Dorset. While riding in a gig, with his wife, apparently in perfect health, to meet some friends at the Glove, he suddenly fell on his wife's knee, and immediately expired.

At Doncaster, aged 66, Mr. Charles Spencer, late of York, and formerly of the Sheffield theatre.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. James Vaughan, of the 76th Foot (recently returned from Spain), son of the late John V. esq. formerly of Bristol.

At Segrave, co. Leicester, in his 47th year, the Rev. R. A. Ingram, rector thereof, to which he was appointed by the Master and Fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he was a member. He was deservedly esteemed as a gentleman and a scholar; some of his writings have already been before the Public; and the last, on the "Causes of the Increase of Methodism and Dissention," has passed the ordeal of the Edinburgh Reviewers; who give him great credit for his zealous endeavour to check the progress of Methodism.

At Edinburgh, Capt. James Farquharson, of the Royal Navy.

6. In Oxford-street, Capt. Anning, who fell from his horse in an apoplectic fit.

In Battersea-fields, Surrey, Mrs. Rowley, wife of Mr. James R.

Of a consumption, aged 29, Eliza, daughter of Mr. Ariss, of Pailton, Leicestershire. The dreadful effects of this prevalent ma-

lady have been in no case more severely felt than in this family; the surviving parent having followed to the grave his wife and 9 children, all victims thereto.

8. This morning, at four o'clock, at his seat, Grimsthorpe castle near Bourne, his Grace Brownlow Bertie, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Lincoln, and Recorder of Boston. His Grace entered into the 79th year of his age on the 1st of May last: he succeeded his nephew, Robert, the preceding Duke, in July 1779. In 1762 he married Harriet the daughter and heir of George-Morton Pitt, esq.; but by her (who died in April 1763) he had no issue. He married secondly, Jan. 2, 1769, Mary-Anne the daughter of Major Peter Layard; and by her (who died Jan. 13, 1804) had issue one daughter, Mary-Elizabeth, married in 1793 to Viscount Milsintown, eldest son of the Earl of Portmore, by whom she had issue a son (Mr. Colyear, at present at Grimsthorpe, a young gentleman about 13 years of age), and died Feb. 10, 1797. His Grace having no male issue, by his death the dukedom is extinct; the marquise is also extinct; but the title of *Earl of Lindsey* devolves upon General Athemarle Bertie, late M. P. for the Borough of Stamford; unaccompanied, however, by any estate, unless it shall be determined that that of Uffington, near Stamford, descends with the title. Grimsthorpe castle and park descend to Lord Gwydir, by right of his wife, Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, and, it is believed, will be made the residence of his Lordship's son, the Hon. Peter Burrell, who lately married the heiress of the house of Perth.—The personal property of the Duke (amounting, it is said, to a sum exceeding 200,000*l.*) is chiefly bequeathed to his Grace's grandson, Mr. Colyear, the heir in abeyance of the earldom of Portmore. The executors of his Grace's will are, Mr. Greathed, Mr. Montague Matthew, General Layard, and Mr. Dent (the banker). The family burial-place of the former possessors of the titles has been at Edenhall; but the remains of the now-deceased Duke were interred, agreeably to his directions, at Swinestead, where his Grace caused a vault to be made some years ago, and where his wives lie. The death of the Duke of Ancaster is a subject of real sorrow to hundreds. His Grace was the common benefactor of whosoever lived around him; and, as a landlord, was regarded as indisputably the best in England. Very few of those who held farms on the extensive domain of the Duke have had their rents advanced during the 30 years in which his Grace was their landlord. The estates to which there

there is a doubtful title between the Earl of Lindsey and Lord Gwydir, are those of Uffington, Tallington, and West Deeping.—The funeral of his Grace took place on the 17th, at Swinestead. The assemblage of sorrowing friends on this occasion was very considerable. About 12 o'clock the funeral cavalcade set out from Grims-thorpe castle. The pall-bearers were, the Earl of Arundel, Sir John Trollope, bart. Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. Jacob Reynard-son, esq. Charles-James Packe, esq. and the Rev. Mr. Foster. The chief mourners were, Gen. Layard, the Rev. Mr. Layard, ----- Greathead, esq. Montague Matthew, esq. M.P., Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. ----- Arundell, esq. Dr. Willis, Dr. Arnold, the Rev. Mr. Bennett, &c. &c. &c.; fol- lowed by a numerous train of tenants, and 14 gentlemen's carriages. *Stamford Mercury.*

At Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Mr. Hamaett, surgeon and apothecary.

At Bristol, Mr. Tho. Winter, accomptant. At Fisherton-Delamere, Wilts, J. Hen- wood; who, as he was going to church with the Volunteers, expired on the road.

At Walworth, Surrey, aged 84, Mr. Ste- phen Reynolds, formerly a timber-mer- chant at Broken wharf, Upper Thames-str.

At Upper Holloway, near Highgate, aged 74, William Hooper, esq.

In Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, Mr. Philip Sidney, fourth son of John S. esq. of Hunton, Kent.

In Fleet-street, Thomas Headeach, esq. of Teresa terrace, Flampersmith.

9. At his seat, Henlow grange, Bed- fordshire, aged 69, George Edwards, esq.

Mrs. Aldridge, wife of Richard A. esq. of Queen-square, Bristol.

At Tyunywem, Samuel Beavan, esq. up- wards of 60 years in the commission of the peace for Radnorshire.

10. At the Earl of Tankerville's, Wal- ton upon Thames, Lady Augusta Bennet.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, the Rev. George Chandler, LL.D.

James Dawson, esq. of Jeffries-square, Thomas Ansell, esq. of Wantage, Berks.

On the Bank at Highgate, aged 61, Mr. King, many years master of a respectable boarding-school there.

At Bath, Mr. Thomas Reynolds, of Al- dermanbury, London.

Mrs. Cooke, of Shrewsbury.

11. At Aldgate, Joseph Wise, esq.

Mr. Francis Nalder, of Cheapside.

12. At Limehouse, the Rev. Geo. Wil- liams, lecturer of Allhallows, in Lombard- street, and of St. Anne, Middlesex.

13. In Finsbury-square, Mrs. Sims, wife of James Sims, M. D.

At her apartments in St. James's palace, Miss Deauclerk, senior maid of honour to her Majesty.

14. Charles Harford, gent. of St. Mi- chael's-hill, Bristol.

15. Thomas Barrett, esq. of Stockwell, Surrey, proprietor of Vauxhall-gardens.

Aged 31, Mrs. Gibbons, wife of Mr. G. of Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

16. Aged 45, Mrs. Daly, wife of Mr. John D. of Upper Thames-street.

In Charles's-square, Hoxton, aged 82, highly revered and respected by her rela- tives and friends, Mrs. Mary Wilmot, re- lict of David W. esq. formerly an acting magistrate for Middlesex and Westminster.

At New Greenwich, Gateshead, Durham, Anne, youngest daugh. of Wm. Hawks, esq.

17. In St. James's-place, Lieut.-general Arthur Ormsby, of 6th Dragoon-guards.

18. On Twickenham common, Mrs. Smith, late of Moore-place, Lambeth.

19. Aged 54, Mrs. Mary Bishop, many years housekeeper to Sir John Trollope, bart. of Caswick, co. Lincoln.

20. At Enfield, in his 74th year, after a long succession of severe epileptic fits, Richard Gough, esq. a gentleman well known in the Literary World, and whose extensive erudition was only excelled by the sterling worth of his character in pri- vate life. He was from early life a con- stant and most valuable assistant to the labours of Mr. Urban; who will endeavour, next month, to do justice to his memory.

21. At Kennington, Surrey, aged 87, Mrs. Hatt, widow of Mr. Andrew H. late of Greenwich, Kent, surgeon.

23. At Harbledown, near Canterbury, in his 17th year, Thomas Benson, young- est son of the late Rev. Edward Becking- ham B. rector of Upper Deal, and of Lady Frances Benson, grandson of the late Earl of Tankerville, and nephew to the present; a very fine handsome young gentleman, of most promising expecta- tions, amiable disposition, elegant and pleasing manners, courteous and affable to inferiors, kind and compassionate in his nature, and politely obliging and attentive to every one; with great quickness in at- taining whatever he undertook. These severe trials are in the hand of Providence, who has taken him away from "the evil to come" (though hidden at present from our transitory sight), and who only can help and support us through them.

* * * PROMOTIONS, &c. unavoidably deferred.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from January 24, to February 21, 1809.

Christened.		Buried.						
Males - 727	1429	Males - 790	1518	{	2 and 5	193	50 and 60	148
Females 702		Females 728			5 and 10	67	60 and 70	132
Whereof have died under 2 years old		411	10 and 20		28	70 and 80	100	
Peck Loaf 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.			20 and 30		99	80 and 90	41	
Salt 1 l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.			30 and 40		135	90 and 100	3	
					40 and 50	150	100 0	105 0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 18, 1809.

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans			Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex	90	10	14	3	14	8	19	1	17	2	Essex	88	4	52	0	15	2	38	4	55	9
Surrey	97	0	56	0	16	4	13	4	59	6	Kent	87	0	59	0	14	6	37	0	52	0
Hertford	87	10	19	0	18	2	35	0	17	0	Sussex	88	0	00	0	18	9	38	10	54	0
Bedford	87	11	10	0	14	2	37	2	59	2	Suffolk	89	8	80	0	12	10	32	11	51	1
Huntingd.	91	5	00	0	14	10	35	6	00	2	Cambridg.	88	2	65	0	10	10	25	1	52	6
Northam.	80	9	00	0	14	2	35	10	56	0	Norfolk	88	5	55	0	10	4	33	11	53	0
Rutland	93	2	00	0	18	9	35	2	71	0	Lincoln	91	1	72	0	15	9	30	10	62	1
Leicester	89	10	00	0	19	1	31	8	54	11	York	93	1	34	0	15	10	33	7	59	1
Nottingham	94	0	57	0	12	4	34	8	53	0	Derham	97	0	00	0	13	3	32	5	00	0
Derby	98	2	00	0	13	9	36	4	71	10	Northum.	84	5	58	0	11	11	31	2	53	4
Stafford	99	10	00	0	10	2	36	8	75	0	Cumberl.	97	4	15	0	13	0	33	2	00	0
Salop	97	8	63	4	10	3	33	10	00	0	Westmor.	99	8	00	0	17	0	32	10	00	0
Hereford	86	5	18	6	11	2	34	1	10	4	Lancaster	104	2	00	0	17	5	3	7	59	4
Worcester	95	5	00	0	14	9	11	7	67	6	Chester	98	4	00	0	15	6	36	4	80	0
Warwick	95	0	00	0	12	0	38	2	75	1	Flint	110	8	00	0	10	2	00	0	00	0
Wilts	85	8	00	0	15	6	38	6	77	0	Denbigh	110	5	00	0	11	1	32	0	00	0
Berks	91	1	00	0	16	7	39	4	16	2	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	14	0	29	0	00	0
Oxford	91	5	00	0	12	1	36	3	52	2	Carnarvon	103	4	00	0	13	0	26	0	00	0
Bucks	93	2	00	0	12	8	37	4	50	4	Merionet	100	0	00	0	16	10	27	4	00	0
Brecon	89	0	14	0	17	2	34	1	00	0	Cardigan	84	6	00	0	18	6	25	7	00	0
Montgom.	95	1	00	0	15	0	33	1	00	0	Pembroke	79	2	00	0	13	2	25	6	00	0
Radnor	88	6	00	0	11	0	27	10	00	0	Carmarth.	86	5	00	0	12	2	25	5	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.											Glamorg.	92	5	00	0	18	0	24	0	00	0
	92	5	162	10	145	9	133	2	163	8	Gloucester.	96	11	00	0	18	6	00	0	60	11
Average of Scotland, per quarter.											Somerset	92	0	00	0	12	9	28	10	14	9
	81	7	150	3	138	2	131	2	156	2	Monmo.	91	3	00	0	16	3	00	0	00	0
											Devon	88	0	00	0	19	0	26	5	00	0
											Cornwall	85	5	00	0	19	3	27	5	00	0
											Dorset	89	10	00	0	14	6	33	9	58	0
											Hants	91	6	00	0	19	8	10	7	00	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain:

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease	Oatmeal	Beer or Big.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
92 9	64 6	44 4	31 9	60 10	67 1	48 5	00 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, February 20:

Fine 85s.—Seconds 75s. to 80s.—Bran 14s. to 16s. 6d.—Pollard 32s. to 36s.

Return of WHEAT, February 6 to February 11, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 3653 Quarters. Average 94s. 0d. 1/2—2d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avordupois, February 18, 50s. 10d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

February 22, is 48s. 0d. 1/2 per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid

or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, February 18:

Kent Bags.....	3l. 10s. to 4l. 16s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l. 0s. to 5l. 10s.
Sussex Ditto.....	2l. 16s. to 3l. 8s.	Sussex Ditto.....	2l. 16s. to 4l. 4s.
Essex Ditto.....	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.	Farnham Ditto.....	6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 18:

St. James's—Hay.....	5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 12s. 0d.	Average 5l. 18s. 6d.
Straw.....	1l. 16s. 6d. to 1l. 19s. 0d.	Average 1l. 17s. 2d.
Whitechapel—Hay.....	5l. 10s. 0d. to 6l. 12s. 0d.	Average 6l. 1s. 0d.
Clover.....	6l. 10s. 0d. to 7l. 14s. 0d.	Average 7l. 2s. 0d.
Straw.....	1l. 14s. 0d. to 2l. 2s. 0d.	Average 1l. 18s. 0d.
Smithfield—Hay.....	5l. 15s. 0d. to 6l. 6s. 0d.	Average 6l. 0s. 6d.
Clover.....	6l. 10s. 0d. to 7l. 7s. 0d.	Average 6l. 18s. 6d.
Straw.....	1l. 10s. 0d. to 2l. 0s. 0d.	Average 1l. 15s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, February 20. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Pork.....	5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.
Mutton.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal.....	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts 2430. Sheep and Lambs 12,450.	

COALS, Ships 3. Newcastle 51s. 9d. to 55s. 0d. Sunderland 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 116s. Mottled 126s. Curd 130s. CANDLES, 15s. 0d. per Box. Moulds 16s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 6s. 6d. Clare Market 6s. 7d. Whitechapel 6s. 5d.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1899.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	1 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchange Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om- num.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
30 Sunday	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	12 a 14 pr.	72½	67½	par ½ pr.	96½	66	21 19	0	1 pr. Ct. day	
29 holiday	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
28 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
27 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
26 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
25 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
24 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
23 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
22 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
21 Sunday	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
20 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
19 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
18 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
17 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
16 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
15 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
14 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
13 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
12 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
11 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
10 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
9 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
8 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
7 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
6 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
5 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
4 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
3 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
2 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
1 2½	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	
26 Sunday	67½	67½ a ½	82½	98½	187½	183½	9 a 10 pr.	11 a 13 pr.	72½	67	par ½ pr.	96½	66½	21 19	0	Ditto.	

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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GENERAL EVEN.
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Brit. Press-Day
St. James's Chron
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Pilot—Statesman
Sun—Even. Mail
London Chron. 2
L. Packet-L. Ev. P
Albion-C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.-Inq.
Courd'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P
17 Sunday Papers
Huc & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3, Bedford
Berwick-Birm. 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bristol 5, Bury
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2.—Chester
ChelmsCambria.



MARCH, 1809.
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Cumberland 2
Dorset—Derb.
Dorset—Exeter
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leices.
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3—Notts. 2
Northampton 2
Norfolk Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea.—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop.—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Suss.
Shrewsbury
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Taunton—Tyne
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Allscott, the Seat of Mrs. West; &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at CIGARE'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London:
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1809.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for February 1609. By Dr. FOLE, Bristol.

Days. Mo	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	50 56		29-10	morning mostly clear, afternoon rainy
2	47 48		29- 6	cloudy, rainy
3	52 51		28-19	cloudy at times, some light rain
4	42 48		29- 4	ditto
5	41 46		29- 3	mostly cloudy, some light rain, evening lightning
6	42 45		29- 3	cloudy, frequent rain
7	39 40		29-13	cloudy, some rain
8	31 31		29-12	morning cloudy, afternoon constant fall of sleet, windy
9	46 53		29- 1	cloudy, rainy, windy
10	47 51		29- 1	mostly cloudy, rainy, windy
11	41 48		28-19	cloudy, rainy, windy
12	46 47		28-12	mostly cloudy, with rain, hail, and high wind
13	45 49		28-15	mostly cloudy, frequent rain, high wind
14	45 47		29- 1	mostly cloudy, frequent rain, rather windy
15	47 52		29- 7	mostly cloudy, very rainy, windy
16	42 50		29-11	morning clear, afternoon cloudy, rainy, and windy
17	44 49		29- 8	ditto
18	50 55		29-12	mostly clear, high wind
19	38 50		30- 5	very clear, evening hazy
20	47 52		29-19	cloudy at times, some light rain
21	40 42		29-17	mostly clear
22	32 44		30- 3	ditto
23	44 54		29-19	ditto
24	43 46		30- 1	cloudy, evening some light rain
25	42 48		30- 0	mostly cloudy, some light rain
26	36 47		30- 5	morning cloudy and foggy, afternoon clear
27	31 46		30- 3	clear
28	29 49		30- 1	mostly clear.

The average degrees of Temperature, according to observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 42 3-28; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, 34 4-29; in 1807, 35 22-28; in 1806, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$; in 1805, 36 6-7; and in 1804, 36 1-3.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month, was equal to 3 inches 26-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 0 inch 53-100ths; in 1807, 2 inches 15-100ths; in 1806, 2 inches 14-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 30-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 48-100ths; and in 1803, 2 inches 27-100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March 1809. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1809.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1809.
Feb.	°	°	°			Mar.	°	°	°		
25.	40	47	42	30.26	fair	12.	40	48	36	30.09	fair
26	33	47	43	30.42	fair	13	33	45	35	30.20	fair
27	40	51	40	30.35	fair	14	41	45	36	30.26	fair
28	33	53	46	30.30	fair	15	36	44	41	30.40	fair
M. 1	46	47	40	30.25	rain	16	37	51	45	30.17	cloudy
2	40	45	34	30.40	cloudy	17	42	53	42	30.18	cloudy
3	33	44	42	30.33	fair	18	39	53	41	30.05	fair
4	41	43	40	30.16	showery	19	40	51	44	29.99	cloudy
5	39	42	35	30.18	small rain	20	41	49	41	30.00	cloudy
6	33	39	33	30.29	cloudy	21	40	48	44	30.24	cloudy
7	33	39	35	30.38	cloudy	22	44	58	44	30.02	fair
8	35	43	39	30.47	fair	23	44	59	51	29.88	fair
9	33	54	50	30.25	cloudy	24	47	56	48	30.62	fair
10	42	48	36	30.24	fair	25	44	49	42	30.30	fair
11	33	45	40	30.19	fair	26	44	53	40	30.17	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1809.

MEMOIRS OF RICHARD GOUGH, ESQ. AND OF HIS FATHER.

* * *The most faithful Account we can give of this truly eminent ANTIQUARY, and that which we know it was his own wish should on the present occasion be given, will be found in the following Extract from the late Mr. SHAW's "History of Staffordshire;" where an ample Pedigree of the Family, enriched with Historical Notes, may be seen.*

HARRY Gough, esq. fifth son of sir Harry Gough of Perry-hall, born April 2, 1681, whom the Editor of the new edition of Camden's Britannia justly "glories in calling father," was highly distinguished for his abilities by some excellent judges of their merit. He went, when only eleven years old, with sir Richard Gough, his uncle, to China; kept all his accounts, and was called by the Chinese *Ami Whang*, or the *white-haired boy*. In 1707 he commanded the ship *Streatham*; his younger brother Richard purser, 1709. He continued to command this ship till 1715; and with equal ability and integrity he acquired a decent competency, the result of many hardships and voyages in the service of the East India Company, to which his whole life was devoted while he presided among their Directors, being elected one of them in 1731, if not sooner. Possessed of great application and great activity, one of his friends used to say, "if he would take the whole East India Company on him, he must answer for it; for nobody would assist him, though they would contradict him." Nor was his duty in Parliament less attended to while he represented the borough of Bramber from 1734 to his death, and refused several offers from the then Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, whose confidence he possessed. The long and late debates during the Opposition to that Minister hurt his health; for he would often go to the House with a fit of the gout coming on. He purchased, 1717, of the wife of Sir Richard Shelley, one moiety of the Middlemore estate in Warwickshire

(the other moiety of which he before possessed); which afterwards descended to his son and heir Richard, together with the property at Enfield, which he purchased in 1723, and from which, in compliment to him, an East India ship took her name in 1730.

His son RICHARD was born Oct. 21, 1735, in a large house in Winchester-street, London, on the site of the Monastery of Austin Friars, founded by Humfry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, 1253; and received the first rudiments of Latin under the tuition of ——— Barnewitz, a Courlander, who taught at the same time the sons of several eminent merchants in the city. On his death, he was committed to the instruction of the Rev. Roger Pickering, one of the most learned, most imprudent, and most ill-treated, of the Dissenting Ministers of his time; having received his education at Trinity-college, Cambridge, but by an injudicious early marriage he forewent many advantages, and quitting the Establishment did not improve his situation. On his death, May 18, 1755, Mr. Gough finished his Greek studies under Mr. Samuel Dyer, the friend of Johnson and contemporary literary characters. On the death of his father, he was admitted, July 1752, fellow commoner of Benet-college, Cambridge, where his relations, Sir Henry Gough and his brother John had before studied under Dr. Mawson, afterwards Bishop of Chichester and Ely. The College tutor, 1752, was Dr. John Barnadiston, afterwards Master, who married a niece to the widow of the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, and died 1778, leaving an only

only daughter, since married to the Rev. Mr. Yates, son of Dr. Yates, Rector of Sothhull, co. Warwick, where his son is now Resident and Curate. His private tutor was the Rev. John Cott, fellow of the house, son to the Town-clerk of Lynne, and afterwards Rector of Broxted, Essex, where he died 1781, having married a niece of the late Dr. Keene, Bishop of Chester. Under the private tuition of the three excellent scholars before mentioned, Mr. Gough early imbibed a taste for Classical Literature and Antiquities; and it is not to be wondered that his connexion with a College, eminent for producing a succession of British Antiquaries, inspired him with a strong propensity to the study of our National Antiquities. Here was first planned the *BAITISH TOPOGRAPHY*, published in 1768 in one 4to volume, improved in two of the same size 1780, and since augmented to a third, and ready for the press*. From Cambridge he made his first excursion to Croyland and Peterborough; and continued these pursuits every year to various parts of the kingdom, taking notes, which, on his return, were digested into a form which furnished materials for the new edition of Camden's *Britannia*, the result of twenty years excursions. In 1767, he was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and, by the partiality of the late worthy President, Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, was, on the death of Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Master of the Temple, nominated Director of the same Society, 1771; which office he held till Dec. 12, 1797, when he quitted the Society altogether. He was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society of London 1775; but quitted that Society in 1795.

He drew up the History of the Society of Antiquaries of London, prefixed to the first volume of their *Archæologia*, 1770; and in the succeeding volumes of that Collection, whose publication he superintended, are various articles drawn up, or communicated, by him. And accounts of several plates in the "*Vetusta Monu-*

menta" of the same Society bear his signature.

He opened a correspondence with Mr. URBAN in 1767, under the signature of D. H. which he retained, but not without assuming some others; and, on the death of his fellow collegian Mr. Duncombe, 1796, he occasionally communicated Reviews of Literary Publications to that valuable Miscellany. If he criticised with warmth and severity certain innovations attempted in Church and State, he wrote his sentiments with sincerity and impartiality, in the fulness of a heart deeply impressed with a sense of the excellence and happiness of the English Constitution both in Church and State.

In 1773, he formed a design of a new edition of *CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA*; which he was seven years translating and printing, and which was published* in three volumes, folio, 1789.

Being on a visit at Poole, and hearing of the difficulties under which Mr. Hutchins laboured respecting his History of Dorset, he set on foot a subscription, and was the means of bringing into light a most valuable County History, which he superintended through the press, whence it issued in 2 vols. folio 1774. Its Author did not live to see it completed; but his daughter having been enabled to proceed to Bombay, and form a happy connexion with a gentleman to whom she had long been engaged; General Bellasis, in grateful return to the memory of his father-in-law, at his own expence set on foot a new edition of the History of Dorset†, and Mr. Gough contributed his assistance to this second edition twenty years after the first. Except Thomas's republication of Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, and the paltry re-publications of Burton's *Leicestershire* and Philipps's *Kent* by Whittingham, of Lynne, and Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire* by Throsby, not much superior, this is the first instance of a County History attaining a second edition.

Having purchased the Collections

* He superintended the first volume of a new edition published in 1807. EDIT.

* One Volume of a third edition was nearly completed at the press; but perished in the calamity of Feb. 8, 1808, recorded in vol. LXXV. III. p. 99! EDIT.

† Of which only two volumes were published. The third, with the exception of a single copy, was unfortunately burnt in 1808. EDIT.

of Mr. Thomas Martin, he put out an improved "History of Thetford, 1779," 4to; with plates from views taken by Captain Grose, who accompanied him in the snowy season, 1778.

Having also purchased the plates of the Medals, Coins, and Great Seals, executed by the celebrated Simon, and first published by Vertue 1753, he gave a new and enlarged edition of them 1780.

He assisted Mr. Nichols in his "Collection of Royal and Noble Wills, 1780;" and wrote the Preface.

He superintended the printing of Dr. Nash's "Collections for a History of Worcestershire," in 2 vols. folio, 1781; a short supplement to which has since been published.

In 1786, he published the first volume of the SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, in a splendid folio; in 1796 the second; and in 1799, the Introduction, which completes the work.

In 1794, he published an Account of the beautiful Missal presented to Henry VI. by the Duchess of Bedford, which Mr. Edwards, bookseller in Pall Mall, purchased at the Duchess of Portland's sale, and still possesses.

In Mr. Nichols's "Bibliotheca Topographica," the design of which he both suggested and forwarded, several Essays bear his name, particularly the Memoirs of Edward Rowe Mores, No. I.; of the Gales, and of the Society of Antiquaries at Spalding, No. II. and XX.; of Sir John Hawwood, No. IV. and XIX.; Genealogical view of the family of Cromwell, No. XXXI.

He assisted in the copious, well-digested, and accurate "History of Leicestershire *;" undertaken and conducted with a perseverance which would baffle common County Historians, by the same Friend; to whose benevolence, impartiality, and integrity, he is proud to bear this public testimony: while he has to boast of having enjoyed the correspondence of some of the first Antiquaries of the three kingdoms; and, while he enjoys that independence which he glories in possessing as his inheritance, he continues to employ it in his favourite pursuit, as one of the best

means in his power of serving the Country.

*** Thus far in Mr. Gough's own Words; to which, for the present, nothing more shall be added than the Titles of the following Publications (none of which are now any longer to be purchased); reserving what we have further to say on the History of this excellent Scholar, with an Abstract of his munificent Bequests to the Saxon Professor at Oxford, to the Bodleian Library, and to his numerous Friends, till our next Number.*

1. In 1775, Mr. Gough published new editions of "Description des Royaumes d'Angleterre & d'Escoce, composé par Estienne Perlin, Paris, 1559;" and of "Histoire de l'Entrée de la Reine Mère dans la Grande Bretagne, par De La Serre, Paris, 1639;" which he illustrated with Cuts, and English Notes; and introduced by Historical Prefaces.

2. "A Catalogue of the Coins of Canute, King of Denmark and England; with Specimens, 1777," 4to.

3. "A Comparative View of the Ancient Monuments of India, particularly those in the Island of Saket, near Bombay, as described by different Writers; illustrated with Ten curious Plates, 1785," 4to.

4. "The History and Antiquities of Pleshy, in the County of Essex, 1803," 4to. one of the earliest productions of his pen, but one of the last which he committed to the press.

5. "Description of the Beauchamp Chapel, adjoining to the Church of St. Mary at Warwick, and the Monuments of the Earls of Warwick in the said Church, and elsewhere, 1804," 4to.

6. "Coins of the Seleucidae, Kings of Syria; from the Establishment of their Reign under Seleucus Nicator, to the Determination of it under Antiochus Asiaticus. With Historical Memoirs of each Reign. Illustrated with Twenty-four Plates of Coins, from the Cabinet of the late M. Duane, F.R. and A.S. Engraved by F. Bartolozzi, 1804," 4to. J. N.

MR. URBAN,

March 23.

ENGLAND always appeared to me much behind-hand with Italy, France, and Germany, in its attention to the Dramatic Bards of Greece; but Mr. George Burnet, in his Specimens of Prose Writers, vol. II. p.

* See p. 200. EDIT.

46, informs us, that Sir John Cheke, the first Greek Professor at Cambridge, who flourished in the sixteenth century, "translated Sophocles and Euripides literally." We none of us ever heard of any such versions being printed: but if the manuscripts exist in any Library where they are accessible, the later Editors and Translators of those two excellent Tragic Poets were unfortunate in not knowing, or blameable in overlooking, the explanations of so able a scholar; which might have been highly serviceable to them, in throwing more light on difficult passages. On a supposition of these versions being unknown to most of your Readers, though I hope not to all; I take the liberty of troubling you with the above, trusting to the probability of its meeting the eye of Mr. Burnet, or some other gentleman able to solve the question.

Yours, &c.

L. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Heralds College, March 23.*

OBSERVING in your Magazine for February, pp. 126, 127, a Letter, purporting to have been addressed to you from this College, and signed "R. B." with a *grossly erroneous* Table of Precedency; and apprehending that your Readers may suppose it to have been transmitted to you by me; I take this opportunity of disavowing the same, and of requesting that you will cause this Letter to be inserted in your next.

RALPH BIGLAND, NORFOLK.

Mr. URBAN, *March 24.*

NORMALIS, in vol. LXXVIII, p. 780, has unfortunately betrayed his own ignorance; and I am afraid, when the Oxford Men laughed, it was at this honest man's blunder, rather than the conduct of their Sister University.

The plain fact, so grossly misrepresented by Normalis, is as follows: By a Statute of Queen Elizabeth, the University of Cambridge is empowered to confer the degree of Bachelor of Divinity on persons qualified in the following manner: The Candidate must be 24 years of age at the time of his admission; and after having kept his name ten years upon the *boards* of some College, preached one Latin and one English Sermon

at St. Mary's Church, kept one Act and two Opponencies in the Divinity Schools; he may then, if the Professor of Divinity is satisfied with his performances, proceed to his Bachelor of Divinity's Degree in the regular way. But so far from *not seeing the University*, in addition to the above, the Heads passed a Decree about 20 years ago, that every future Candidate should also reside in some College the greater part of three several Terms during his last two years.

Such is the real case; so very different from what Normalis represents. These persons are called Ten-Years'-Men (not fifteen years), from the time of their having their names on the Boards; and sometimes Four-and-Twenty-Men, from their age on admission.

Thus your Correspondent has been combating his own folly and misrepresentation, when he imagined he was attacking the abuses of the University. CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, March 25.*
THE inclosed lines were written at the Leasowes in 1756, by the late J. S. Hylton, esq. of Lappal-house, near Hales-Owen, co. Salop. As they appear to possess considerable poetic merit, I shall be happy to see them preserved in your Museum of Literature. Mr. Hylton died in 1793 (see your vol. LXIII. pp. 767 and 768.) He was the intimate acquaintance of the Poet Shenstone, as may be seen by their Letters, published in Hull's Collection, in 2 vols. 8vo, in 1778.

Yours, &c.

Δ. Π.

WOULDEST thou these sweet recesses
And view fair *Nature's* lovely face; [trace,
See her in ev'ry prospect bloom,
In ev'ry path new grace assume,
Through verdant groves, o'er vocal hills,
By mossy grotts, or purling rills?—
Where'er you turn your wond'ring eyes,
Behold her here without disguise.
Nor seek for pageant trifles here,
Let such in Courts of Kings appear.
Ambitious Hopes, nor Power, nor Fame,
Have here the least pretence, or claim.
Then, if ingenuous be thy mind,
Enjoy these pleasures unconfin'd;
The Bard will bid thee welcome here,
And Taste and Truth with him appear.
The Nymphs and Graces shall attend;
And Genius too, the Muses' friend.
Conducted by the balmy Spring,
See Health appear on rosy wing,

At

At once to soften and adorn
Each setting day and rising morn.
But, if thy heart shall these despise,
Avert thy dull incurious eyes,
That having seen will not approve
The seats of Virtue, Peace, and Love.

Go try in pomp or power to trace
A fairer form of Nature's face:
Or if the blaze of gems and gold
Such lovely scenes as these unfold.

Mistaken man!—Simplicity
Has charms a sordid soul can't see.
Yet, when too late, perhaps you'll own
Content and Pleasure are but one.

The Bard within these walks shall find
How sweetly Nature has combin'd
With Peace and Freedom here to live,
And lavish joys Courts cannot give.

May 29, 1756.

J. S. H.

GROUND ICE.

MR. URBAN, *Sopley, March 2.*

IT is observed, there are but few rivers, if any, besides the Avon, which flows from Salisbury to the sea, that produces this rare and singular congelation. This phenomenon, with every circumstance attending its formation and effects, has hitherto escaped the notice of those who are best qualified to elucidate the subject. With a view to such an explanation, I am induced to state the case as plainly as I can, so as to engage the attention of the Learned.

Whenever the Winter sets in with a severe frost, the water at the bed or bottom of the river Avon congeals into vast bodies of ice, resembling in its appearance fleeces of wool; these fix themselves to weeds and gravel at the bed of the river, which increasing in size and in weight, rise to the surface of the stream with whatever substance it is attached to, and would in its progress to the sea, if suffered to accumulate at the mills and hatches, carry every obstacle before it. The Ground Ice is a dreadful annoyance to the millers on this river, as, during the severity of the frost, they are obliged to watch their wiers and hatches night and day, lest they should be choaked and blocked up by its immense masses; to separate and divide which, they use an instrument with a long handle, not unlike a gardener's spade. *Before the sun rises*, this Ice clings, like birdlime, to whatever it touches, and in *this state* all exertion of force or of art scarcely make any

impression on it; but when the sun is up, it instantly becomes brittle; is as easily broken, and then dispersed, as the *surface Ice*. What is still more remarkable, this congelation invariably takes place at the bed of this river in one night, and before the surface of the stream is frozen at all. The river Stour and the Avon unite at Christ Church: the former was never known to produce *this species* of Ice, even in the severest seasons; while the latter is seldom, if ever, without it. Its being found and appropriated to this river *alone*, together with the cause of its formation, and its effects, is truly surprising. Many have examined its nature and its qualities; but no satisfactory account of its peculiarities has ever been given. To aid every attempt in this investigation, I must not omit to observe, that the river Avon flows through a gravelly soil; that a great number of brooks, of a chalybeate and ferruginous quality, which take their rise in the bogs and morasses of the New Forest, empty themselves into this river in its windings to the sea; in other respects there is nothing singular or uncommon in this river, or any way different, *but in this particular*, from all others in the kingdom. I must observe, that no *Ground Ice* was ever seen in any of these brooks, the waters of which are certainly very much impregnated with iron, but when frozen are covered with the usual Ice. Its rarity in all other rivers, and its peculiarity to this, its tough and woolly nature, which renders it almost unmanageable before the sun is up, and when risen its brittleness so as to yield to any resistance, though many feet under water, are points totally unexplained at present; but they are such as merit the attention of your learned readers, whose information on this extraordinary subject, and on which I have thrown every possible light within my knowledge, will be thankfully received.

Yours, &c.

J. W.

MR. URBAN,

March 3.

THE frequent accidents, occasioned by fire, at our Theatres, (no less than four having been destroyed in little more than as many years, viz. Astley's, The Circus, Covent-garden, and Drury-lane) demand serious attention, to endeavour to prevent

prevent these melancholy catastrophes in future. Permit me to suggest an idea on the subject. I have seen a large house where sheets of copper were employed between the floorings, to prevent the flames spreading, in case of a fire happening in any of the apartments, which it might with reason be expected to effect. I am neither an Architect nor a Builder, nor can I judge of the probable expence: but surely the extra cost would be of small consideration, in comparison with the saving of lives, and preventing the danger to which the surrounding neighbourhood is exposed to by these conflagrations. The walls should be built very substantial, and with as little wood-work as possible. If the principal timbers were to be well lined with copper or iron plates, it appears reasonable to suppose it would lessen, if not wholly prevent, the mischief arising from fire. I merely beg to give the hint: if it has the approbation of your Architectural Correspondents, I shall be happy to see it introduced into practice.

Yours, &c.

W. S. H.

Mr. URBAN, 137, *St. Martin's-lane*,
March 6.

WE are much obliged to your Correspondent for the answer, in your last, respecting the Ring-worm, or Tetter in the head of Children. It is pleasant, in any degree, to be able to lessen the load of human woe. I knew a lady, who took the cancer in her nose and died, that had been in the habit of taking snuff. The Doctor that attended her insisted that there were particles of glass in the snuff she had used visible to the naked eye, and that these, having been strongly pulled up, had lodged in the cartilages and bones of the nose, and caused the disorder. On analysing it, he found that rotten wood, pieces of old collins, &c. ground down and mixed with pounded glass, red and white betony, and other cheap cephalicks, constituted the chief ingredients in the snuff she had bought and used.

Not a few, I understand, become dull of hearing by having got a habit

of picking their ears, by way of amusement; and I have seen a lady that took the cancer in her mouth, by having got a habit of picking her teeth with the point of her scissors. Having never had a day's dis-health since I was a child, notwithstanding the effect that it would have on those that live by the Healing Art, I could wish that all my fellow men could say the same.

Yours, &c.

JAMES HALL.

Mr. URBAN, March 11.

THE unexampled instance of the Purchasers of a Book requesting an Author to advance his price, will be a sufficient excuse for obtruding on your columns an additional list of Subscribers to the "History of Leicestershire."

J. NICHOLS.

Library of All Souls College, Oxford.

Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

Marquis Townshend, Earl of Leicester, Pres. A. S. &c. &c.

Marquis of Exeter.

Earl Ferrers.

Earl of Harborough.

Earl of Radnor.

Earl Spencer.

Mrs. Arnald, Ashby Lodge, Daventry.

Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, Bt. M.P.

Rev. W. Beloe, M.A. F.S.A. Brompton-row.

William Bentham, Esq.

Mr. Bliss, St. John's College, Oxford.

John Britton, Esq.

Rev. John Butt, Uppingham.

John Caldecott, Esq. Rugby.

R. Clark, Esq. Chamberlain.

William Collins, Esq. Greenwich.

Mr. Combe, Bookseller, Leicester.

Mrs. Dacey.

Francis Harley, Esq. Loughborough.

Rev. Samuel Heyrick, Brampton.

Mr. Wm. Simonds Higgs, Reading.

Rev. H. A. Hole, Oakhampton.

Edward Long, Esq.

Mr. Longmate, Engraver, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

Messrs. Normville and Fell, New Bond-street; two copies.

Nathaniel Nicholls, Esq.

William Nicholls, Esq. Chorlton; near Chester.

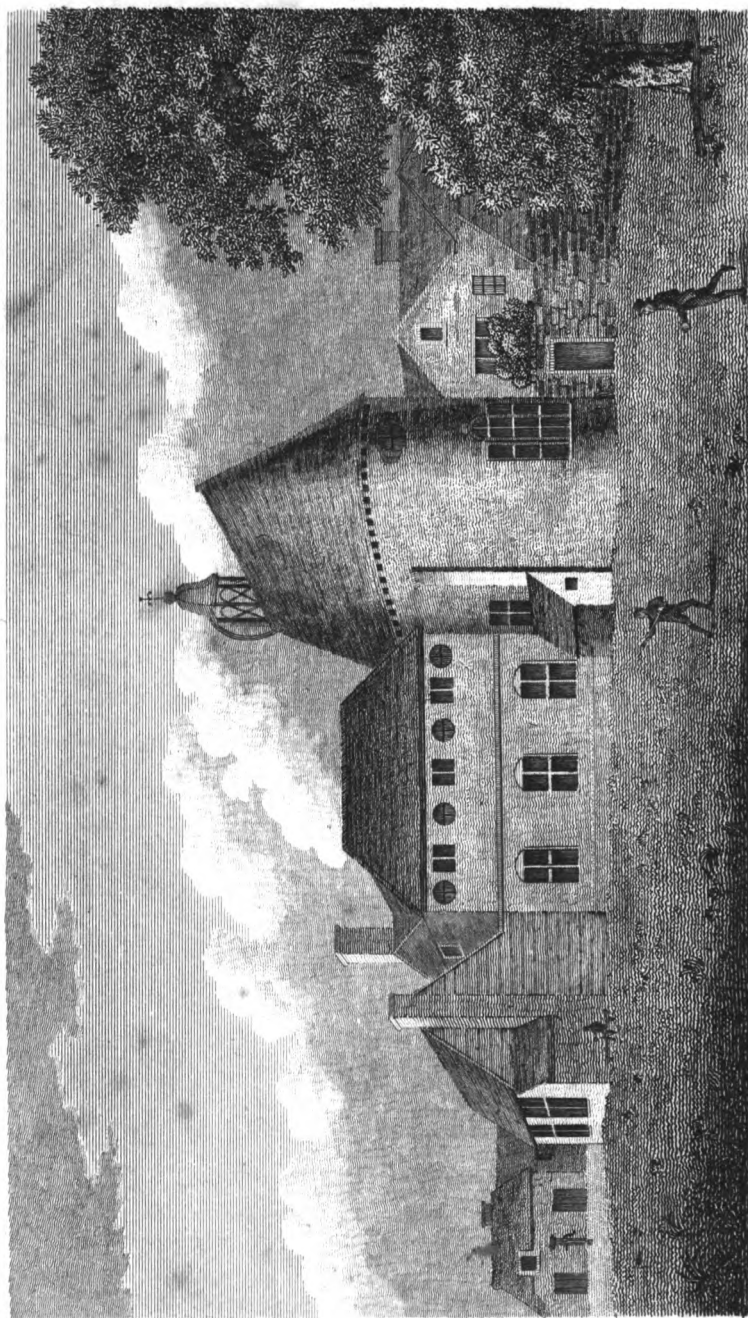
John Towneley, Esq. Park-street.

John Trenchard, Esq. Welbeck-street.

Mrs. Trotter, Chater-house, Leicester.

Mr.

* * * *The Four Leaves which follow this are accidentally all mispaged. Instead of 209—216, they should be 201—206.*



J. P. Junr. del.

J. Baskett sc.

Rugby School in the Summer of 1808, seen from the School-Close.

Mr. URBAN, *Lamb's Conduit Street,*
Jan. 21.

IF you think the following Account of *Rugby School*, with the annexed Sketch, taken in a hasty visit to my *Alma Mater*, after having quitted her three years, will not degrade your Work, you will gratify me very much by giving them a place in it.

Yours, &c. JOHN PUGH, jun.

LAWRENCE SHERIFF, a native of Browns-Over, one of the villages in the neighbourhood of Rugby in Warwickshire, was the founder of this School. He was, I believe, a baker; and went to reside in London, and became a freeman of the Grocers' Company.

By a deed, dated the 29th of July, in the ninth year of Queen Elizabeth (enrolled in Chancery), he gave the parsonage of Browns-Over, and a freehold house in Rugby, to certain trustees; and, by another deed, declared the trusts to be, "With the profits of these premises, and such other monies as he should give by his will, to build near to his house in Rugby a fair and convenient School-house, in such sort as to the discretion of his trustees should be thought meet; and to cause an honest, discreet, and learned man, being a Master of Arts, to be retained, to teach a free Grammar-school in the said School-house; and that for ever there should be a free Grammar-school kept within the said School-house, to serve chiefly for the children of Rugby and Browns-Over, and next for such as were of other places thereto adjoining." By a codicil to his will, Mr. Sheriff bequeathed to his said Trustees one third part of his freehold estate in the county of Middlesex, which consisted of a close of pasture called "Conduit Close," in Gray's Inn Fields, upon such trusts as he had declared, with respect to his parsonage of Browns-Over and house in Rugby; and, by a Writ of Partition, under a Decree of the Court of Chancery, a proportionate part of the Conduit Close was allotted to the Trustees of the Charity.

In the year 1748, the School-house at Rugby having by length of time become so ruinous as to be incapable of effectual repair, the Trustees applied for, and obtained, an Act of

GENT. MAG. March, 1809.

Parliament, by which they were enabled to borrow a sum of £1800. on mortgage of the Middlesex estate, and with this sum to purchase a newly-built house, with ground, in Rugby (which was then on sale), and thereon to erect a new School.

Under the authority of this Act, the Trustees borrowed £1800. of a Mr. Alexander Hume; and, the treaty for the newly-built house going off, they purchased the manor-house and several closes adjoining, in a more convenient part of Rugby, being the site of the present schools; and, with a further sum of money advanced by themselves, built the largest School, having a circular projection towards the close; and, at intervals, other schools, rooms, and offices were added.

In the year 1777, the income of the Trust estate was found to be insufficient to discharge the current annual expenses of the School, with the interest of the debt, which had increased, by converting the interest into principal at the end of every four years, according to the terms of the mortgage, to upwards of £5000; but the Trustees, expecting a large increase in the income of the Middlesex estate on the expiration of a then subsisting lease, applied again to Parliament, and obtained an Act (17 Geo. III. cap. 72), by which a succession of Trustees was provided for; and they were authorised, by a sale of part of their Middlesex estate, and by other means, to raise £10,000, and to apply that sum in discharge of their debt of £5000, and some other debts which they had contracted; and the residue, together with the annual income of the estate, for the purposes of the Charity, under the Rules and Orders contained in this Act of Parliament.

This Act was prepared under the direction of Sir John Eardley Wilmot; who, having twice refused the seals of the office of Lord Chancellor, resigned his post of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the year 1771; and it is a lasting and honourable monument to his memory. It constituted the Trustees, of whom Sir Eardley was one, a Corporation, by the style of "The Trustees of the Rugby Charity founded by Lawrence Sheriff," authorized them to purchase lands

lands in mortmain not exceeding £100. a-year, to use a common seal, and to lay before the Court of Chancery plans for the application of the surplus rents whenever there should be occasion.

This Act directs, that when the Trustees shall, by death or otherwise, be reduced to eleven, the survivors shall choose new trustees. That they shall appoint, within three months after any vacancy, a Head Master, and one or more Under Masters or Ushers, with salaries; all of whom should be removable, at the discretion of the Trustees, at their meeting in August. That the Masters shall be Protestants of the Church of England as by law established. That the Head Master shall have taken the degree of Master of Arts at Oxford or Cambridge. That the Masters shall instruct the boys of Rugby and Browns-Over, and of any of the villages within five miles of Rugby, *gratis*, in the Principles of the Christian Religion, Morality, and Good Manners, with a provision for superannuated Masters: and gives to the Head Master a certain allowance out of the fund for every Foundation-scholar. It directs that the Trustees shall meet quarterly on the first Tuesdays in February, May, August, and November, and hear the boys examined; and it establishes exhibitions, by enabling the Trustees, from time to time, to send eight boys to any of the Colleges or Halls in either University, with a stipend of £40. a-year each for seven years, in case they actually reside eight months in the year in their College.

Under the regulations of this Act (which were suited to the revenues of the Charity at the time it was passed) the School was conducted, and continued to increase in fame, until the year 1808, to the honour of the Trustees and Masters, and the advantage of the publick; boys from all parts of England solicited admission, and additional buildings were erected, and boarding-houses were built, and others fitted up in the town, for the reception of those boys whom the School was too small to accommodate.

In this interval many men of considerable note were educated at Rugby School; amongst the rest, *William Cave*, a man whose name is,

I suppose, well known and respected by you, Mr. Urban, and by the British Nation.

The present Trustees are, the Earls of Aylesford and Craven; Viscount Wentworth; Sir Charles Cave, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, and Sir Grey Skipwith, barts.; Doctor Thomas Berkeley; and Abraham Grimes, Wriothlesley Digby, William Holbeck, John Knightly, and Gore Townsend, esquires.

The present Masters are, John Wooll, D.D. the Head Master; P. B. Homer, B.D. John Sleath, M.A. William Birch, M.A. R. R. Bloxam, M.A. J. H. C. Moor, M.A. and George Loggin, M.A.

The succession of Head Masters in the last century was—at or about the commencement, Dr. Holyoake; in 1730, John Plomer of Wadham College; 1741, Thomas Crosfield of Queen's College; 1744, Dr. William Knaile, also of Queen's; 1750, Dr. Richard Richmond of Queen's College; 1754, Stanley Burrough of Queen's College; 1778, Dr. Thomas James of King's College, Cambridge; 1794, Dr. Henry Ingles of the same; and, 1807, Dr. John Wooll of New College, Oxford, the present Master.

The Middlesex estate, which in the Founder's time was a "close of pasture" of small value, is now covered with upwards of 80 houses, two mewses, a Chapel, and other erections; forming the Northern end of Lamb's Conduit Street, part of Great Ormond Street, and several adjoining streets and places; and about the year 1804, the rental of this estate alone having increased to upwards of £2000. a-year, and an accumulation having been made from surplus rents to the amount of £40,000. Three per Cent. Consols, the Trustees applied to the Lord Chancellor, under the authority for that purpose reserved to them in Lord Chief Justice Wilmot's Act, for an extension of their Charity; and an Order was made by the Chancellor on the 14th of April, 1808, authorizing them to allow the Head Master an additional sum of money for every Foundation Scholar, to raise a sum not exceeding £14,000. and apply it in rebuilding the School, erecting a dining-hall, dormitories, and studies, and to increase the number of the Exhibitions from eight to twenty-one, and the

the value of the Exhibitions from £40. to £50. *per annum*; and the workmen had begun to pull down the old buildings when I took this slight sketch.

Such, Mr. Urban, is the best, but I fear very imperfect account, I am able to give of this celebrated School; for which I feel, and shall for ever cherish, the most fervent gratitude and respect. Of the firmness and integrity of the Trustees, and the learning and merits of the Masters, I have heard in all places; and I believe too much cannot be said. A part of the Founder's beneficence was, to erect and endow Alms-houses at Rugby, which has been done; but my object was to describe the *School*. The Alms-houses are neat and comfortable, and stand at the opposite end of the town from the School, on the site of the old School.

In the Chancel of Rugby Church is a plain Monument to the memory of *Thomas Crosfield*, the Head Master in the year 1741, with the following Inscription, written by his successor, Dr. Knahe:

"Studiis humanioribus
in Coll. Reginae apud Oxonienses
inter populares suos
feliciter absolutus,

THOMAS CROSFIELD, A. M.
ingenii et industriae fructus contulit
ad usus reipublicae,
et informandos puerorum animos,
provinciam aequè arduam ac utilem;
ad quam tamen administrandam
mirè aptum effinxerat naturâ,
perfecerat usus et disciplina.
In obeundo munere enituit
diligentia, humanitas, fides:
in toto vitæ curriculo
antiqua morum simplicitas,
modestia singularis,
animus verè liberalis,
ambitioni et lucro aversus,
amicorum commodis
intentior quam suis.

Scholis Daventriensi et Prestonensi
per plures annos præfuit,
pari laude et successu,
præceptor vigilantissimus.

Rugbæam demùm invitatus,
famâ præeunte et commendante,
splendide dux colonizæ,
huc migravit;
summis omnium votis,
summâ omnium expectatione,
quam morte solâ fessellit,
die Aprilis 27æ,
anno æræ Christianæ 1744,
ætatis suæ 36æ."

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

THE following Illustrations are sent you by a purchaser of several of the MSS. of the late learned and Reverend George Ashby, B. D.

"Lady M. W. Montague's Works, published by permission from the genuine papers, in five small volumes octavo, 1803; with a short Preface by J. Dallaway; and Memoirs of her, in 124 pages, signed J. D."

P. 29. In the later periods of Lady Mary's life, she employed her leisure in collecting the copies of the Letters she had written during Mr. Montague's embassy; and had transcribed them herself, in two small volumes in quarto. They were, without doubt, sometimes shewn to her literary friends. Upon her return to England for the last time, in 1761, she gave these books to a Mr. Sowden, a clergyman at Rotterdam, and wrote the subjoined memorandum on the cover of one of them: "These two volumes are given to the Rev. Benjamin Sowden, Minister at Rotterdam, to be disposed of as he thinks proper. This is the will and design of M. Wortley Montague. December 11, 1761."

After her death, the late Earl of Bute commissioned a Gentleman to procure them, and to offer Mr. Sowden a considerable remuneration, which he accepted. Much to the surprise of that Nobleman and Lady Bute, the manuscript were scarcely safe in England, when three volumes of Lady M. W. M.'s Letters were published by Beckett; and it has since appeared that Mr. Cleland was the Editor*. [When Cleland was exa-

* Letters of Lady M. W. M. in three vols. 12mo. published in 1763 by Beckett and De Hondt (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. XXXIII. p. 259.) When doubts were entertained concerning the authenticity of these Letters, Mr. Cleland did not discourage the idea, that the whole was a literary fiction of his own. Pope Ganganelli's Letters were likewise edited by him, in two volumes, formed, at least, if not translated, from the French publication. This work succeeded with the publick, and he was induced to invent two more. As the MSS. of the fourth volume of Lady M. W. M.'s Letters, published in 1767, (vol. XXXVII. p. 366.) are not extant, a conjecture is allowable, that the first-mentioned was not his first attempt at this species of imitation.

mined before the Privy Council as writer of some licentious Memoirs, he had nothing to offer in excuse but his poverty. Such a man, like the Apothecary in *Romeo and Juliet*, "My poverty but not my will consents," would not scruple to do any thing, however base.]

The same Gentleman who had negotiated before was again dispatched to Holland, and could gain no farther intelligence from Mr. Sowden, than that, a short time before he parted with the manuscripts, two English gentlemen called on him to see the Letters, and obtained their request. They had previously contrived that Mr. Sowden should be called away during their perusal, and he found on his return that they had disappeared with the books. Their residence was unknown to him; but on the next day they brought back the precious deposit, with many apologies. It may be fairly presumed that the intervening night was consumed in copying these Letters by several amanuenses. And if they got the MSS. one morning early, and did not return it till the evening of the next day, they might employ 36 hours in the transcript; and as they were two volumes, two writers might be kept constantly at work. They might even detain them two days, or more. All I can say is, that Sowden never mentioned a word of this transaction to me; probably he was ashamed of having been thus imposed on; especially as it occasioned suspicions of his fair-dealing in taking the money and publishing the Letters; which he denied most seriously to me, and is not at all probable after the account published in the genuine edition, 1803.

Another copy of them, but not in her own hand-writing, Lady M. had given to Mr. Molesworth, which is now in the possession of the Marquis of Bute. Both in the original MS. and the last-mentioned transcript, the Preface printed by Beckett is inserted, purporting to have been written in 1728 by a Lady of quality, and signed M. A. It is given in this edition, as having been at least approved of by her Ladyship.

At Courtray, Sowden said, that Lady M. W. M. was some time at his house (I think), and left her Letters with him, on condition not to publish them till she was dead; that he acquainted

Lord Bute; was promised £800 for the copy; treaty tedious; forced to write often for the money; in all seven months: and a month before he received the money the Letters were published. Appearances were against him; but he vows he knows not from what quarter they were published:—the Preface, about their being left at Venice, all a sham.

Mrs. Ashby, in her *Tour*, MS. says, "One of our company was the famous Sowden, of Rotterdam, a Dissenting Preacher, who told us that he was the person entrusted by Lady M. W. M. with the Letters; and that making her family a present of them after her death, they gave him in return £300. How they came to be published, he declared himself ignorant of, though, he said, he had been accused by the Family."

Sowden allowed the authenticity of Lady M. W. Montague's Letters: so doth Lord Bute, by giving £300, and not disowning them.

Rev. Andrew Kippis, in *Genl. Mag.* 1794, vol. LXIV. p. 305, contradicts my assertion that the family thought that Sowden had acted dishonestly, &c.; and that he can so, because he was privy to the whole negotiation; but the charge did not take place till after the negotiation had ceased, and he was no longer concerned in it. As to the London edition, I am apt to think that her Ladyship employed some hand to revise her Letters, and that he contrived to get them to his house, and privately took a copy, as knowing they would one day make a lucrative publication. Perhaps Cleland was the man. So, the Duchess of Marlborough employed Hooke. Why her Ladyship should leave her Letters with Sowden seems strange, but cannot be doubted. If she also left a copy with any body in London under the same conditions, why should they not avow it as Sowden did?

P. 34. The heat of Constantinople during the summer months is excessive, and the European Embassies usually retire to the shores of the Bosphorus, or the village of Belgrade about fourteen miles distant. [Not the noted Belgrade.]

P. 44. Among other manuscripts, Mr. Montague collected six volumes in quarto of Arabian Tales, &c. He also brought home from the shores of the Hellespont an inscribed Marble, which

which he presented on his arrival in England to Trinity College, Cambridge.

He came home the 30th Oct. 1718; and the Marble was not given to Trinity College till April 1766, in the handsomest manner, by Lord and Lady Bute, with £100 to pay the expence of putting it up, which the College did at the foot of the Library staircase, surmounting it with a marble bust of Mr. Montague.

As to the Sigeian Inscription, the Rev. Joseph Cardale's* account was, that it was placed in a summer-house at Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire; and the then owner's account was, that Mr. Montague expressed a desire to have the true Sigeian Inscription, the stone of which is vastly too big to be removed (see Dr. Chandler); nor would the people suffer it, as it serves them for a seat against their church; and the Papa or Greek priest told them he could furnish them with a better, that was in the church, and accordingly did so; and this is the very inscribed stone now in Trinity College Library. G. A.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 6.

IN a series of preceding Essays, I have endeavoured to lay before your readers a faithful and impartial detail of the merits of Vaccination. My object has been, to enable the candid observer to form a proper estimate of its value; and, in the course of the discussion, no arguments have been used, but such as have been warranted by unbiassed reason; and no statements have been adduced, but such as have rested on incontrovertible authority. After having con-

sidered the various questions connected with the Vaccine discovery, with a reference both to theory and to practical experience; as far as it has already gone, it remains to inquire what effects are likely to be produced by the Vaccine practice, should its adoption become universal. Should the Variolous Inoculation be universally discontinued, and should the Vaccine be universally practised, what consequences are we to expect?

In reply to this interesting inquiry, the most brilliant expectations might justly be held forth, supported by arguments the most consonant to reason. But facts are the most convincing arguments. The advantages that have been already derived from Vaccination, in those districts where it has been generally propagated, constitute the best foundation on which we can rest our hopes of the advantages it would yield, were its propagation general throughout the world. I will not go to the Continent of Europe for intelligence, satisfactory as are accounts continually received from all its nations, of the benefits that accrue to them from the Vaccine discovery. Englishmen will listen with greater pleasure to information which proceeds from their fellow-countrymen, and from Nations more immediately connected with their own. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to the *progress and effects of the Vaccine inoculation in the British Settlements in India*, not because its effects are more striking in those districts than they are in many other parts of the world, but because the details respecting them may be compressed into a smaller compass.

*. Of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1734; M. A. 1738; S. T. B. 1746. After being chosen Fellow, he never resided in College, but lived on a Curacy at Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire, and did not return to College till 1759, when he became Bursar, and afterwards accepted the Houghton Conquest Living, in Bedfordshire, 1766. So it was probably about 1760 that he told me (G. A.) that he had often seen the Inscription against the wall in the *Summer-house*, but by whose will it was left to Trinity College I do not know precisely. The Description of Cambridge, 1796, p. 104, says, it was bequeathed by Edw. Wortley Montague, esq. and sent to the College by his daughter, the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary, Countess of Bute, with a sum of money to purchase a Bust of the importer, her Father. The Gent. Mag. XXXVI. p. 196, has fixed the time of the Countess of Bute's sending the Marble, to April 1766. It must be therefore some time before that Mr. Cardale gave me the information, and I to Dr. Lort, and the College's application was so handsomely favoured by her Ladyship. This is all true; but flatly contradicts Mr. Dallaway's account, who says, Mr. Montague gave it to the College immediately on his return to England, which was in 1718, when the Countess of Bute must have been very young. For the Inscriptions mentioned in Lady M. W. M.'s Letters to be brought off from Sigeum, see Dr. Chandler's Travels; and see also Gent. Mag. 1775, vol. XXXV, p. 482, and 1794, vol. LXIV. pp. 35, 195. G. A.

In a letter, dated Dec. 18, 1806, from Dr. Keir, of Bombay, to Dr. Jenner, (which has been printed in the Appendix to Mr. Murray's "Answer to Mr. Highmore's Objections to the Bill before Parliament to prevent the spreading of the Small Pox," and which Mr. Murray states to have been communicated to him by Dr. Jenner,) the following information is contained: "The Governments in India have shewn every anxiety to disseminate the new Inoculation, and in all these Presidencies there are regular establishments for the purpose." "On this Island the Small Pox was annually epidemic: since the introduction of the Vaccine, it has done but little mischief; and for the last three years has not even appeared; indeed I am sorry for this; for such is the apathy and indolence of the Asiatic character, that an evil a little removed is seldom attended to or feared. I feel frequently the effects of this; for, when urging parents to bring their children to my station, they tell me, 'Why fear *Atala*? (Small Pox.) Your disease has driven it away, and we have nothing to fear. If Small Pox again appears, we will all come to you at once.' If this reasoning be foolish, it would be difficult to produce so strong a testimony of their confidence in the preventative efficacy of the new discovery." "The mortality from the visitation of the Small Pox, in any district of this country, is much indeed beyond what you can imagine in Europe. It is certain that, on a favourable computation, one in three die of Small Pox in this country. Indeed the mortality at certain seasons, and under certain circumstances, is frequently more than half; that is, when one hundred are seized with this loathsome disease, fifty perish. Even the Inoculated Small Pox proves a serious disease here: independently of the common objections that are fairly urged against the practice of spreading more widely the contagion, our experience in this Settlement has led us to conclude that one child in fifty is lost."

From this artless narrative we learn the tremendous devastation which the Variolous contagion formerly produced in the territories of India, and we also learn how completely it has been exterminated by the most simple and easy means—by the universal

practice of the Vaccine Inoculation. If then the universal practice of Vaccination be capable of eradicating the Small Pox from one district of the globe, it naturally follows that it is equally capable of eradicating it from the globe itself, whenever the practice shall have become general among all mankind.

This animating prospect is not a visionary dream. Look at the European Continent, look at America, look at many parts of Britain; and you will find that wherever Vaccination is disseminated as it ought to be, there the Small Pox has been banished, and prevented from returning. Since, therefore, the same causes must produce the same effects, to any extent to which they may be allowed to operate, it is self-evident that nothing but unanimous exertions are wanting, to free the world from the severest malady that has ever afflicted its inhabitants. I will not at present indulge in the language of exultation, with which so proud a triumph over the most fatal of diseases must inspire the lips of every friend of humanity. I wish to reason dispassionately; and I would, therefore, coolly enquire, what are the causes that impede the progress of such inestimable blessings? Why is it that a disease, which has been expelled from India, should continue to send such hordes of wretched victims to the grave in the Metropolis of the British Empire? And what methods would it be expedient to adopt, that this waste of human life may be prevented, that prejudice may be subdued, that Vaccination may be received in the manner its importance demands, and that the British realms may derive from it the same advantages that other countries have already experienced? With a few unprejudiced remarks on these subjects, I will trouble you, Mr. Urban, for the next number of your Magazine; and then, I believe, I shall have accomplished the series of Essays which I originally proposed, and shall have discussed the subject of Vaccination in every point of view. If any of your readers, however, will have the goodness to mention any point that I may have left unnoticed, I will thankfully receive their suggestions, and readily prolong the discussion.

Yours, &c. COSMOPOLITOS.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 27.

YOUR Repository is a Storehouse for Literature, old or new; and the following character of a deceased Worthy, as connecting itself with one of the most celebrated of our English Classics, will, perhaps, be deemed not improper to be inserted.

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

“*Boston in New-England, April 11, 1720.* On the 2d instant died the Honourable Joseph Dudley, esq. late Governor of those Provinces, at his seat in Roxbury, in the 73d year of his age; and on Friday following he was interred with all the honour and respect this country was capable of doing him. His Excellency the Governor, the Members of his Majesty’s Council in Boston and the neighbouring towns, a great number of Justices of the Peace, Ministers, Gentlemen, Merchants, and others, attended his corpse to the grave. Two regiments of foot, with two troops of horse, being under arms, lined the streets; and while the Funeral was passing, the guns at his Majesty’s Castle William were fired; and all the bells of the town of Boston were tolled. This gentleman was the son of the Honourable Thomas Dudley, esq. (who was also for many years Governor of New-England) being born after his father was 70 years old, on the 23d September, 1647. During his childhood he was under the care of his excellent mother, and the Rev. Mr. Allen, the Minister of Dedham, who married her. In his youth he was educated at the Free-school in Cambridge, under the famous Master Corlet. From thence he went to the College in Cambridge, and there took his Degrees in the Presidency of Mr. Charles Chauncy. The first of his public appearance for his country’s service was in the Narraganset Indian War, anno 1675. The year after, he was chosen a Magistrate of the Massachusetts Colony. In 1682, he went for England with John Richards, esq. in an Agency for his country. In 1686, the Government of the Massachusetts Colony being changed to a President and Council, he had a Commission to Command in Chief; and after the arrival of Sir Edmund Andros in the Government of New-England, New-York, &c. he continued President of the Council and Chief Justice. In the winter, 1689, he went a second time for England; and in 1690, returned with a Commission of Chief Justice for New York. In 1693, he went a third time for England; and in the winter of that year, he received a Commission from King William, appointing him Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Wight, where he continued eight years. While in England, he had the honour to serve as a Member of the House of Commons

for the borough of Newport in the Isle of Wight, in the last Parliament of King William, from whom he first received his Commission for his Government; but, staying in England till his Majesty’s death, he was obliged to get his Commission for his Government renewed from Queen Anne, with which he arrived at Boston the 11th of June, 1702; and was received with great respect and affection; and continued in the Government until November 1715, saving an intermission of about seven weeks, that the Government devolved upon his Majesty’s Council. He was a man of rare endowments and shining accomplishments, a singular honour to his country, and in many respects the glory of it: he was early its darling, always its ornament, and in his age its crown: the Scholar, the Divine, the Philosopher, and the Lawyer, all met in him. He was visibly formed for Government; and under his administration (by God Almighty’s blessing) we enjoyed great quietness, and were safely steered through a long and difficult Indian and French war. His country have once and again thankfully acknowledged his abilities and fidelity in their Addresses to the Throne. He truly honoured and loved the Religion, Learning, and Virtue of New-England; and was himself a worthy patron and example of them all. Nor did so bright a soul dwell in a less amiable body, being a very comely person, of a noble aspect, and a graceful mien, having the gravity and the goodness of a father. In a word, he was a finished gentleman, of a most polite address; and had uncommon elegancies and charms in his conversation, as will appear by this single instance: When he went last to England, he soon found Sir Richard Steele; and, discovering his admirable genius, made him his daily companion while he staid in England. Sir Richard says * of him, ‘that he owes abundance of those fine thoughts, and the manner of expressing them, which he has since presented to the world, to his happy acquaintance with Col. Dudley; and that he had one quality which he never knew any man possessed of but him, viz. That he could talk him down into tears, whenever he had a mind to it, by the command he had of fine thoughts and words adapted to move the affections.’ A Funeral Sermon will be preached for him at the Public Lecture in Boston.”

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

THE letter p. 18, has, seemingly without intention, cast a reproach little expected. We collect, that a famed University, the centre of information, a repository for all knowledge, and, in England’s eye,

* Qu. Where? EDIT.

the very first place for distinguishing specious from useful, pretended from real—that *Cambridge* in this century had to learn from an Edinburgh Review how deeply in debt the British Empire stood for many a complete victory, which the correcting ideas of J. Clerk, of Eldin, had secured to the land that boasts of his birth. Providence sent him a precursor in fit season, to render abortive the gigantic attempts of France, to support this singular spot from such degradation as an Aulic Council, by adherence to form and errors, has ensured of late for Austria, to prove fighting naval instructions mere waste-paper. The natural energies of man have been restored to self-exertion, and our beloved Island reigns in power, as in situation, Queen of the Seas: under a dispensation from above, Mr. Clerk has been the primary spring on shore of constant maritime grand success.

Offerings, to be worth acceptance, should be universal, as his benefits are felt around every fire-side. No Government could overlook such vast obligation; although the publick are yet uninformed in what way of requital Mr. Clerk's merits were met. Some honorary marks equal to the Country's wish may have been offered, and possibly declined. Never can I suppose for a moment, that all these conflicts with our enemies at sea, previous to his time so baffling and indecisive, have failed to impress on Helmsmen of the State, to whose blessed suggestions such a reverse is due.

Greatly served, and, perhaps, saved as we feel ourselves by Mr. Clerk, he was no less happy in his epoch of communication. The times and necessity would shortly have enforced the same thing. In 1780, Hyder Ally's fleet ran for shelter from Sir Edward Hughes for Mangalore harbour; but the ebb had made, the bar was impassable, and all were obliged to anchor outside, very close in-shore, and some of them taking the ground. Our ships brought-up in deeper water: the *Superbe* made a signal for boats manned and armed. "Call the second lieutenant: Mr. Parr," said the Admiral, "take all the boats, and destroy those vessels!"—"Aye, aye, Sir Edward," was the answer. Not one word of instruction passed, how this was to be done.

The boats dashed through a thick crossing fire from forts and ships; and we soon saw the latter blow up, one after another. There ended the Tyrant of Mysore's Navy.

Passing over the prominent actions at present of Lord Hawke, the first, indulge me in reminding your readers of another Admiral, his Lordship's contemporary, who also despised times of battle, Boscawen—ever acknowledged by Lord Nelson as his own great prototype. In 1758, at *Louisburgh* (see vol. XXVIII. p. 384, &c.), *Le Prudent* of 74 guns, and *Le Bienfaisant* of 64 guns, were taken by boats under muffled oars at night; and after a very long pull, from our own fleet outside, into the harbour. Admiral Boscawen, always eager to save lives, had commanded to spare every man, who could pronounce the word "Cathcart." English prisoners in great number were on board the French ships, and the confusion of a night attack of course put all in danger; what saved them, however, destroyed most of the French that fell, for many of these, in over-readiness to declare a surrender, cried out *Kiscat*, and were cut down.

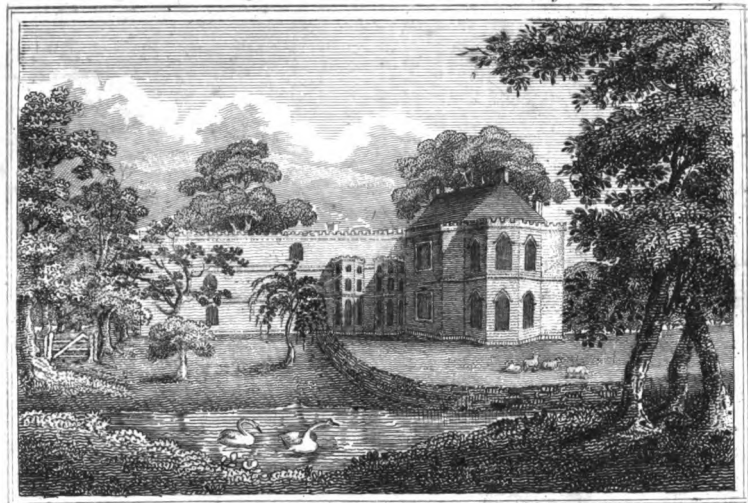
Your pages, Mr. Urban, give enough of instances, that British seamen have no peers, never had, and, we ought to pray, never may.

Useful inventions freely bestowed on the publick deserve ample reward. The means, alas! have not been so much in our power. Bowled down under a mass of former debts, which we magnanimously pay off day by day, yet fighting every hour *pro aris et focis*, omissions must occur for posterity to discharge. *Jenner* has been mentioned; I could willingly sanction thrice his receipt: this, however, give me leave to remark, that the *Suttons* (to whose family this nation owes at the least two millions of her population) never, from 1764 to this minute, have been distinguished by any public honour or reward, although standing forth originally at the risque of the last £10. their old father, the blacksmith, had remaining to venture.

A word or two more—Ingenuity in France had improved the art of ship-building by a cleaner run abaft and deeper keels. This gave them all the advantage of speed; and whilst their good-luck lasted of being attacked

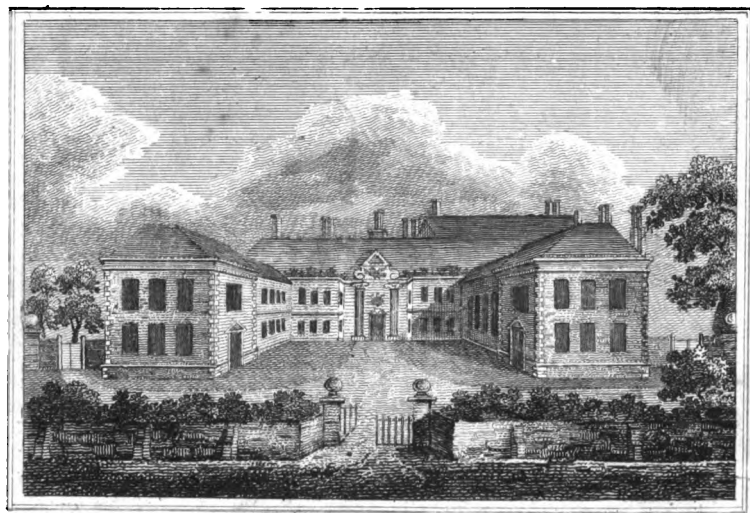
West View of ALSCOTT, the Seat of M^r West.

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J. Fordyce del. 1797.

East View of Stratford College.



W. P. Smith del. 1797.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

tacked only at long-shot in their own way, we might have fought to eternity, and never come off but second best. The line of battle forced some cowards to do their duty, and that doubtless has weight with any Admiral; but, on the other hand, envy and hatred (if never felt by the French) ought, amongst us, to have abolished such a deceitful mode of fighting in one extended line, long before Rodney's day and Mr. Clerk's inspired admonitions. W. P.

MR. URBAN, March 1.

FROM the volume of Drawings noticed in vol. LXXVIII. p. 289, I send you a different View of Stratford College; and also a View of Alscott House, in Warwickshire, the seat of Mrs. West (See Plate II.). Yours, &c. P. Q.

MR. URBAN, March 8.

IN referring to the opening of the tomb of Edward I. my words were, "Permission was first had, it is said, from his Majesty," &c. vol. LXXVIII. p. 1166. This, "An Old Correspondent," in his "last settlement," roundly calls "an assertion on my part, an intentional falsehood," &c. I repeat, that I understand from all hands (true or false) the Royal permission was first obtained, previous to any attempt gone into in order to explore the remains. I bow under my opponent's triumphant witticism, about my "smuggling" pieces of the wood and lead coffins of Thomas of Woodstock, which, no doubt, Readers may conclude, from his account, to have been in considerable quantities. This is the fact: After witnessing the masons filling in, in their way, the vault of the Prince, much of the old rubble consequently remaining on the pavement around it, with several particles of the wood coffin, I very carefully selected, as they were carrying the stuff away, a small piece of the wood; size, six inches and a half by two inches; Plate II. fig. 1; and, at the same time, noticing a few morsels of the lead coffin, I made free with one of them also; size, three inches by two inches, fig. 2; to be preserved by me as precious reliques. If this is "sacrilege," on my part, I stand condemned; but what censure awaits those who wanted in the despoil of

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the vault by wholesale? The reliques I shall very carefully preserve for the inspection of any gentleman who may be desirous to see them.

Still a more serious part of the "settlement" remains to be noticed. My opponent says,

"One of the gentlemen who was most strenuous in promoting the intrusion into the tomb of Edward I. was forced to disgorge a large portion of the beads which he had purloined from the Royal corpse, &c."

In the *Archæologia*, vol. III. p. 376, Sir Joseph Ayloffe (one of the other gentlemen present) gives a full and satisfactory account of the exploration*; and he declares positively (and no doubt, when he wrote this part of the narrative, first put his hand on his heart, as a Knight and a man of honour should when so protesting) that not the least particle of the remains were disturbed!

Now, Mr. Urban, how stands your Old Correspondent's truth, with respect to his tale? or where is to be found his veneration for the study of Antiquity, or its Professors? His invidious allusion is grounded on a GROSS fabrication by a well-known joking Antiquary now no more; but his malignant jest, I see, outlives him.

I have frequently questioned one or two persons, present at the exploration, about this purloining story; which they uniformly declared was intirely without any foundation: and I have not the least doubt they will be ready publicly to confirm their statement.

A TRUE ENGLISHMAN.

THE PROJECTOR. No. XCIV.

"London ingulphs them all! The shark is there, [the leech And the shark's prey: the spendthrift, and That sucks him." COWPER.

THERE are few studies that afford more rational amusement or instruction than that of Natural History. The classifications, characteristics, and descriptions of animals, vegetables, and minerals, afford an inexhaustible gratification to curiosity; and, from the beauty and excellence of the graphic illustrations, present one of the most elegant entertainments to the eye. But, while I

* May 1774.

bestow

bestow this praise on the writings of our eminent Natural Historians; and add, that of late years they have been published, in great numbers, with an accuracy and splendour worthy of the first talents; I must take the liberty, to suggest some small objections, to which, in my humble opinion, they are yet liable. The first is, that more attention seems to be paid to the mineral and vegetable kingdoms than to the animal; and the second is, that in the animal kingdom, more attention is paid to the classes of those we call beasts, than to that of men, while it can never be denied that the latter is of far more importance.

The consequence of all this would be trifling, if it amounted only to prove a defect in a book, or an oversight in an author; but I am afraid it is owing to this that so much more value is often set upon a horse than a man; that a colt is better educated than an heir; and that more care is taken to keep a pack of yelping dogs in good case, than to provide for the comforts of an equal number of honest tenants. In truth, we seem to be far better acquainted with the properties of such animals than we are with our own species; and hence many of us look for those valuable services, and that fidelity and friendship, in four-legged animals, which we cannot find among the upright bipeds. Another evil consequence is, that while we study all the arts of destroying noxious animals, and bestow large sums on vermin-killers and rat-catchers, and on the enemies of grubs and caterpillars, we allow the most pernicious vermin of our own species to range at large, and destroy every thing that is valuable about us.

On these accounts, I have long been employed in preparing an additional volume or volumes to our systems of Zoology, with a view to describe some, if not the whole, of those species of human and semi-human beings of the noxious kind, which have hitherto been omitted. Every student must be aware of the utility of such a performance, provided it be well executed, as he is liable very often to hear of animals of the kind alluded to, which he cannot find properly described in any of the existing systems.

Why my work has not been brought forward ere now, is, perhaps, a ques-

tion of very trivial importance, except as it affords me an opportunity to advert to the growing expence of Projects of this kind. And this, indeed, has placed me between two difficulties; either to wait the return of cheap times, which may never come, or to try the fate of a subscription, which may never fill. Of the two, however, my inclination leans towards the subscription; and in order to promote it by the fairest means in my power, and particularly in consequence of a recent extraordinary exhibition, I have determined to lay before the publick a specimen of my work, taken from one of the most striking parts of it; namely, that in which I treat of the JEZEBEL. This animal, although not absolutely a non-descript, has certainly not yet been so fully described as a creature of such extraordinary properties and such a mischievous disposition seems to demand.

Zoology requires history as well as description. But with respect to the history of the JEZEBEL, little more need be said, than that it is mentioned in some very ancient writings, and that its properties seem to have undergone very little change since it was first discovered. In different countries they are known by different names, as, *Demireps*, *Brims*, *Sharps*, and of late, by way of periphrasis, "*Ladies under Protection*." The absurdity of this last appellation has, however, induced me to reject it; first, because, with somewhat of the appearance of that beautiful and interesting animal the *Lady*, they have none of the sex; and secondly, because the word *protection* would be far better applied to the unhappy creatures whom they lay hold of.

The JEZEBELS are not perhaps peculiar to any country; but in ours the breed has of late increased in a very alarming degree, notwithstanding the means that have been adopted to thin their numbers. About the cause of this increase Authors are not agreed. Some think that it is owing to the Continent being closed against us, to which we used to send some of these creatures: others are of opinion, that they have by some means got over into this country from the Continent, and never get back again. Be this as it may, it is a singular property in them, that they are seldom found

found in what we call the Country, but mostly infest the Metropolis, where they are maintained by those who take a fancy to them in a most expensive manner. It is a yet more singular property, that whatever expense is bestowed on the *keep* of them, they are remarked to be never satisfied; being in truth of all creatures of their kind the most voracious, and, at the same time, the most wasteful.

So many extraordinary stories are told of the voraciousness of these creatures, that a volume, and perhaps not an uninteresting one, might be compiled on this subject only. Nothing can be conceived more expensive than their diet, which, however, must be renewed perpetually, to keep them in any kind of humour; and this is the more remarkable, because, in their original or tame state, before they have left their parents, the greater part of them have been known to be content with any refuse. As soon as they grow wild, their greediness begins to appear, and devours every thing that comes in its way. Solomon, who wrote expressly upon this subject, compares them to "a deep ditch;" a simile which probably pleased his Eastern readers, and is still adopted by Naturalists in this country, who, in describing them, make frequent use of the word *deep*, in opposition to *shallow*, which is one of the prime characteristics of those who take a fancy to these creatures.

In their wildest state, and as their voraciousness increases, their appetites become very unnatural, or, to say the least, very whimsical; some have a particular *penchant* for carriages and horses, which they will often devour in a few weeks; household furniture of the most costly kind is another of their favourite dishes, and they devour them so clean, that although thousands have been expended for them, not an article is to be found perhaps within a week or two after they have laid their claws upon them. Others, who in their original state have been known to content themselves with chalk and cinders, have devoured whole estates, houses, land, and trees. Forests of oak have been sometimes felled to please them; and such quantities of substances, as hard as gold and silver, have been devoured by them, as exceeds all be-

lief, if the circumstances were not verified by the evidence of their Keepers.

It may be thought, that an animal of such mischievous properties must have long ago been classed with those wild creatures which, it is said by Historians, our ancestors exterminated from these kingdoms; but the truth is, that either these Historians deceive us in this matter, or we have lost those happy arts by which our ancestors conferred so great a benefit on their country. At present, it is certain that they are to be found in great numbers in their wildest state, and live in general unmolested: Their Keepers, to whom they are indebted for their preservation, are themselves a species of animals whom I mean to describe more particularly in my great work; and shall therefore only say of them, in this place, that they are known by sundry names. Some think they belong to the genus *Flats*; others class them with the *Dupes*. They do not, like the JEZEBELS, lose their sex; but, in point of brain, there seems a vast defect; and perhaps in point of constitution they are inferior, as they are observed to live but a very short time, dying sometimes in one place of confinement, and sometimes in another. Their understanding likewise is so deficient, that they are incapable of comprehending the plainest propositions submitted to them, provided their Jezebels be the subject. They are not only incapable of following a train of argument on this head; but it is even found extremely difficult to make them comprehend the meaning of these simple words, *Danger, Risk, Ruin, Destruction, Contempt, Poverty, Soul, Body*, &c.; although the thing signified by such words be so very obvious to every one else, that it seems to be a miracle that they should miss it. But the cause of this I mean very clearly to prove in my intended publication, and now return to the History of the JEZEBEL.

It has been remarked as a wise provision of Nature, that noxious animals are seldom long-lived: whether this be owing to any peculiarity in their constitution, or that their voracious disposition inclines them to devour substances that destroy them, or that the world being generally in league against

against them, they are allowed, when caught, to perish by neglect or confinement, are questions which may, perhaps, come to be discussed in my intended work. It may be sufficient to notice, that as they arrive at *perfection* sooner than any other animals, so their decay is likewise more rapid, and instances of premature old age are frequent among them. It is also peculiar to them, that when they perceive themselves on the decline, they court the closest confinement, and wish, if one may judge from appearances, to be forgotten. It is no less peculiar to them, that when one happens to fall into this state, she is immediately shunned by the whole of her species, as well as by those who formerly took pleasure in keeping and feeding them in the most luxurious manner. It is said, indeed, by those who have been present on such occasions, that nothing can be more shocking than one of these creatures when dying, either in private or public; for some of them have departed this life in so public a manner as to be gazed at by thousands, but without any of those feelings of sympathy which accompany death in other cases.

The appearances on dissection are rather singular. The principal difference between them and other animals is, that they have no heart; what appears to have been intended for the seat of the tender affections, and mild and gentle feelings, is completely worn away; but in the room of it, a quantity of a fiery substance is often found, or a subtle fluid, which so perpetually changes its properties, that no analysis has yet been sufficient to resolve it into any thing steady or useful. There is some appearance of brain, but so twisted, contorted, and shaped into so many crooked and unaccountable forms, that a Materialist would be apt to think such a brain could be the parent only of low cunning, deceit, and treachery. From frequent dissections, indeed, some Anatomists have been of opinion, that the JEZEBEL partakes very much of the nature of the shark and of the crocodile. It is certain that the tears which they are frequently observed to shed, and which they shed with the utmost facility, are entirely of the crocodile kind: these tears, it ought to have

been before mentioned, are of a very peculiar sort, having no connexion whatever with real pain, distress, or sorrow, such as produce weeping in the human species; while they flow most plentifully at the sight of a new chariot, a sideboard of plate, a set of china, or any other of those singular substances which this creature is known to devour with the utmost greediness.

From this brief description of the JEZEBEL, my Readers may conceive some opinion of this animal, and may be enabled to form some judgment of the expediency of lessening the breed of a creature so unnatural and noxious. Indeed, if in these times we only consider the quantity of necessaries and luxuries such a creature consumes in the most wasteful manner, it is argument enough to induce us to take into consideration the means of lessening their numbers; but when, in addition to this, we find that they answer no one good purpose in the creation, while the mischief they occasion to families and individuals is greater than can often be calculated, it becomes no longer a question, but an imperious duty, to describe them in such a manner as to alarm the persons who have hitherto been apt to gratify their taste by keeping one or two of these noxious creatures. Whether the present attempt may produce that effect, I allow to be doubtful; but the purpose would be effectually answered, if they who have had more frequent opportunities of studying the properties of this animal were to contribute their observations and experience; and, if a junction was formed between the remarks of two classes of persons who seldom meet, the *Moralists* and the *Jailors*; if we examined not only the *establishment* but the *prison*, and drew comparisons between the *equipage of the banquet* and the *discipline of the bridewell*, we might be enabled to form such correct notions on the subject as might unveil the native deformity of the JEZEBEL, and send her to feed in the streets and highways, among the less vicious of her species, who have no *protection* either from the silent approaches of penitence, or the unavoidable progress of disease and misery.

ILLUS,

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK II. EPISTLE II.

TO JULIUS FLORUS.

[In continuation from our last.]

QUAM sapere & ringi.] Gesner thinks that Horace says all this from the line,

Prætulim scriptor delirus inersque iuderi,
quite to the 141st.

Nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis,

in the person of another — as though he said: "Now, this being the state of the case, if it costs such pains to be a good actor, let me rather pass for a dull and insipid bungler, so I do but please myself! What care I if my imagination be erroneous, so it makes me happy, as that worthy gentleman of Athens was in his fond conceit, that he was hearing tragedies where none were performing;" — and to this Horace replies from the 141st line: "After all, however, it is best to bid adieu to toys, and follow the dictates of wisdom, &c." I understand the text differently. Horace, I conceive, in this Epistle speaks all along in his own name, only not always in the same tone. Between the 125th and 126th lines there is a small chasin. One should suppose a line or two wanting, if we were not so accustomed to our author's manner of preferring generally to jump over a ditch than go only two or three steps to a plank that lies across it. The main point is, never to forget the humour in which this Epistle is penned. The friend to whom he writes, was himself a poet; and, perhaps, one of those who save themselves all the trouble possible: who, therefore, presumed the same of Horace, and thought it no improper request, if he were to ask him for the long-promised poem, as a debt which he could easily pay. The bad humour into which this put our Poet, generally superinduces a disposition to utter and to maintain paradoxes and strange assertions; we see the substances yellow, and therefore assert, with the utmost sincerity, that they are yellow. The review of the various reasons, why (leastwise at Rome) he had rather do any thing in the world than make verses, led him naturally to the plague, of having the whole innumerable host of poets and wits for his colleagues, and of being forced to lend an ear to those conceited gentle-

men, and to a commutation of compliments, &c. The happiness of these good people, who take such a hearty delight in the spurious offspring of their brain (*quos sua delectant mala*), at the first blush he thought enviable — when he considered the pains and labour which it cost him, and the few that were like him, to produce something that would stand the trial (*legitimum carmen*.) This brought him to the picture — how a good poet should proceed in works of genius, of which we have already spoken in the illustration of the passage ending with *Cyclopa movetur*. Julius Florus, as before observed, was, in all probability, one of the *beati*, whose poetry, without just belonging to the bad, yet too evidently betrayed the little pains that had been bestowed on it. Horace had no design to wound the feelings of his friend by that picture — but he took care, perhaps, that Florus should perceive that in the poet *qui legitimum cupiet fecisse poema*, he meant himself — and in either case he had no easier method of getting out of the scrape, than by mingling himself with the other versifiers, and saying in his own name, what certainly never was his opinion — "Alas, who would put himself to all this trouble, in the attainment of a perfection for which nobody will con him any thanks? Let the connoisseurs deem of us as they please! if we only please ourselves, if we are but happy in our error!" This kind of irony, to which we must be already so accustomed in our author, is always the most convenient course on such occasions. We may say to others the most biting things without offence, by appearing to say them of ourselves. — Thus I understand the whole of this passage; and regarding the following, *nimirum sapere*, &c. as a turn of expression, whereby Horace pretends as though he had thought better of it; and, notwithstanding the sweet illusions of this self-deceit, which float in light visions round the poet's head, after all, he holds it best to be sound in mind: so would I, instead of, according to his custom, merely using the word *nimirum* as a hedge-stake for leaping over the ditch, rather lay a plank across it, and translate it thus: If now this be the case, as I am afraid it is, with all verse-men, &c.

Et

Et demtus per vim mentis gratissimus error.] Aristotle, or rather the author of the compilation of marvellous sayings (*Θαυμασιων Αισχυρων*) which is ascribed to Aristotle, relates the same story of a man at Abydos — and Ælian a similar one of a certain Thrasyllus, who likewise on every other subject had understanding enough for all domestic uses, but fancied, that the ships as they entered the port of Piræus at Athens, were freighted to his account; and, in pursuance of that conceit esteemed himself the richest and happiest man in the world, till his brother did him the unwelcome service, by means of sneezewort — to reduce him again to a poor devil. Torrentius, who is exceedingly careful to give every one his due, remarks, that not Lambinus, but Pietro Vittorio (formerly a learned professor at Florence in the sixteenth century), in his *Varis Lectionibus*, was the first who disinterred the fool of Abydos in Aristotle, and Francis Robortell, the first who brought to light the fool Thrasyllus in Ælian. The learned of former times were wont to set a higher value on the merit of being the first to cite some circumstance in an ancient Author, than it seems really to possess. I shall just remark by the way, that Lambinus's memory has led him into a two-fold error on this occasion. He calls the honest man named Thrasyllus, Thrasylaus, and cites the xiith book of Miscellaneous History, whereas he should have referred to the ivth book, and of that the 25th chapter. Torrentius, in full persuasion of Lambin's accuracy, faithfully transcribes from him the two mistakes. I notice this purely as a caution to young scholars; since experience has taught me, that we are frequently in danger of giving wrong references by copying the citations of the learned of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, without first verifying them ourselves. As I, for my part, always take the trouble to do so, I am very often obliged — not without some impatience at the loss of time thus occasioned me by many a *vir-doctissimus* — to experience this disagreeable truth.

Si tibi nulla sitim, &c.] "If now this be the case with all verse-men, as I am afraid it is, it is, methinks, high time once for all to resign playthings

to boys, whom they better suit; and, instead of busying ourselves about the modulating of words to the Roman lyre, turn all our thoughts to the rhythmus and metre of real life. Accordingly, my friend, I thus bespeak myself in silence, and say, &c." — and that in very charming lines, notwithstanding I, in the same breath, have laid aside all verse-making as child's play, by no means suited to a wise man: — *Nimirum* —

Ipse ego, qui nullo me affirno scribere versu, Invenior Parthis mendacior. —

Nulline faterier audez?] This thought, as it is here expressed, belongs entirely word for word to Aristippus, and is quoted as his property by Plutarch, in his Treatise on the Love of Riches, whence it was likewise first cited by the aforesaid Peter Vittorio, as Torrentius remarks. To me it is only remarkable, as it may be brought in proof, that Horace was thoroughly conversant with the philosophy and wise sentences of Aristippus; and, as he found them homogeneous to his own cast of thought, made use of them occasionally, without scruple and reference.

Et villicus Orbi.] Orbius, an unknown Roman *parvenu* then living, whom Horace probably names for no other reason, but because he had bought up a number of estates.

Scit genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum Naturæ deus humanæ, &c.] According to an article of faith among the Romans, which was common to them with almost all the nations of the earth, every man had his own genius, that is, a native spirit, that introduced him into life, constantly attended him during the course of it, and accompanied him out of it again. The geni of the women were called Junones — the footmen swore by the genius of their masters, the maids by the Juno of their mistresses, and the whole Roman empire by the genius of Augustus and his successors. — As the religion of the Greeks and Romans in general was not constructed upon any system, but all that came under the head of belief was undefined, fluctuating, and arbitrary: so likewise, nothing was established concerning this point; and whoever was so inclined, believed either two geni, one white and benevolent, to whom he

he ascribed all prosperous contingencies, and one malignant, black, to whom he imputed all the disappointments and adversities that befell him; or only one, who, as Horace here tells us, was at the same time both white and black, and, according as he behaves to the individual, was said to be propitious or unpropitious to him. Thence the phrases, to have an angry genius, to appease or propitiate one's genius, to indulge one's genius, and the like. According as the genius of a man was stronger, more powerful, more intelligent, in short, the more perfect by his own nature he was, and the more kind to the person who lived under his guardianship and influence, so much the better fared it with that person, and the greater his privileges beyond others. Hence, for example, an Egyptian seer warned Antonius of his colleague and kinsman Octavius. "Thy genius," said he, "is afraid of his. He is by nature, indeed, great and of high courage; but as soon as he approaches the genius of that young man, he shrivels up, and is small and dastardly."

The belief of the ancients in genii (for not only each person, but every other being in nature had its genius) was unquestionably in consequence of their conception of the divine universal spirit diffusing itself through the whole material world. That which communicated to every thing, substance, inherent motion, vegetation, life, sensation, and mind, was a portion of this common natural spirit: thence the genius is termed by Horace, the god of the human nature. He is not the man himself, but he is that which constitutes each one, that individual man. His personality is attached to the life of that man; and as soon as the latter dies, his genius is absorbed again in the universal ocean of spirit, from which, at his birth, it had flowed, in order to give his individual form to that portion of matter, whereof that man was to be, and to animate and to actuate that new figure. Therefore Horace calls him, *mortalem in unumquodque caput*.

As the Greeks were wont to cloath all invisible substances, and all abstract ideas, with beautiful human forms, so likewise the genius of the human nature received his. He was depicted as a boy, or in the age between

boy and youth, clad in a starry vestment, with a wreath of flowers or a sprig of sycamore about his brows; or even naked and winged; like the genius in the Villa Borghese, with the beauty whereof Winkelmann is transported to such a height, that we can scarcely follow him*.

Extremi primorum, extremis usque priores.] Horace, shortly after his reconciliation with the Cæsarian party, that he might be enabled to live on a decent footing in Rome, purchased a place, or rather a title, which gave him the rank of knight-hood†. Under Augustus only a few of the antient patrician and senatorian families were remaining; whereas the city swarmed with upstarts, who were not even native Romans, nay, for the most part, were born vassals, but, during the dissolute times of the triumvirate, had found means to acquire prodigious fortunes; and the senate itself was full of such people. The old distinction, therefore, was naturally lost, by insensible degrees, in three principal classes, and the division into *equites* and *plebs* was the most usual. That is, whoever did not belong to the commonalty, belonged to the equestrian order. Accordingly, Horace, although his father had been only a *libertinus*, and therefore his grandfather an emancipated slave, might, without any breach of modesty, affirm of himself, that *loco*, in station and rank, he was the last of the first.

Rideat ac pulset lasciva decentius ætas.] Here, likewise, our Author, according to his usual practice, omitting the terms of comparison, puts the figure for the substance. The import of this verse abstractedly, is attended with no difficulty; but how it connects with the foregoing, and how the verse, *Vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis*, is properly to be understood, is not so apparent; and the expositors, instead of setting us right, lead us astray. Baxter paraphrases it: *Si nequis ulterius ad ætatem vivere per ætatem, via cede junioribus, et contentus vitæ excede*—and the Sanadons and Batteux boldly translate it, *Si tu ne sais point user de la vie, &c.* I should be glad to have, not only in Horace but in any

* Hist. of the Arts, p. 278, edit. Vienna.

† Sueton. in vitâ Horatii.

Latia Author, an instance shewn me, where *recte vivere* signifies "to live according to one's mind, or according to one's pleasure." I, for my part, know no other signification of this phrase than, To live rationally, or agreeably to nature (in the sense of the Stoic philosophy), or (what after all amounts to the same thing) to live conformably to the precepts of the wise. But I have no where discovered any vestige of reason, or nature, or some one of the sages having advised us, when on account of age we can no longer associate with the young and gay, to cut our throats. — I conceive we should extricate ourselves from the difficulty, by taking *vivere si recte nescis* as a form of speech, wherein he sums up all that from the 145th verse, he has been debating in his mind, *per dialogismum* (as the schoolmen speak), and then we should understand the whole verse thus, "If thou canst not do all this, *i. e.* if thou hast so wrong an apprehension of the art of living (*artem vivendi*, the grand object of the Aristippic philosophy), retire, and give place to those who have made a greater proficiency in it." *Implicite* adding: and learn of them! For, having affirmed the art of living, *veræ numeros modosque vitæ*, to be the noblest and most necessary of all the liberal arts, it follows, that whoever does not understand it, has nothing more interesting to do, than to learn it of the *peritis*, instead of assuming the looks as if he were an adept, and pretending to mix among the masters of the art. And now (intending to bring his Epistle to a conclusion) he annexes it by so fine a thread, that it is only visible to the mind of the reader, to the

Nimirum sapere est, abjectis utile nugis,

Et tempestivum pueris concedere ludum;

and therefore finds himself at the close of his argument, at the same point where he began: "Having ate and drank and played thy fill, it is time to give up all these pastimes (among which to save himself trouble, he reckons his versifying), and resign them to the young." — The apt similitude in which he dresses the idea, needs no interpretation; the application spontaneously arises; and the abrupt manner in which he concludes, appears to me perfectly consistent with the humour

in which the whole Epistle is written, and is, in general, so usual with our Poet, who was not very partial to method, that it need not here surprise us.

Great Ormond Street. W. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Muldon, March 1.*

PERMIT me to add a short Postscript to the Letter which you inserted in your Magazine for January last, p. 10.

Since that Number was printed, I have purchased XXXIII unpublished Plates of British, and Anglo-Saxon, and Danish Coins. Of their accuracy I need to say no more, than that they were executed under the direction of TAYLOR COMBE, esq. who superintends with such acknowledged ability the Medallic Department in the British Museum.

These Plates, together with those which the Society of Antiquaries have favoured me with, and a few of Anglo-Gallic Coins, and others yet unpublished, which I shall engrave, will form a very ample series, nearly uninterrupted, of Coins which have been struck in Britain during a period of 1800 years.

Yours, &c. ROGERS RUDING.

Mr. URBAN, *March 7.*

ALLOW me to return thanks for the information by Archæophilus, p. 104. But the satisfaction I wish to receive on this head, must be from antient Paintings, and not directly from Books. Macbeth usurped the Crown of Scotland *eight* centuries back, therefore little use is derived in going one century retrograde for proofs. I must still repeat, "silly use of the plaid" made by Managers in getting up the play of that Tyrant, &c.

Now we are upon the subject of "research" in the said Managers, or indeed common propriety in their costume, I enquire, is it not a "silly" expedient in them, in the performance of Henry VIII. to exhibit Catholic Bishops in the immediate robes of Protestant Bishops; robes not directly seen until the reign of Charles II? Heralds with the arms of his present Majesty? and Yeomen of the Guards with the initials G. R. instead of H. R.? &c. &c.

Yours, &c.

J. C.
LETTER

LETTER XLVIII. ON PRISONS.

"Labour has been represented as the punishment of sin; but it also operates as the preservative of innocence*."

Sumbrook Court, March 6.

IT has been the opinion of the wisest and best of men, that the time which is employed in labour is so much deducted from the empire of the passions; and that, while the faculties of the mind and the body are occupied in industrious pursuits, the sensual and malevolent passions are proportionally subdued. But the Managers of the Town Gaol of Leicester seem to have acted upon principles so diametrically opposite to the general sense of mankind, respecting the effects of labour compared to those of idleness, as to set reason and experience at defiance, by inflicting a penalty on every effort of industry!

The Corporation of Leicester consists of a Mayor, Recorder, 24 Aldermen, 48 Common Council-men, two Chamberlains, a Steward, bailiff, Solicitor, and Town-clerk; and the annual commitment of prisoners to the Town Gaol is nearly 200. From the subsequent recital of Mr. Neild, that some individual of this Corporation of 80 public officers may be animated to useful exertion, is the object of this appeal, by J. C. LETTSON.

LEICESTER. THE COUNTY GAOL. Gaoler, *John Simons*. Salary, £130. out of which he allows every prisoner a quart of table-beer per day. Fees, 13s. 4d. and to the turnkey 2s.; besides which, the Under-sheriff demands a fee of 6s. 8d. for his *liberate!* Conveyance of transports, £8. each to Portsmouth; £7. to Woolwich. Garnish, abolished.—Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Anderson*. Duty. Prayers four days in the week; Sermon on Sunday. Salary, £60.—Surgeon, Mr. *Maule*. Salary, £15. for debtors and felons.—Number of prisoners; July 30, 1807, debtors, 11; felons, &c. 9. Allowance, one pound six ounces of bread, sent from the baker's every other day, in loaves of two pounds twelve ounces each; and one quart of small-beer daily.

REMARKS. This County Gaol looks

as it should do: it has a prison-like appearance. The ingenious Architect, Mr. *Moneyppenny*, has shewn his knowledge of grand design, bordering on the terrific.

The noble stone face of the building extends 120 feet in front of the street; and near to it is the Free School. The Gaoler's house is at one corner; and the turnkey's lodge, which adjoins it, leads both to the men felons' court-yard, and likewise, by a passage, to that of the debtors. It was first inhabited in 1793; and has four airy court-yards, with water in all, and a day-room to each. The court for debtors is 74 feet by 32, and the day-room 29 feet by 13 feet 6 inches. For those on the master's side there are 10 rooms, to which the Keeper furnishes beds, at 2s. 4d. per week for a single bed; and if two sleep together, 1s. 6d. a week each. Common-side debtors have a free ward, with 10 good-sized sleeping-rooms over the men felons cells, to which they furnish their own beds. One room is set apart for an infirmary, 30 feet by 16, with opposite windows, and a fire-place.

The men felons' court-yard is 59 feet by 30, with a day, or common mess-room, 23 feet by 13, which has a fire-place, a large table, and benches to sit on. They have also four sleeping-cells on the ground-floor, each 8 feet by 4 feet 11 inches. One cell of double the size for convicts under sentence of death, which is likewise occasionally used for refractory prisoners; and at the back of these, and separated by a narrow passage, are five other cells, of equal dimensions.

One side of the court-yard is occupied by a room which has a cold-bath, and another adjoining, for prisoners to undress, in which is a boiler for warm water.

Behind these buildings, there is another court-yard for less atrocious felons, 38 feet square; a day, or mess-room (fitted-up as above) 18 feet 4 inches by 11 feet 9; an infirmary-room 16 feet square over it; and on the ground-floor are five sleeping-cells, exactly similar to those already mentioned.

Women felons have a court-yard, a day-room, an infirmary, and three sleeping-cells; another room having a cold-bath, and one adjoining it, with

* Murray's Inquiries, Historical and Moral, respecting the Character of Nations, and the Progress of Society.

with a boiler, like those before described.

The Chapel is a square building in the centre of the Prison, and has at each corner a door of entrance for the respective classes, who are seated in the area, separated from each other by partitions six feet six inches high.

Over the rooms which contain the baths are the two spacious *infirmaries*, 30 feet each by 16, with large and opposite casement windows, and fire-places. These rooms open into the gallery of the Chapel, which is partitioned off for the sick. The Chapel is open to the top, with a large skylight, and fan sash windows.

The cells of this Gaol have boarded floors, with arched roofs, and are fitted up with three mats and two blankets each. The doorways, being only 22 inches wide, are both too narrow to admit the introduction of a bedstead, and too few in number for so populous a prison; so that two prisoners are generally locked up in each cell, affording a space of two feet five inches only for each prisoner.

The court-yards here are well supplied with water, and the sewers not offensive. The attentive Keeper appears also to be humane; and the Prison is as clean as its ill construction will admit. It is much to be regretted, however, that the plan originally proposed by the able Architect was not adopted. There would then have been *no cells on the ground-floor*; which are incommodious, unhealthy, and insecure.

Those prisoners who work receive all their earnings, but no county allowance of bread. It has always given me pleasure to find some of them weaving stockings, others making shoes, &c.

Formerly, there used to be an annual collection for the prisoners, by a kind of voluntary bribe. The gentlemen of the Grand Jury recommended it to the Clergy, who promoted the good work in their respective parishes. A table was kept of the sum received from each parish; a list of debtors clothed, or discharged; and an account of the expenditure of the remainder in feeding and warming all the prisoners during the inclement season. The collection in 1774 amounted to £74. In 1779, only to £12. 5s. 6d. In 1780, to £6. 1s. 9d. and in 1781, to £3. 18s.

Mr. Gregory informed me by letter, dated August 28, 1803, that no collection had been made for several years; that from 1795 to 1803, the whole amount was but £5. 1s. 6d. and that the balance then remaining in his hands was £32. 6s. 11d.

No firing is allowed by the County: neither soap nor towels for prison cleanliness. NO RULES and ORDERS. Here, as in too many other Gaols, is an *useless tub*; and two cold-baths that are never used.

The prohibitory Clauses against the use of Spirituous Liquors are painted on the same board as the Table of Fees. But the Act for Preserving the Health of the Prisoners was not hung up.

LEICESTER TOWN GAOL.

Gaoler, *Welborn Owston*. Salary £37. 10s. Fees, Debtors, 15s. 4d. Besides which, the Under-sheriff demands 6s. 8d. for his *liberate!* Felons 13s. 4d. Bridewell Prisoners 2s. 6d. and for the conveyance of transports £10. each. Garnish abolished. Chaplain, *Rev. Thomas Robinson*; Salary, £10. Duty, Prayers and Sermon once a month. Surgeon, *Mr. Maule*. Makes a bill. Number of prisoners 1807, July 30, Debtors, 2; Felons, &c. 12. Allowance the same as at the County Gaol.

REMARKS. This Gaol was built in 1793, and has, on each side, a narrow slip of ground, partitioned off by open iron palisades, and divided into court-yards for the different classes of prisoners.

The court-yard for debtors is 32 feet by 16, with a day-room 13 feet by 12; and up-stairs are eight lodging-rooms, to which, if the debtor brings his own bed, he pays nothing. The Keeper, if he furnishes a single bed, is paid 2s. 4d. per week; and if two sleep together, 1s. 9d. each. One room is set apart for the sick.

The Chapel, very small, is in the centre of the Prison; and the prisoners are not properly separated.

The felons' court-yard, on the debtor-side of the Gaol, is 40 feet by 10; and to prevent conversation with the debtors, a vacant space of 8 feet wide is left, between the palisades of the two court-yards.

The other narrow slip is divided into three court-yards, by similar iron palisades. The *bottom court*, of 34 feet by 20, is for women felons, and

and has a day-room and five sleeping-cells. The middle court for deserters 21 feet square, and has three sleeping-cells: and the upper, or top court, is for men felons, 41 feet by 21; with six sleeping-cells.

Each cell is 12 feet 6 by 6 feet 2, and 9 feet 4 inches high to the crown of the arch; and has a crib bedstead, and two sedge mats to sleep on. At my visit 1803, each had a cast-iron privy in it; but in 1805, I had the pleasure to find they were removed, and sewers distributed in all the court-yards. These cells are all on the ground-floor; but above-stairs there are sleeping-rooms for those who can pay for beds. One room is set apart for an infirmary to this side of the Gaol. Such care and humane attention towards the sick is ever laudable, and a bounden duty: but the healthy, and the diligent, also, do surely require some consideration.

Instead of encouraging industry, however, the very disposition to it seems here to be most unaccountably repressed by a curious mode of penalty. Every prisoner, debtor or criminal, that procures himself the means of labour in the Town Gaol of Leicester, has not only his County allowance of bread stopped, and withheld, but he is even obliged to pay the Gaoler one shilling, and sometimes two shillings per week, for permission to work! A novelty of this kind is undoubtedly severe; and such as I have never before met with in any wide perambulation of the Gaols.

A bath is here provided, which they informed me had never been used, and the Prison seldom visited. No Rules and Orders. There was formerly a Table of Fees, but none has been visible in the Prison these many years. Neither the Act for Preservation of Health nor the Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, are painted on a board and hung up.

The Prison is clean, and water plentifully supplied. Yearly commitments to this Gaol; August 1800 to August 1801, 163; August 1801 to August 1802, 194; August 1802 to August 1803, 193.

LEICESTER COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

Gaoler, *William Phillips*, heretofore *Daniel Lambert*. Salary, £52. 10s. He is also allowed mops, brooms, pails, soap, and every requisite for prison cleanliness. Chaplain, none:

but at my last visit, the Keeper, told me his prisoners regularly attended prayers three times a week, and prayers and sermon on Sundays, in the County Gaol Chapel. Surgeon, *Mr. Maule*. He makes a bill. Number of prisoners, July 30, 1803, 17. Allowance, the same as at the County Gaol.

REMARKS. This new Bridewell, first inhabited in 1804, is situate in Freeschool-lane, and adjoins to the County Gaol. In the wall of which there is a door of communication for the prisoners, who go thither to Chapel, where the sexes are placed in separate divisions, and out of sight of each other.

Here are two court-yards, for the men and women; and to each a day-room. In the centre of the men's court is a small detached building, which contains a bath: their 9 sleeping-cells are on the ground-floor, each of eight feet by five, with arched roofs, boarded floors, three straw mattresses, lighted by an iron-grating over each door, and all opening into their court-yard.

The women's court is of the same size as the former, and has four sleeping-cells attached to it, on the ground-floor, fitted up in the same manner as those for the men. The sewers are all judiciously placed, and not offensive.

Two rooms above-stairs are set apart as infirmaries, and have each a large iron-grated and glazed window, with a fire-place. Also two large work-rooms, with similar windows, spinning-wheels, stocking-frames, &c. And all who are not committed to hard labour, receive two-pence out of every shilling they earn.

At my visit to the Old County Bridewell in 1803, the Keeper of it was the celebrated *Daniel Lambert*, who has since exhibited himself for the gratification of the Metropolis. He is said, in 1805, to have weighed 49 stone 12 pounds (or 698lbs.) which exceeds, by near four score and ten pounds, the corpulency of Mr. Edward Bright, of Maldon, in the county of Essex, who, from his well-known print by M^rArdeLL after a painting by Ogborne, it appears died Nov. 10, 1750, aged 29 years; and weighed when living 43 stone 7 pounds, which is 609lbs. He (*Lambert*) is about 39 years of age; was active a few years since, and even now,

now, considering his bulk, is of singular vivacity. In 1805, I found both a new Prison at Leicester, and a new Keeper. His sedentary habits, we are told, had rendered him so much attached to his late employ, that it was with reluctance he heard the business of the Bridewell was to be transferred to the County Gaol, and himself obliged, like some other great men, to retire on a pension.

Lambert, it seems, had an invincible objection to have his weight ascertained. It was, however, at length effected by the following contrivance. Going one day to Loughborough, the carriage that conveyed him was designedly drawn over a weighing-engine; and thus, to his great vexation, he was informed of the fact, which he had so assiduously wished to avoid.

His brief historian, in a vein of irony, observes, that "had this fat man studied a thousand years, he could not have thought on a *profession* better calculated to suit his constitutional propensity to ease." It is hoped that the wit of this shrewd remark outweighs its scrupulous conformity to matter of fact; and yet even Gaolers, possibly, like the pilot of old times, may sometimes be found nodding on the post of duty.

A tolerably-executed etching of Lambert is in circulation. He is spoken of as a humane, benevolent man; but I thought him a very improper person to be the keeper of a Prison.

I am, dear Sir,

yours sincerely,

JAMES NEILD.

Dr. Lettsom, London.

SURVEY OF YORK.

(Continued from vol. LXXVIII.

p. 672.)

INTERIOR of the Cathedral. The Nave, the work of William de Melton, 1330, has eight divisions, marked by clusters of columns as usual, the centre portion of which rises to the springing of the groins; and those other portions on each of ditto rise to the springing of the arches for the side aisles. There are but two stories in the elevation, as the gallery over the aisles is taken out, to a certain height of the windows of the second story, the mullions of which in a pleasing way form the divisions in the gallery. The carrying up the groins to their usual height with solid ma-

sonry is complete; but the continuation of the superficial hollow part of the groins is not wrought in stone, but in wood, a circumstance occurring, probably, from some subsequent alteration, done in the Tudor times, as the style of the groin finishings sufficiently demonstrate. Another trial of the same hour appears, and is introduced with the most profound judgment, in throwing an exceeding large arch across the Western space of the Nave: it is admirably calculated to combine, secure, and resist the accumulation of weight, which the addition of the upper halves of the West Towers must necessarily have occasioned at this part of the structure. The dado of the aisles is extremely rich, shewn with buttresses, pediments, and compartments. In the dado of the second division of the North Aisle, the work runs into a beautiful doorway, leading into the once St. Sepulchre's Chapel. Over the point of the arch of the doorway is a small niche with the statues of Our Lady and the Infant Jesus (heads gone), of the most charming sculpture. I am bold in this assertion, although the subject is religious, and the performance itself, I am persuaded, wrought by some English Artist! In the third division of ditto aisle is the monument of Archbishop Roger, evidently an insertion in the sixteenth century, when it is not at all unlikely the first memorial of this Prelate being then in such a state of decay, it was found necessary that this second testimony should be set up in its place. The tracery of the windows is excellent: it is of the most perfect figure, and retains nearly the whole of the original painted glass, truly beautiful, and is in the true mode of Edward the Third's reign. The eighth division on each side of the Nave has lately undergone some very judicious repairs, which, it is highly incumbent on me to say, are of the most studious and best-conceived nature possible in our day to have been entered upon.

The interior of the West end of the Nave is magnificent and noble to a degree; the enrichments of the West doorway, dado, space on each side of the great West window, with the window itself, its ornaments, tracery, and paintings, all combine at once to shew a scene of splendour, which no Cathedral but this of York can boast of;

of; that is, in such a part of the fabrick as the Western interior.

Standing within the great centre Tower, the sight is carried to the utmost stretch: no shutting out the several stories with floors and stages for bell-ringers, as is witnessed in other Cathedrals, but every decoration is left clear and open to the admiring eye. The four great arches of the Tower rise the whole height of the upright of the Nave; and over them is the first story of the lanthorn of the Tower, giving the dado preparatory to the windows in the second story, which lights in a most glorious way this object, soaring to such a pitch of human ability. At the eills of the windows is a gallery round the lanthorn, with a perforated parapet: groins terminate the elevation.

Gazing to either point through the four great arches of this Tower, each look is an Architectural triumph! If to the South it is noble, to the West it is sublime, to the North simple grandeur; and if to the East, all is gorgeous and enchanting!

The Transepts take a turn of splendour varying much from the longitudinal lines of the structure; the North Transept is the work of Roger, 1171, while the South ditto is of Walter de Grey, 1227. The length of each Transept is made in three divisions, and the height is in three stories. The clusters of columns for the divisions rise no higher than the springing of the arches for the aisles. The gallery, or second story, is an independent arrangement; each division of the Transepts has four openings for this gallery, shewing columns and arches, &c. The window story is no way prominent; the windows consist of three small openings, with grounds attached. The groins are similar to those seen in the Nave. The style of the Architecture of these Transepts is in the earliest Pointed manner, each Transept differing in some particular instances, and which is more distinctly visible in the Northern five lights, called the "Five Sisters," in the North Transept. The mouldings are much enriched; and, with the clusters of columns, arches, dados, windows, and every other particular, give the strong Architectural character of the areas above set down.

As I have, in my description of the

plan of this Church, given my unreserved opinion relative to the removal of the several rich Screens belonging to the Eastern Ailes of the Transepts, I must as freely dissent from the way in which the openings in the galleries have been lath-and-plastered up, to the utter extinction of the character of such arrangements, as well as banishing that sort of magic effect which such shadowed interiors afforded to the general lines of the galleries; viewing them in whatever direction the eye encountered such pleasing objects.

The Screen entering into the Choir is one mass of enrichments, where the efforts of Sculpture and Masonry out-rival each other. The statues of our Kings, from William I. to Henry V. * are indisputably of the first interest, when reflecting how few Royal memorials of this sort remain to illustrate our historic pages. The ornaments and mouldings are gone into with such discrimination, that skill here certainly has arrived at its utmost acmé of perfection, if the most delicate tooling, and extreme nice discrimination of that which is useful and beautiful, can render them so. My warrant for this profuse praise: it is a design done in the reign of Henry VI. In the centre of the Screen is the archway leading to the Choir; on each side of which, taking the length of the screen, are seven niches with pedestals and canopies, finishing with an entablature and parapet. Within the arch is a Porch, partaking of the same delightful ideas as are displayed on the Screen itself.

This Screen, unfortunately for Antiquaries, has gone through a *repair and restoration*; that is, in such sort as our professional Innovators please to have it understood, when they obliterate and alter any precious remains put under their rage, by personages who perhaps mean well, though their experience, or their veneration for such matters, falls short of that standard of due care necessary to be observed on these occasions. In going through my sketch of this Screen, great doubts and uncertainty accompanied me, whether this or that particular was genuine, or otherwise. I allude more immediately to

* Engraved in "Antient Sculpture and Painting."

the sculptures brought out; and instead of the infinite variety in the small statues and foliage, that had given a peculiar interest to the performance, I found modern characters in one or two varieties moulded off and stuck on every situation, before occupied by appropriate figures, expressing the various personages of old that could add dignity and religious importance to the whole work. A work that was set up to prepare the mind for those devout sensations that were about to take place on entering into the Choir. The foliage has suffered in the like manner. Of the Royal series of Statues, I hesitate not to say, the restoration of their crowns and sceptres, and other distinctive enrichments (mutilated at various times) have been effected with little or no reference to the original particles left on the Statues, and not any to authentic objects of this nature to be found in our Antiquities, unless looking at minute and indefinite representations on coins, and modern-conceived engraved royal portraits may be called sufficient to study from. If so, it will be no difficult matter to imagine in what kind of costumic pride the new Statue of Henry VI. which is to fill the niche at present occupied by that of James I. is to be contrived; a Statue that will undoubtedly call down criticism at all hands, not alone as to the propriety or necessity for such a Regal tribute, but as a sculptural association with real remains of Antiquity, and which, it may be presumed, present fine specimens of the art, and what, perhaps, is of still greater consequence, specimens of the portraits and habits of our Monarchs, no where else to be met with. J. C.

(To be continued.)

OF THE HIGH SENSE OF HONOUR.

THERE is an opinion, or rather prejudice, very prevalent in the world, which, if a little closely examined, may perhaps change its feature from *Honour* into Cowardice; and, as the latter is universally condemned with more acrimony than any vice or any crime which brings hundreds to the scaffold, it may be presumed, that if it can be proved that what this common prejudice has dignified with the title of *Honour*, is no other than a subject for con-

demnation, some hopes may eventually be entertained, unless the world resolve to be lost to conviction, and to idolise their prejudices for ever, that we may hear less of this "grinning honour," than has hitherto offended the ear of Justice, and the sympathies of human nature!

For what cause I need not enquire, but such is the fact, that what is termed "the nice Sense of Honour," is a lesson taught and cultivated only among Gentlemen of the Sword.

Perhaps in a military education it may be necessary to inspire an ardent inclination to draw and to bathe that instrument in blood, which they have seen sharpened at their command; and which, from the most fatal moment when it first desolated the wearer's side, gave him a longing desire to use it, and to make the world to know, that it was not the mere decoration which tickled his fancy. The dress, the form of body, the measured step, the cap and feather, would add little to his renown, if this shining appendage, worn without fatigue, and drawn without fear, did not shew itself a true servant of the corps, "a true Toledo to its master's pointing;" it is, indeed, the acmé of personal admiration, the specific for every frown, the champion of every female cause. With so many attractive charms, it is well, indeed, that the "nice sense" which it inspires in the bosom of the wearer, is confined to gentlemen of one degree; for were it more general, the common business of life, such as the household care of a family, the progress of the Arts, the expansion of commerce, and the homespun desire for tranquillity, would be at an end. Thus accoutered, young gentlemen are introduced to a military life; glowing with all the pride of command, and panting for the moment of their fame, they wait almost with impatience for the period when they shall become the subject of an Affair of Honour. Fame, insult, pride, wounded honour, satisfaction, &c. make up the theme of discourse, the whole of reflection, the waking and the sleeping dreams; till at length, some very kind friend whispers his advice, that his opinion of the wine at the tavern, or of the dancer at the opera, was rudely contradicted; that some disrespectful word was said when

when he won the last stake, or that his family had a plebeian origin. Formerly such a nice Sense of Honour was unknown; nor was it affected to this degree but by the violation of a wife's or a daughter's person, fame, or affection, or the most indelicate insinuation against a man's reputation.

This kind friend now proves his solicitous regard to his companion's honour, by shewing him the absolute necessity of maintaining his rank among gentlemen; of evincing his courage by inflexibility; of manly forbearance by demanding an apology before he has recourse to extremities; of a right sense of his wrongs, by admitting of no explanation; and of unlimited candour, by deeming his adversary worthy to measure with him the length of his life:—preliminaries being thus carefully inculcated for opening the campaign, this helpful friend, whose assistance and advice are deeply cherished and extolled, is then directed to use all firmness and cool resolution in conveying to the offender the unalterable resolution of the man he has wronged to require such an apology as cannot be made, and in a tone which prevents it from being conceived; or to demand the alternative of satisfaction, by exposing the life of his friend in order to punish the insolence of his rival.

Such is the fraternal favour which he endeavours to procure by his interposition; and he is to be the future witness of the cool courage which accompanied the resolution and conduct of his principal from the moment of the insult to the sequel of the affair: he now assumes a new title, and, in bearing back the stern refusal of his opponent, suggests with the demeanour of a gentleman that any reconciliation is barred for ever. The skill of a second is to steer the quarrel so neatly as to keep the precise line over which accommodation must not stretch on one side, nor impetuosity break forth on the other; and yet that his friend must preserve his undaunted station on the brink of ruin; thus ready primed with all the impressive and diplomatic dexterity which involves the fate of empires, he measures out the ground, and examines the weapons which under his care and supervision are to carry one or both of the deluded parties, unpre-

pared, to the offended Tribunal of Eternal Justice!

Herein is the cowardice and desertion with which I unequivocally charge the offender, the offended, and the second.

When they entered their military career, they took the solemn oath of allegiance to their king, and in him to their country;—they then knelt before the altar of God; and, with all the sanctity of the established religion of their nation, they implored his mercy upon their lives, and binding themselves to their allegiance to him, embraced, or appeared to embrace, the faith of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. They were thus sworn and bound to fulfill the laws of both—to fear God, and to honour their king—to be ready at all times to obey the call and commands of the one, and to fulfill the important obligations due to the other—to shew themselves the friends and servants of their spiritual king, and loyal adherents to the banner and commission of their earthly sovereign, in whose allegiance they thus engaged.

Embarked in these two-fold services, they soon learnt that to desert their colours would be cowardice; and that it was their indispensable duty to study coolness of conduct and intrepidity of heart, that should render them useful on all trying occasions: they felt their energy of mind grow with their studies; and they conceived it to be an insult to their courage to doubt of their consistent prowess and their fidelity, whenever they should be called into action.—Now mark to what consistency the "nice Sense of Honour" above-stated leads them;—to what shameful dereliction of all that is honourable—to what fore-sworn infidelity to their faith and to their king!

Instead of that cool intrepidity reserved for the moment of action, when the cause of their king and country shall demand their best exertion—when their prowess may animate hundreds—when the battalions they would be directed to lead on to the animating charge, wait to execute their orders, to turn the fortune of the day, and by achievements of valour to reap not only renown, but invincible glory and safety for their nation—instead of that fame which

waits

waits only for her just meed of praise, to enrol her votaries in the long records of the brave and good—instead of the glory of living the protector of the weak, the defender of their country's peace—instead of growing great by steady adherence to her laws—and being appealed to as the arbiter of her rights—and the safeguard of her shores;—instead of shielding their Monarch from insult, or their Country from invasion—instead of living to a respected old age, the Titus of their land!—behold all these eminent obligations, and all their fascinating charms, wantonly scattered before the driving blast, and sacrificed to the single, scarcely discovered cause, of sensual indulgence—of private pique—or of secret revenge!

The greatest heroes of antiquity were those whose self-possession rendered them ignorant of private quarrel: they counted their lives, and the strength of their arm, as already engaged in the public cause; and, before other services were demanded, her claims were to be satisfied: the more bravery they possessed, the greater the crime was deemed which hazarded the risk of depriving their country of its strength:—but now, alas! a country may be invaded—a throne may be insulted—altars may be thrown down, but a contrast of opinion must be denounced and punished—a bare whisper, a mere mistake, a brush of the sleeve, must be smoothed with life, or the quarrels of two dogs must be avenged by their ferocious masters. These, in the present "nice Sense of Honour," are made of far more importance than the cause of the country, for they must first be served;—these are of more weight, in the "opinion of the world," to be rectified—and, perhaps, while one of the parties groans out his last breath in some obscure corner, where they had fled to wreak their vengeance, far from the public sight, of which they might well be ashamed, the glorious hero of this conquest flies from offended justice, and the enemy, vigilant for its moment, lays siege to the frontiers, and destroys the very towers which it was his duty to defend;—they have thus both deserted the colours to which they had sworn allegiance, and sacrificed them all to a trifle in its origin, to want of fair ex-

planation in its progress, and to private pique in its consequence!

But, mistaken men, where is the "high Sense of Honour" in thus seeking each other's life for a petty quarrel, or even for a great offence?—where is the honour of those who have set up such an arbitrary system of rules among themselves—adverse to all the other Laws of God and of Society? The Laws of Honour are hostile to both—they are a provocation to the Deity, and an infraction of the mutual compact which unites and civilizes mankind. In any uncivilized state, animals that are wild, fight and destroy one another for lust or hunger; but even these are above such heroes as destroy lives for an imaginary evil!

The true character of honour is open, braves the examination of the light, and rather courts the inspection of truth—but this sort of honour must be of a mongrel species, of no relationship to that, for it skulks out before day-break to some obscure and untrodden path, where the ambush of a dark wood, or the unfrequented shade of some high over-arching rock, deters all others from passing by; and there, lest the arm of magisterial authority should invade its cold revenge, it wreaks its vengeance in cold blood, with no other witness than those who have not sufficient of the manly courage of men to interpose, and insist upon a reconciliation!

But these gentlemen of honour live, and boast that they live, under the Banner of the Cross:—yet these Christian soldiers are such good defenders of that sacred banner, that they forget one of the first of the laws of their great Leader: HIS articles of war are directed against all revenge; the general orders are—"do as you would be done by"—the sign is "forgive"—and the counter-sign, "until seventy times seven." Invested with this commission, it would be thought that they felt the duty of obedience; and that whosoever was prone to take offence, and suffered any irritation of temper to break this bond of union, or whosoever fomented, or did not use every exertion in his power to soothe the wound which his companions might feel, was guilty of mutiny against the orders of the day, and

and of desertion from those articles which his post had taught him to defend; for every one who knows the least of Christianity, must know that every unsubdued propensity which leads to violence, or obstructs the course of mutual kindness, reconciliation, and peace, are a mutiny against her establishment, tend to despoil her authority, and to set her towers in danger! What, it may be asked, are they so very zealous about on all occasions? If it is not these good and useful qualifications, it must be some other thing than what they would have it appear; it must be the mere forms of things, not really the blessings of social order, which are so familiar in their mouths; their zeal, therefore, must be founded upon the preservation of some ornamental decoration, not on the character itself. I should shrewdly suspect that if that decoration could be preserved for them to play with, as some great statesmen have often played with a highly-painted emblem called the balance of power, they would very coolly stand by, and see the whole fabrick crumbled to the dust, and shorn of its real ornaments; and not one stone would be left upon another.

By this unholy and unmanly practice of duelling, all the pagan horrors of revenge are renewed; all their old inveteracy is kept alive; for it is too true that men once enlisted under consecrated colours have made the rule almost universal and unalterable, that if a man do not challenge and fight, perhaps his dearest friend, for one of the above-mentioned trifles; or if he dares overlook or forgive an injury, he is punished for his reconciliation by exclusion from the society of his corps, and if noticed at all, is noticed as a coward. On such Christianity as this, it is natural that the beast should have set his mark. Such men may boast of their superior Master; but he has already told them that they "are none of his"—they serve a monarch who is his enemy—they desert their bounden allegiance, and fly to him who allures them, like the impostor Mahomet, by promising indulgence to their corrupt passions—they worship idols wearing only his livery and insignia—and fly from him at the moment when he calls for their

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service! When violent humours, or intemperate haste, assail the human mind, it is then that Christianity inspires an aid to prevent such passions from overcoming the soul;—at such moments these men of prowess yield up her citadel; and while they are running after the idols of revenge, and sacrificing on her blood-stained altars, the citadel is taken, and the Standard of the Cross is torn down and trampled under foot!

Such are the false notions of Honour, which still upholds the impetuosity of Achilles; and, were it not restricted by Civil laws, would restore the idolatry of Revenge, once mistitled noble.

But many seem to say that Duelling keeps men in order with each other; and that the fear of a challenge prevents insult from all we meet: this fallacious prejudice is a fiend from the universal tormentor, which would overbear all the blessings of peace. It is a mean opinion of mankind which ascribes to them this general hostility; it is a total ignorance of Christianity which supposes it to have had so little effect upon us in the space of 19 centuries, as that the only bond of peace is the fear of individual revenge; it is a shocking impiety to God, to suppose that the race which he has condescended to stamp with his own image, which he has many times visited with revelations of his will, and which he has made capable of acquiring by the Gospel a final immortality, should be inferior to all other races of being, who have not apparently this privilege, or are capable of any hope, present or to come! On the other hand, this view of the matter seems to forget all the blessed charities by which the road of life is strewn with flowers—all the endearing ties of affection—all the mutual interchange of kind offices—it forgets the far more natural benevolence of mankind, which strives to assist rather than insult others—it reduces mankind to the rank of, or lower than, wild beasts, which scarcely ever insult or attack each other without a cause. How many thousands are there with whom we never interchange any intercourse, and never entertain the thought of insulting, or receiving insult from? Both have other business

and other inclinations to mind. If any individual were so to act without motive or cause, he would be seized as an insane, or charged with intention of robbery. How many times in a day do we who are not of the corps, turn out of our track to make way for others in a crowd like ourselves, without feeling the most distant wish to attack them, or of fear lest we should be attacked! Certain rules have been established by universal consent for passing and re-passing, which have originated in mutual convenience, not in fear of each other. It is mean, and unworthy the dignity of our nature, to suppose that fear absorbs every principle: where do we ever meet with a man who resolves to march strait forward and knock down or kill all whom he meets, that refuse to turn out of his road?—it would be no other than evidence of his lunacy—he would create the smile of pity, and this forlorn object would be turned over to some medical keeper. In a word, if such false notions of Honour as these were universally to prevail, society would be soon in a state of civil disorder—life and its blessings would be soon tarnished by unworthy discords—the father would rise against the son, and the son against the father. Blessed be God, the evil seldom extends beyond one class of men, who might well be left to themselves to quarrel and blow out each other's brains as honourably as they thought fit, had they not talked loudly against Cowards, and called themselves Christians. I must leave it to their own conviction, to say to which of these two classes of mankind they belong.

REGINALD MORRISON.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXXXII.

IT is worthy of remark, and farther proves how ominous is the premeditated professional attack upon Henry the Seventh's Chapel, that a third calamity has befallen the restoring party, in the loss (as it is rumoured) of the ship-load of Bath stone (never until now thought a durable, but always esteemed a cheap article for building) in its way from the West of England to London.

I still patiently wait for an answer to my fearful notice and enquiry, p. 53. An awful silence prevails.—A

suspicious contempt to satisfy rational enquiry, I fear, is but too manifest. Are the devisers of the measure afraid to speak out, or are they doubtful whether, entering on such a cruel havoc, the men of Westminster, like their forefathers in Edward the Sixth's reign, might not resist their plan, and drive them to something like that fate, which in the long run befel the innovating Somerset, the arch destroyer of the most sumptuous structures of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, where Stowe informs us, that one tower, (its face,) was "graven, gilt; and maneled" (enameled)?

PRIORY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW,
SMITHFIELD.

Surveyed 1809.

Founded by Raherus, minstrel to Henry I. about the year 1102; and who became himself the first prior. In succeeding times alterations in the edifices consequently took place, and which, as far as the remains admit, will be noted as the various styles occur (extremely distinct.) These remains are very considerable, as is seen in the Eastern part of the Church, (Western part of ditto nearly destroyed) Cloisters, Chapter-house, Crypt to the Dormitory, and other particulars of the general arrangement.

The Priory stands on the Eastern side of Smithfield, but is at present almost shut out from view by surrounding mean habitations, that it is with much difficulty the walls can be traced, and many of the sacred buildings are occupied for the most unhallowed purposes; and I find that since 1791, when first I studied, and took a general plan of the Priory, only one piece of antiquity has been done away; it will be noticed in its proper place. Perhaps the humble hopes and fortunes of the people who crowd, as it were, upon the holy confine, they wishing for no change, or seeing no prospect of advancing their conditions, and being content with the objects familiar to their eyes, has been the means hitherto of preserving so much of the precious remains; though I am free to confess, at the time of my first visit a very powerful junto in the parish had concerted a sort of scheme to sweep the whole remains away, church and all; under the weak pretence that a certain part of the Choir was then in imminent

minent danger of falling. We have much to thank an able Architect and Antiquary*, for his professional exertions on the occasion, in a few judicious repairs, done in the teeth of the would-be Innovators, that we at this moment have the very great satisfaction to behold so much of the Priory, demanding our attention and regard.

GENERAL PLAN.

THE CHURCH. The Nave nearly destroyed; a portion of which is left in the doorway entering from the West front into the South Aile of the Nave, the South wall of ditto Aile forming the wall for the North Cloister, and the eighth or last division of the said South Aile. (At this point is run up the present modern West front for the Church.) The work of these particulars is in the earliest Pointed style. (The site of the Nave a burying-ground.) Four great arches next occur, which once supported a centre Tower; they are in the latest Saxon manner; as is the work of the Choir, commencing immediately from the Tower. The Choir is in five divisions, and once took at the East end a circular turn; but this is superseded by a modern upright, termed the East end of the Church. The fourth and fifth divisions on the North side of the Choir are filled-in with the monument of Raberus. Behind the above Eastern upright is walled out the basement part of the original circular termination, making a place vulgarly termed Purgatory; it is used as a vault for bones, &c. The Ailes round the Choir, North and South, rather in a complete state; but the Eastern ditto is deficient in this respect, as its South-east line has given place to some late square-formed disposure on this part. Tudor windows have been substituted in the North Aile, &c.

Eastward of the present Church is an attached oblong building, called Our Lady's Chapel, but wholly filled up with modern tenements. The North Transept is entirely destroyed, and the North great arch of the centre Tower, which entered into it, has of course been filled up as a portion of the general North side of the Church. The South Transept of Saxon work exists, but walled out on its North side from the Church: it is

unroofed, and left as a ruin, and serves for a small burying-ground. At the Eastern end of the South Aile of the Choir is the vestry; a complete specimen of simple Saxon Architecture. Its original windows are stopped-out, though visible, externally, North and East: its South ditto destroyed, and a modern one stuck in its place. The Cloisters lie on the South side of the Nave, taking up that entire range.

The East Cloister is the only one left; it is in the Tudor style, and has eight divisions, though I am inclined to think there was a ninth ditto to the South. At the North end of this Cloister, is a very curious Saxon doorway, entering into the last division, Eastwards of South Aile of the Nave: it is stopped up. This Cloister is used as a receptacle for horses, being deemed a very "comfortable eight-stall stable." To this I object but little, as such useful and noble animals cannot surely much defile the consecrated walk. But, when I observe the site of the North Cloister (at the West end of which is much of its Western division) fitted up with a blacksmith's forge, a public-house, and certain private offices, my indignation is great indeed!—I must proceed.—The site of the South and West Cloisters, parcelled into coach-houses, store-vaults, &c.: a profanation, no doubt, but a silent one at least. It may be mentioned, that part of the East wall of the East Cloister, is what makes the West side of the South Transept. At some four or five feet from the South wall of the Transept (a space converted into a saw-pit) and immediately proceeding from the East Cloister (though not directly in the centre of the line) is the Chapter-house: style Henry the Third's reign. It is an oblong building. The walls now shew no higher than the dado; and it is turned into a store-place for sawed timber. From the South wall of the Chapter-house, to which it is connected, runs to the South, the Crypt of the Dormitory. (The Dormitory itself over it, destroyed.) To the date of the work I cannot speak positively; probably very remote, as the arches are circular; however, its extent is great, and is portioned into two Ailes by eleven divisions, with octangular columns. This grand Crypt is, I am sorry to state, bricked up into a variety of store-vaults of all descriptions,

* ——— Hardwick, Esq.

tions, hiding in a manner its design, and doing away nearly all its interest. At about two thirds of the length of the Crypt, one of the divisions is left open for a common thoroughfare. Directly against the wall of the South Aisle of the Choir of the Church is a magnificent small Chapel, with a grand arch of entrance from the South Transept (latted up), a doorway from the Church (stopped up), and windows on the East and South sides. The design is of the turn of Edward the Third's reign. Its use now, a store-room for hops, &c. There are some faint traces of wall in numerous directions; and I observe every object remains as I studied from them in 1791, without any more mutilation or curtailment, excepting an avenue of much rich work, taking its course directly from the Western angle of the site of the South Cloister (the dilapidation hinted at above), which I found now destroyed, and its room taken up for a coach-house, &c.; this avenue at that time making part of a broker's shop.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 27.

AS I have merely signified my assent to Bp. Newton's interpretation of the Man of Sin, in which he has himself followed Mr. Mede and other Commentators, his predecessors; I feel myself no more bound to enter into a regular controversy in defence of it, than Dr. Zouch, Mr. Whitaker, and other living Authors, who have done the same. In fact, it appears to me to be wholly superfluous, until the Bishop shall be assailed by weapons more formidable than those which the armoury of Mr. Nisbett affords.

With respect to the interpretation, which this gentleman calls upon us to adopt in preference to that of his Lordship, it is founded upon the following argument:

1. *The Destruction of Jerusalem is figuratively described in the Gospels under the imagery of the Coming of Christ.*

2. *Therefore the Coming of Christ in 2 Thess. ii. must relate to the Destruction of Jerusalem.*

3. *But, since this is the necessary meaning of the phrase in 2 Thess. ii. the Man of Sin, who is destroyed at*

the Coming of Christ, must be the Jewish Nation, because no other power was then destroyed.

With this argument Mr. Nisbett is so much pleased, that upon it "he hesitates not to rest the merits of the controversy concerning the genuine meaning of the rest of the Chapter." I fear, however, that the more stubborn abettors of Bp. Newton will not be quite so easily satisfied. They will, with difficulty, discover why *the Coming of Christ* in 2 Thess. ii. must relate to the Destruction of Jerusalem, because it is figuratively so applied in the Gospels: or, if they do at length discover it, they will see no reason why *the Coming of Christ, wherever the phrase occurs, must not equally be referred to the Destruction of Jerusalem; in which case, they will be at a loss to divine, why the Church has expected a second Coming of her Saviour to destroy his enemies, to establish his millennial kingdom, and to judge the quick and the dead.* Suspecting, therefore, that Mr. Nisbett's argument may be mischievously employed, to prove more than was ever intended, and perceiving in the abstract no necessary connexion between our Lord's Prophecy respecting Jerusalem, and St. Paul's respecting the Man of Sin, they will examine the context of the latter Prophecy before they allow this connexion to subsist. Now it appears, that the Thessalonians, whatever they might understand by *the Coming of Christ*, imagined that it was near at hand. Upon which St. Paul exhorts them to let no man deceive them on that point; that is to say, he positively assures them that it is not near at hand. The Epistle which contains this assurance is generally supposed to have been written in the year 54; and Jerusalem was sacked in the year 70, the Jewish war itself having commenced in the year 66. When St. Paul therefore wrote the Epistle, the Destruction of Jerusalem was distant only 16 years, and the commencement of the war only about 12 years. Surely then, *both* might be well considered as being near at hand. But St. Paul desires the Thessalonians not to be deceived by any man; for that they have no authority from him for supposing that the Coming of Christ is near at

at hand. Hence it is plain, that the *Coming of Christ* which he speaks of, being a remote event (not an event like that mentioned by our Lord, which was to occur ere the present generation had passed away) cannot relate to the Destruction of Jerusalem, which was then very near at hand. This further appears from the state of mind in which the Thessalonians were. Their expectation of the Coming of Christ caused them to be shaken in mind and troubled. Such, it is easy to conceive, may be the feelings even of the very best men at the prospect of the near approach of Judgment: but Mr. Nisbett would have done well to inform us, why the *gentile Thessalonians in Macedon* should have been shaken in mind and troubled, because they believed that Jerusalem in Judea was about to be destroyed.

So much for the cogency of the argument on which Mr. Nisbett "hesitates not to rest the merits of the controversy." As the argument is, such is the conclusion deduced from it, that the *Jewish nation is the Man of Sin*. Here the followers of Bp. Newton would argue, that if the Jewish Nation be the Man of Sin, it must answer to his character: but the Man of Sin is represented as working signs and lying wonders; therefore it must be shewn, that the Jewish Nation did the same, otherwise it cannot be meant by the Man of Sin. Mr. Nisbett's proof of this part may be reduced to the following syllogism:

4. *The Man of Sin is to come with signs and lying wonders for the purpose of deceiving those on whom God should send strong delusion.*

2. *False Prophets and false Christs came, with signs and lying wonders, agreeably to our Lord's prediction, and the testimony of Josephus.*

3. *Therefore the Jewish Nation is the Man of Sin.*

The advocates for Bp. Newton's system would here demur. They would incline to think, that if Mr. Nisbett's logic proved any thing, it would prove the *false Prophets and false Christs collectively* to be the Man of Sin, not the Jewish Nation; which, instead of being the deceiver, was the deceived: but Mr. Nisbett himself seems to be as much satisfied with this argument as with his preceding one.

They would likewise demur on another ground. The Man of Sin is to be destroyed by the brightness of the Lord's coming. Now, though Jerusalem was destroyed, the Jewish Nation was not: on the contrary, it is still in existence, agreeably to the Prophecy of Jeremiah (xli. 28.), that God would not make a full end of it; and agreeably to the declaration of Christ, that it should be scattered among all nations (not destroyed) until the times of the Gentiles should be fulfilled. But the Man of Sin, according to Mr. Nisbett, is not Jerusalem, but the Jewish Nation; and the Jewish Nation is not even yet destroyed: how then can the Jewish Nation be the Man of Sin? In short, these hardened followers of the learned Prelate must be content to consider him as their "oracle," rather than his opponent, until they meet with reasoning more conclusive than they have hitherto encountered.

I had bestowed upon Bp. Newton's *Interpretation of the Man of Sin* the well-deserved praise of *unconstrained ease*. With this Mr. Nisbett is grievously offended; and forthwith proves that it deserves no such praise, by adducing a passage in his Lordship's *Interpretation of our Saviour's Prophecy*, which he deems highly censurable. That is to say, he proves with much clearness of demonstration, that the Bishop's *Twenty-second Dissertation* deserves not the praise of *unconstrained ease*; because his *Twenty-first Dissertation* contains matter to which Mr. Nisbett objects. While such are the arguments with which the Bishop is assailed, it were little less than an affront to his memory gravely to undertake his defence!

Mr. Nisbett asserts alike of Bp. Newton and myself, that we have not produced "a shadow of proof" that the Man of Sin and the Apocalypse are connected. His reason is a most curious one. The term *Apostacy*, and the phrase *Man of Sin*, do not occur in the Apocalypse; neither are the expressions, *who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped*, and *he as God sitteth in the Temple of God*, to be found in that book. Therefore the Apocalypse and the Prophecy of the Man of Sin are unconnected. I had always thought, that

that when *the thing* was said in substance, the *precise phrase* was immaterial. But, be this as it may, Mr. Nisbett quite overlooks the *convertibility* of this argument. Not *one* of these phrases or expressions occurs in the *Prophecy of our Lord relative to Jerusalem*, as recorded either by Matthew, Mark, or Luke. Therefore, on the very same ground that the *Man of Sin* cannot be connected with *the Apocalypse*, neither can he be connected with the *Prophecy of our Lord relative to Jerusalem*. Yes, Mr. Nisbett will say, *but the Man of Sin is to come with false signs and wonders; and our Lord predicts the appearance of Pseudo-Messiahs, who should shew great signs and wonders; here, therefore, we have a sufficient mark of connexion.* I reply, that the *very same* mark of connexion occurs in the *Apocalypse*. As the *Man of Sin* is to deceive with his lying wonders those whom God should give up to strong delusion; so does the *Second Beast*, which I doubt not to be the same as the *Man of Sin*, do great miracles, and deceive, by means of them, those that dwell upon the earth.

As for the *Apocalypse*, Mr. Nisbett has now twice assured the publick, that "he does not understand that book:" ill therefore would it become *me* to contradict him. He seems, however, desirous to assign a reason why he has perused it with no greater emolument. Because "many very learned and good men have differed about its authenticity," he thinks that we ought "not to be too positive about it." Such being the case, it is not difficult to conceive that he would pay but little attention to a book, the very authenticity of which he esteems doubtful. To discuss this point I consider to be no less superfluous at the present time of day; than to defend Bp. Newton's Interpretation of the *Man of Sin*. I shall content myself, therefore, with recommending to Mr. Nisbett's serious attention, before he next subscribes the Sixth Article of our Church; the first chapter of Sir Isaac Newton's *Observations on the Apocalypse*, and the excellent Treatise prefixed by the present Dean of Litchfield to his *Apocalypse Translated*. The testimony which that great master of reasoning, Sir Isaac Newton, bears to the *Revelation*, is this: "I do not

find any other Book of the New Testament so strongly attested, or commented upon so early, as this."

Mr. Nisbett, however, brings against me a charge, which I deem far more weighty than his arguments. He is "sorry to observe, that I appear to have lost my temper, and to have forgot that he has an equal claim to think for himself with me." When I wrote my animadversions on his opinion and my defence of myself, at the end of the third edition of my Dissertation on the 1260 years. I can truly say, on the word of an honest man, that, to the best of my recollection at least, I felt not the slightest particle of anger, nor meditated in any degree to evade his right to freedom of judgment: hence, I am willing to believe, that he is the only one of my readers who has been sufficiently eagle-eyed to discover so just a cause for his sorrow. I would not be uncharitable, but, from the spirit of two letters which I have received from him (not to say from the spirit of his Letter addressed to yourself*, which is the cause of your being troubled with this), I am not wholly without my suspicions, that he seeks to give vent to his own ill-humour by saddling me with the charge of that delectable frame of mind; a controversial expedient, the frequency of which has considerably detracted from its praise of original ingenuity.

Mr. Nisbett, more than once, in his Letter to you, talks of my *attack* upon him. From this phraseology the incautious Reader may be led to suppose, that, while he was meekly pursuing the noiseless tenor of his way, I assailed him, *vi et armis*, in such a manner, that tameness itself would have been roused to recrimination. The truth of the matter, meanwhile, is this: He, not I, was the person that made the attack. Had he not thought proper to introduce my name into his pamphlet on the *Man of Sin*, charging me with drawing "a strange inference," when I draw no inference of any sort, and representing me as denying the apostacy of the Church of Rome, when I perpetually assert it, I should never have travelled out of my way to attack him. Erroneous as I should have

* Vol. LXXVIII. p. 1158.

deemed his exposition of the Man of Sin, I should have felt it foreign to my plan to oppose it in print. My animadversions were called forth by Mr. Nisbett's attack upon me. Had he been content not to charge me with an inference (a *strange* inference) which I *never* drew, and with a denial which I *never* thought of, I should have been content, on my part, to leave the confutation of his system to the sure operation of time.

These matters, it is true, affect not the *argument*; but the language which Mr. Nisbett has adopted in his Letters both to you and to me, ought not to pass unnoticed.

Though I feel myself much obliged to your Correspondent L. W.* for the good opinion which he seems to entertain of me; I could have wished that he had expressed it in somewhat different terms. I wish not my *mere Interpretations* of Prophecy to be styled *Predictions*, or myself to be designated by the epithet *prophetical*.

Yours, &c. G. S. FABER.

Mr. URBAN, *Southampton-street,*
Feb. 10.

I SAW with much pleasure, p. 17, a short tribute of praise to the worthy Compiler of a work, the pages of which I have frequently turned over with increased pleasure. The person to whom I allude is Mr. Z. Cozens of Margate, for a long time an occasional contributor to your Miscellany of papers relating to topographical subjects in the vicinity of his residence. Having often made excursions into the county of Kent (a county fruitful to the Antiquary as well as the Husbandman) many opportunities have occurred of ascertaining the correctness of the inscriptions copied from monuments in many ancient churches of the Diocese of Canterbury. Invariably have I had cause to admire the correctness of the author of a "Tour through East Kent." Perhaps, in this age, there are many persons who will ask, what advantage can accrue from poring over a thick quarto volume full of epitaphs, and such gloomy subjects? To such persons, I shall reply in the words of T. Warton,

"Nor rough, nor barren, are the winding ways

Of hoar Antiquity, but strewn with flowers."

* Vol. LXVIII, p. 1152.

Flowers, Mr. Urban, of rich tints, and perennial fragrance! But to my subject. However books of this description are now slighted, to posterity they will be inestimable, in proving, by easy reference, points of descent and relationship, otherwise not easily attained; and Time will continually add to their value, by rendering the inscriptions on monuments more difficult to transcribe. Wholly unknown to Mr. C. till very lately, I have been favoured with a sight of his ample MS collection of monumental inscriptions, topographical notes, &c. to illustrate the antiquities of his native county. I hope then I shall not offend Mr. Cozens by hinting, through the channel of a Magazine dear to the lovers of Antiquity, what our short acquaintance would not suffer me to do personally, that such an addition to the Kentish Topographical Histories would be highly acceptable to the inhabitants of so populous, opulent, and interesting a county as that in which he resides, and to none more than to your occasional contributor, N. O.

Mr. URBAN, *March 16.*
I WAS lately perusing Mercier's Delineation of Paris, when the following remarks struck me, as applicable to the dreadful conflagrations in Covent-garden and Drury Lane:

"On the 8th of June, 1781," says the Author, "a sudden conflagration in a few hours destroyed the Opera-house. On the 25th of October, the same year, a temporary Opera-house, erected in this interval, vast and solid, was opened on the Boulevards, with all its show and appendages! Imagine a *Hospital* reduced to ashes; four years, at least, will be requisite to arrange its new plan! The Opera, it is said, must suffer no interruption; a considerable number of subjects are employed in its service, &c. To shut up the Opera, would cause a void in the capital, and discourage trade; and further, a great art, the effects of which are inconceivable, is attached to the fortune of this spectacle, the only one in which the talents of *singing* and *dancing* can be preserved in perfection, and assured of reward. The Opera! This *fast* would be constantly regarded as a calamity for the capital; it is the Theatre which affords the spectators, in one moment, the greatest sum of sensation. Ah! how then are they to do without it? Public

lic Theatres appear inevitably destined to perish by the flames; Rome, Amsterdam, Milan, Saragossa, Paris, [we may add London,] have renewed these sad examples; and it has been boldly said that they ought to be absolutely insulated from other edifices, and to have as little wood in their materials as possible. An English Nobleman [is it Lord Stanhope?] has published an extremely simple invention, the application of which is easy and not expensive; it is a salutary preservative which protects the partition and ceiling, and opposes a certain barrier to the fatal spark. Throw into a pump, which contains fifty or sixty buckets of water, eight or ten pounds of salt or pearl-ashes; and the water thus impregnated will wonderfully accelerate the extinction of the most furious conflagration."

I have two motives for wishing to see the above extract inserted in your Miscellany: 1st, To excite the attention of the publick to the well established fact, of the comparative difficulties attending the erection of new Churches and Parochial Chapels, which are so much wanted in the Western parts of London; and 2dly, To ascertain, from any of your readers, whether or not the proposal here mentioned for extinguishing fires be really entitled to belief, and founded on ample experience?

Yours, &c.

W. B.

PRESENT STATE OF LINCOLNSHIRE MONASTERIES.

(Continued from p. 11.)

ORFORD, or *Uford*, one mile West of Binbrooke on the Wolds, stood by a little rill in a dreary situation, which with the land about contains about 1000 acres, is extra-parochial, and belongs to Mr. Angerstein. The site is about an acre, on which stands a rather modern and common brick-built farm-house. No vestige of any old buildings or appendages of the Monastery, except a few ever-green trees.

Kirstead, three miles North of Tattershall: a fragment of a wall about 30 feet high is the only part remaining of the Abbey, except loose stones here and there, covering, perhaps, six or seven acres of ground, in a confused unrighted manner. The site and property round belongs to Richard Ellison, Esq.

Stickwold, about six miles West of Horncastle: the site of this Monastery covered several acres on a high

situation in the middle of a large close of very strong feeding land. Not a single vestige remains on the spot, except foundation mounds and broken ground. A large farm and manor-house near the village seems built out of the ruins. The site, with the intirety of the extensive parish, belongs to Edmund Turnor, Esq.

Noton, seven miles South-east of Lincoln, in a large close of high ground at the edge of the Fens; but not any part of the Abbey now remains besides the foundation.

Bourn. The Abbey stood near the Church; and the mansion-house belonging to the Pochin family stands on the spot, and some of the walls seem to have formed part of the original building.

Swineshead. This Monastery was situate about half a mile East of the town. A large strong stone farm-house stands upon the site; a stone effigy of a man near it; the moated areas Westward from the house cover a large space of ground, which, with a considerable quantity of land adjoining, forms what is called the Abbey Farm, and is the property of Jacob Reynardson, of Hollywell, in this County.

Mr. URBAN, *Richmond, Surrey,*
Feb. 14.

YOUR Correspondent D., volume LXXVIII. p. 391, has favoured your readers with many receipts of real utility; and concludes his letter by observing that, "if others would follow his example, you should often be supplied by him."

I cannot but regret that the world is not more advantaged by similar communications. For my own part, as a lover both of Agriculture and Horticulture, I embrace, with singular satisfaction, every information which I can procure on these subjects. Many of your readers will; I am persuaded, experience equal pleasure with myself, if your Correspondent D. will not decline his communications in future, merely because others may not possess equal opportunity with himself of affording general improvement. He has already expressed his capacity to oblige your readers, and will, I trust, withdraw the condition on which he last addressed you.

Yours, &c.

RACON.

33. 71a

32. *The Life of Thuanus; with some Account of his Writings, and a Translation of the Preface to his History.* By the Rev. J. Collinson, M.A. of Queen's College, Oxford. 1 vol. 8vo. Longman and Co. 1807.

A VERY good portrait of Thuanus, engraved by Freeman, faces the title-page of this work, which is dedicated "To the Rev. Dr. Collinson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, as a testimony of gratitude" from the Author, and dated East Sheen, July 3, 1807.

Thuanus, we are informed by Mr. C. in his Preface, was president of the Parliament of Paris, and the confidential minister of Henry III. and Henry IV.; but the celebrity he gained by his situation under the latter, who was surnamed "The Great," is eclipsed by his interesting History of the age in which he lived, between the years 1546 and 1608. This he gave the world in Latin, the then common language of all eminent men in their writings. "So prevalent was it," says Mr. C. "at a certain period after the revival of learning, that the Latin appellations are often more familiar to our ears than those of the vernacular tongue; for instance, Thuanus is more common than De Thou, Grotius, than De Grost."

That the Author may have some sanction for offering the Life of Thuanus to the Publick, he cites several testimonies in his favour; the first of which is part of a letter addressed to this Statesman by James the First of England; who tells him he had not then had leisure to read more than half of his book, and that cursorily; yet, with this imperfect knowledge of its contents, he had received much pleasure from the style and matter; besides being convinced of the abilities of the Author, to whom he pays a handsome compliment for having banished from it the bane of history, partiality. "What we have seen," continues the Monarch, "increases our desire to have the sequel of so admirable a composition; and we entreat and require you to gratify, in this respect, the eager curiosity of your friends. Be assured, M. President, no one will be more desirous to acknowledge your merit and virtue than your affectionate friend." This letter was written in French, and

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dated from Westminster, March 4, 1603.

Gramond, the Historian of France, says, the President Thuanus died in the year 1617; that he was a member of an illustrious family, of uncommon learning, and possessed of great experience in public affairs. The same Author adds, that he united the most ardent patriotism with a strong affection for learned men; and the History he composed is an authentic record of his early attachment to the liberal arts and sciences. His Life and Writings are the heralds of his fame; and, though all the different nations of Europe received the latter with the utmost applause, yet, in the opinion of Gramond, the former rendered their praise superfluous; which said opinion, in our opinion as Reviewers, very much resembles the modern arrogance of Frenchmen, and very little the modesty of Englishmen, who speak with deference of the opinions of the Foreign Literati, and rejoice when they admire the productions of their eminent countrymen. According to Gramond, "the Latin of Thuanus is pure and terse; his style easy, but sometimes too diffuse; for he seems to have aimed at that mode of writing in which nothing is omitted, and which is readily understood. This diffuse, easy, elegant style pleases some readers. While, as a good Statesman, he defended the rights of the French Church, and the prerogative of the French Kings, he incurred suspicion at Rome; but it is certain he was a good Catholic, and that the suspicion was unjust and false."

Mezerai, in his History of France, remarks, that every unworthy Frenchman who directed the shafts of envy against Thuanus has been completely disappointed, as his immortal Works will descend to posterity as incontestible proofs of his learning, sincerity, candour, piety, and disinterested integrity; "and, above all, the well-grounded zeal which actuated him for the grandeur and prosperity of the State." M. Sorel observed, in the *Bibliothèque Française*, 1667, that the History of our Historian deserves a most honourable place, as he gave spontaneous eulogiums on the celebrated characters of the age, and omitted no important facts, and as he wrote

wrote of the Pope, of the Religious Orders, and of the League, precisely as became a loyal subject of his King. Baillet, speaking of Thuanus, in the *Jugemens des Sçavans*, asserts, that not only Frenchmen but Foreigners thought him superior to the Historians of modern times, and equal to the Antients, in the excellent arrangement of his matter, the dignity of his subject, and the majesty of his style. In this gentleman's opinion he was distinguished by a genuine spirit of freedom very uncommon with writers of his description, which enabled him to avoid the extremes of Catholic Historians on one side, and Protestant on the other. Hence he possesses a decided advantage over the three celebrated Cardinals, Baronius, Bellarmin, and Du Perron. This Author confesses, however, that he has been too favourable to his contemporaries in literature, in many instances, in the valuable biographical sketches he has given at the close of each year.

To these authorities Mr. Collinson adds the nervous approbation of Papirius Masso, who, himself a Jesuit, and conscious of the prejudices of Thuanus against his order, had the good sense and candour to say, that to blame his History for its freedom is the same thing as to reject wine on account of its strength. La Sponde, the continuator of Baronius, called the performance of De Thou the great History of a great Man; and Perrault insists that he united in his own person all the good qualities of his ancestors, with an excellent heart, a strict love of justice, and, indeed, all that is necessary to compose a perfect character. With these qualities in his possession, it cannot be wondered that Perrault praises his History for its unexampled accuracy and fidelity. But he seems to think he indulged in the imitation of preceding Latin Authors rather too much, and that he has committed great errors in the names of persons and places, by forcing them into the idiom of that language. M. de Vigneul de Marville commends Thuanus for purity and elegance of style; yet agrees with Perrault in censuring the defects just mentioned. Marville would rank this general favourite as the Livy of France; and proceeds, saying, that Cabinet intrigues were no mystery to him, and that the proceedings and

interests of the different Princes of Europe were equally familiar; hence his fidelity and accuracy. Le Gendre considered Thuanus too prolix; but is warm in his commendations: and the Abbé Fresnoy was surprised that numbers of insignificant books should meet with editors and printers, while a good edition of Thuanus was entirely neglected, which he thought would have been infinitely more valuable than the Collection of Italian Antiquities published by Grævius in forty folio volumes.

Mr. Collinson observes, in this part of his Preface, that the preceding testimonies might be greatly extended: "but it will be sufficient for the present purpose to add the following, in which some names of great authority in our own country bear part." Nicéron has given an ample and excellent account of De Thou and his writings in his "*Memoirs of illustrious Persons*," complimenting his memory with a general encomium, and particularly commending the Preface, which he asserts is a masterpiece, equaled only by the Dedication of Calvin's Institutes to Francis the First, and Casaubon's Polybius to Henry the Fourth. Dr. Warton, concurring in this opinion, has expressed himself to the same purpose in his Essay on the Genius of Pope. Dacier places Thuanus, in his Preface to a Translation of Plutarch, in competition with the Grecian and Roman Writers, and Voltaire in the same class with Guicciardini and Hume.— "The next encomium is a translation from a copious critique written in Latin by the celebrated Lord Carteret," who repeats the praises of the Frenchmen already cited, and declares it to be his opinion, that no writer ever offered a more splendid tribute to the honour of his Country; for, besides placing the rights of the House of Bourbon in the clearest point of view, he as strenuously defended the constitutional claims of the French Nation, and furnished the people with the most powerful arguments in their support. To those who peruse the work alluded to from beginning to end it appears long; but, considered in its different parts, the effect is very much the reverse; and, although he takes the circuit of the Globe, he ever contrived to introduce something to delight and instruct.

struct. De Thou is a genuine source of information as to the transactions relating to the Courts of Rome, France, and Spain, and in that the chief merit of his History consists; nor has he been less attentive to the relations they held with other throughout Europe. "In this extensive work," continues Lord Carteret, "various histories, distinct from the general heads, are comprised. The progress of Literature is beautifully interwoven in the narration with wonderful address and labour; and splendid encomiums are bestowed on more than 400 of the Author's contemporaries, who gained celebrity by their writings in different parts of the world."

To the above energetic praise Mr. Collinson adds the opinions of Dr. Knox and Dr. Johnson. The former declares, in his 59th Essay, that a strong sensation of respect is excited by the History of Thuanus immediately after the first inspection of it; and the Author insensibly raises an interest in his favour by his solemn declaration, before God and man, that he wrote it for the glory of the Divinity, and the benefit of the age in which he lived, without resentment or partiality. "The very serious prayer which closes the first book displays a venerable appearance of sincerity and dignity; and there is every reason to believe that it proceeded from a mind sincerely pious, and firmly resolved to propagate the truth, and the truth only, as far as human sagacity can develop it." Dr. K. notices and condemns the liberties taken by Thuanus in latinizing proper names, and commends Buckley's edition, 1733, which corrects this deficiency by giving the modern appellations.

Dr. Johnson, having entertained thoughts of translating this celebrated work is a powerful claim in its favour; nor was it less honoured by the praises of Mr. Pitt, who honoured the memory of De Thou in one of his speeches in Parliament. To the preceding testimonies the present Editor adds the following paragraph, the concluding one of his Preface: "Since the French Historian of his own times has been thus highly estimated, in the opinion of competent and impartial judges, his life and writings appear to be just objects of literary curiosity. The great work of Thuanus has yet a higher claim to attention. He

records a series of events unparalleled in the History of the Christian Church, and more important to the political state of Europe than any that have occurred in modern times, except only those of a very recent date. It is no small advantage to have this momentous period treated by an Historian who was not only an eye-witness but actively and honourably engaged in the passing scenes, and whose character is so well established in the essential points of fidelity and judgment."

The principal part of the materials of the Life of Thuanus, and particularly those passages marked with inverted commas, are acknowledged by Mr. C. to have been derived from the Latin Memoirs of that Statesman, in which he speaks of himself under the character of a third person; thus modestly avoiding the unpleasant task of egotism. The Memoirs alluded to were published after his decease, with some inconsiderable additions by his executors, Rigaltius and Du Puy; from which it appears that James-Augustus Thuanus, or Dé Thou, was born at Paris October 9th, 1553, and that he was the descendant of a family possessed of a domain near Orleans in the reign of Philip de Valois. Some of his ancestors afterwards removed to the capital, where they became distinguished in the Courts of Law; and his grandfather and father successively held the honourable office of first President of the Parliament, then the Supreme Court of Judicature in France. James-Augustus was the youngest son, and of so delicate a constitution, that, had not his mind been uncommonly active, the consequent indulgence he experienced must have proved highly injurious to his future pursuits. Indeed, such was his natural assiduity; that he taught himself to write before he could read, and to copy with a pen the engravings of Albert Durer ere he was capable of either. It is unnecessary to trace the progress of a mind so formed, as it exceeds all calculation in probable improvement, and conquers difficulties the best teachers are unable to remove from those differently constituted. At a very early age he sought the instruction of the celebrated Cujacius; and when in Dauphiny, where he resided, De Thou commenced a friendship of

38 years duration with Joseph Scaliger; hence his attainments in the study of the Civil Law were eminently conspicuous.

Before he had completed his twentieth year, this excellent man was compelled to witness the detestable scene of massacre perpetrated, on St. Bartholomew's day, in a manner which it is to be hoped is peculiar to Frenchmen; and his feelings suffered still greater torture from the circumstance of his having, with some difficulty, obtained admission to the marriage-ceremony of the King of Navarre with Margaret of Valois; when he saw the unfortunate Coligni in apparent favour, surrounded by the splendour of a magnificent Court, and, a few days afterwards, the mangled body of the same Coligni suspended on a gibbet, within view of his brother Christopher's house, to which he had retired from the dreadful confusion reigning in Paris. Of this transaction Thuanus expresses his decided detestation; and defends his opinion against the prevailing arguments of the time by the example of his father, an acknowledged Catholic, whom he considers an unexceptionable guide in all political and religious concerns, and who applied to that day these words of Statius:

*Excidit illa dies ævo, nec postera
credant*

*Sæcula; nos certe tacemus, et ob-
ruta mulit*

*Nocte legi noscitur patiamur crimine
gentis.*

Having now, as we hope, excited an interest in our Reader for the work before us, we shall refer him to it for the transactions of the period between the massacre of St. Bartholomew and that in which Thuanus wrote to Camden for a sketch of the affairs of England then just passed. Our great Antiquary returned an immediate answer, in which he says that Thuanus must proceed with great caution in describing the transactions of the year 1566; advising him to prefer a middle course, as to the credibility of the parties, with regard to the Lords Murray and Hamilton, the King and the Queen. "James Earl of Murray, natural brother to Queen Mary, and Hamilton Duke of Châtellerauld, separately aspired to the throne; the latter by hereditary right, for his grandmother was daugh-

ter of King James the Second. Murray, of a lofty spirit, imagined some solemnization of marriage between his father and mother, and hoped to supply the defect of his birth by a specious pretext of attachment to the Reformed Religion, by his personal merit, and the strength of his party." Camden says, without reserve, that each wished the Queen in Heaven rather than see her return from France; and that both, pursuing their individual interests, contrived to raise obstacles to any future marriage on her part. In this scheme Murray was most ardent and most successful, as he prepared the way for Mary's abdication and exile through the assistance of Buchanan, a man that James used to call the Arch-bellows in raising the flame of rebellion. Camden cautions his correspondent not to credit the aspersions of this person, who contrived many false charges against the Queen's character, and directed many infamous libels at her fame. "Mary," he continues, "full of youth and vivacity, unused to govern, freely indulged in the enjoyments of her prosperity. The King (Lord Darnley), likewise young and inexperienced, credulous, lighter than a feather or a leaf, was neither capable of judging well for himself, nor of adopting wise advice; and the secrets of State were a burthen to him. Hence he lost the Queen's affections; the factious laid snares for him, and finally succeeded in taking his life." Elizabeth, as a spectatress of these scenes, is said by Camden to have commiserated the former, but not to the degree her misfortunes deserved, as she had usurped the title and arms of England, and as the Roman Catholics of this country had placed all their dependence upon her. He concludes thus: "I can only hint at this account of the matter, which men of prudence and moderation here believe to be the least removed from truth; you must use your own judgment and your own pen."

The man who passes his life in the uniform practice of virtue secures to himself mental peace, and certain happiness in a future state; but, if that man happens to fill an eminent situation in the Government of the country he inhabits, the opposition of some, the intrigues of others, and the indifference of the mass of the people

people towards the best political acts, are stings which never fail to weigh him down in the sequel, a victim of ingratitude and malice. It was thus with Thuanus. Rigaltius, in the Life of Du Puy, has this passage: "Times arose pregnant with opinions equally defective in sense and probity, and indiscriminately applied to good and evil. This caused disgust and chagrin to Thuanus, who was always impatient of the attacks of calumny and malice. Scarce arrived at old age, as yet firm in mental and bodily vigour, a burthen to none but himself, he was overpowered by the additional affliction caused by his wife's death, and died ten months after her, of a scirrhus tumour in the stomach, which turned to a gangrene."

A copy of Iambic verses, written on the 7th of May 1617, the day of his death, prove that his faculties remained perfect to the last period of his existence. In those he complains that he had then been extended 120 days on his bed, or a low couch, gradually growing worse, although every remedy had been administered which the art of his physicians could suggest.

From the 279th page to the 385th is appropriated to the History of Thuanus, which we are not under the necessity of enlarging upon, as every thing it deserves has been already said at the commencement of this article; and the work concludes with the excellent Preface or Dedication of his History, written by Thuanus, and directed to Henry IV.

The Reader now possesses sufficient grounds, we should imagine, to confirm our opinion as to the merits of Mr. Collinson's performance; which we recommend as a valuable addition to our stock of literature.

34. *Chronicle of the Cid, from the Spanish.*
By Robert Southey. Longman and Co.
1808. 1 vol. 4to.

A neatly-engraved Map of Spain and Portugal is given in this work, which is both necessary and useful, to render it intelligible. Mr. Southey commences his Preface by saying, "This Chronicle of the Cid is wholly translation, but it is not the translation of any single work. The three following have been used." "*Chronica del famoso Cavallero Cid Ruy-diez Campeador, Burgos, 1593; the*

first and only other edition of which appeared in 1552, printed from the MS. preserved at Cardena by the command of the Infante Don Fernando, afterwards Emperor. This Prince appointed the Abbot Don Fr. Juan de Velorado to superintend the publication, and obtained an order from his grandfather, Fernando, the then Catholic King, in favour of his wishes; but the Abbot, either through inattention or inability, performed the task assigned him with equal inaccuracy and carelessness. Several authors concur in ascribing the manuscript to Abenifarax, the nephew of Gil Diaz; Berganza supposed, on the contrary, that the latter had written the greater part of it, as the manuscript at Cardena says, 'Then Abenifarax the Moor, who wrote this Chronicle in Arabic, set down the price of food.' And Abentaxi, according to him, was the name of Gil Diaz before his conversion. Abenifarax is named in the end of the book as the author; he concludes, therefore, that it was completed by him." After some farther speculation on this point, Mr. S. gives it as his opinion that it was probably the work of a Spaniard, who used Arabic documents. Equal difficulty occurs in attempting to fix the age of the MS. in question. The Abbot Velorado thought it coeval with the Cid. This supposition is considered by the Translator as absurd; because Lucas of Tuy and the Archbishop Rodrigo are frequently cited in it: he, however, admits it to have been an old MS. in 1552. Don Gil Ramirez de Arellano asserts that he had seen one in Portuguese 41 years later than the above date, which generally agreed with the Spanish copy that appeared to be still more ancient. "The older the language," says Mr. S. "the more it would resemble Portuguese. Another question is, whether it has been inserted in the *Chronica General*, or extracted from it; for that the one copied from the other is certain; but it is equally certain, from the variations, that each must have had some other original, perhaps the Arabic." Supposing the *Chronica del Cid* an extract from the *General Chronicle*, it will then appear that it was composed before the close of the thirteenth century, which is little more than 150 years subsequent to the Cid's death; and what

ever

ever fiction may have been introduced must have been invented long before, or it would not have been received as truth, and incorporated into the general History of Spain. Some of the errors in the Chronicle of the Cid are corrected in the General Chronicle; and in some instances it contains passages "which are necessary to explain an after circumstance, but are not found in the other." To these facts Mr. S. adds, that the language of the former Chronicle is, in particular cases, of greater antiquity than that of the latter; but, he very properly observes, this is a point which must, in the sequel, be left wholly to the Spaniard to decide upon.

The second head of the Preface commences with a long title, of which we shall give but the first line, "Las quatro Partes enteras de la Cronica de Espana, que mando componer el Serenissimo Rey Don Alonso llmado el Sabio," &c. &c. Florian de Ocampo relates the history of this first edition in his Epistle Dedicatory to Don Luys de Stuniga y Avila. "The printers of Zamora," he says, "came to him, and besought him to give them something which they might publish to the use and glory of those kingdoms whereof they and he were natives." This gentleman possessed a MS. of the Chronicle, lent to him by the Licentiate Martin de Aguilar, who readily consented that it should be printed; and Ocampo as readily undertook to correct the errors of the press; which he did with the most commendable fidelity, though he considered the style extremely faulty.

Mr. Southey says, all the Spanish Chronicles are villainously printed, through the impatience of the publishers, who seized upon the first MS. within their reach; and the correctors almost universally forced the language into the idiom of their own time, "after the newest and most approved fashion." Had Ocampo fortunately met with a better copy, his scrupulous attention to his author would have been much more satisfactory; but, unluckily, it abounded with the omission of whole words and sentences, chapters, and even one entire reign; therefore, he was extremely to blame that he did not procure a better MS. which the office he held, as Chronicler to the King of Castile, enabled him to do without

difficulty. "Zurita collated the printed book with a MS. of great antiquity, which had once belonged to the famous Marquis de Santillana; and this copy, in which he had with his own hand inserted all the omissions, was in the possession of the Marquis de Mondejar." Another, of great antiquity, and imperfect, is in the college of St. Bartholomew at Salamanca; and some person has inserted a note, which says, that it contains many chapters not to be found in the printed work. "If this Writer be accurate, the copier of Aguilar's manuscript had modernized the book, as well as mutilated it."

Ocampo terms the work "*La Cronica de Espana, que mando componer el Serenissimo Rey D. Alonso*;" the MS. collated by Zurita has the title of "*Estoria de Espana, que fizo el mui Noble Rey D. Alonso*." Three manuscripts in the possession of the Marquis de Mondejar neither support Ocampo's reading or afford the slightest ground for it. "On the other hand, Don Juan Manuel, Alonso's nephew, expressly says that the King made the Chronicle; and in the Prologue the King says so himself." This renders it a matter of surprise that Ocampo should deny that the King wrote it; but, as he has not thought proper to explain his reasons for so doing, it is impossible any modern should now comprehend them. According to Don Francisco Cerda y Rico, the real author was Maestre Jofre de Loaysa, Archdeacon of Toledo, and afterwards Abbot of Santander, which he declares he had proved in a Dissertation then ready for the press. "I know not," proceeds Mr. S. "whether this Dissertation has appeared; neither do I know that, at the distance of more than five centuries, any proof can possibly be obtained to shew that Alonso the Wise did not write the History which he himself says he wrote, and which we know he was capable of writing."

The last part of the four of which the printed Chronicle consists is not the work of Alonso. Many intelligent persons have concurred with Ocampo in opinion that it was not composed by the author of the other parts, as it contains nothing more than may be found in other books, as the language is more obsolete, as the style is entirely different, and, finally,

as the whole consists of heterogeneous fragments, many of which seem to have arisen from the personal observation of the writer. It terminates with the death of King St. Fernando, the father of Alonso; and it is in this part that the History of the Cid is contained. "This very curious work was re-printed at Valladolid in 1604;" and Mr. Southey has used the Latin edition.

Of the Poema del Cid the Translator observes, that Sandoval first mentioned its being extant, who gave the first four lines, and termed it Versos Barbaros y Notables. Berganza followed his example, and quoted seventeen lines in Antiguiedades. The curiosity of Sanchez, to whom the Literati of Spain have been infinitely indebted, was thus excited, and he published the whole poem in the first volume of his "Coleccion de Poesias Castellanas Anteriores al Siglo XV." The Poema del Cid is deficient several leaves at the beginning and one in the middle; and the MS. contains 3744 lines; the three last were added by the transcriber:

Quien escribio este libro del Dios paraiso: Amen.

Per Abbat. le escribio en el mes de mayo

En era de Mill e CC. XLV años.

Mr. S. is at a loss to imagine whether the person who transcribed the poem was named Abbat or was an Abbot. We incline to the latter supposition, and can readily conceive that the superior of a monastery might furnish his brethren with a work which, being intended solely for their own library, was appropriated by the date to the real donor. To a person familiar with antient MSS. the above lines present only the usual indefinite mode of pointing out an author or transcriber. Sanchez entered into a disquisition as to the accuracy of the date suggested by the space between the two C's and the XLV.; which led him to suppose a C had been erased, or that the conjunction *e* was added and afterwards obliterated. "The writing," says Mr. S. "seems to be of the fourteenth century. It is of little consequence; even upon that supposition the date is 1307; and no person can doubt that the language of the poem is considerably older than that of Gonzalo de Berceo, who flourished about

1220. A century is hardly sufficient to account for the difference between them. Sanchez is of opinion that it was composed about the middle of the twelfth century, some fifty years after the death of the Cid. There are some passages which induce me to believe it the work of a contemporary. Be that as it may; it is unquestionably the oldest poem in the Spanish language. In my judgment, it is as decidedly, and beyond all comparison, the finest. One other source of information remains to be mentioned, the popular Ballads of the Cid."

Sarmiento conjectures that the Ballads alluded to, of the twelve Peers, Bernardo del Carpio, Ferran Gonzalez, the Cid, &c. were written immediately subsequent to the era of the warriors they were intended to celebrate, and sung at entertainments by the Copleros, Trouveurs, Joculars, and indeed by the mass of the population. This circumstance alone sufficiently accounts for variations and alterations, which are the constant effects of oral transmission. "Thus, when at length they were committed to writing, their language was materially different, but their substance remained the same." The Author above-mentioned, in support of this authority, which he assigns to them in point of fact, adds, that the Cor. General often cites the popular Poets, or Joglares, at the same time he imagines their present form to belong to the close of the fifteenth century. He also asserts that the Collection he had seen of the Ballads of the Cid consisted of 102 in the antient style, besides 8 in syllable verse. This is the "Historia del muy valeroso Cavallero el Cid Ruy Diez de Bivar, en Romances, in Language antiquo; recopilados por Juan de Escobar. Seville, 1632." The arrangement of the ballads, in the little volume, is chronological; and, though by no means a complete collection, Mr. S. believes it to be the only separate one. "Two which Escobar has overlooked are among the "Romances nuevamente sacados de Historias Antiguas de la Cronica de Espana, por Lorenzo de Sepulveda vezino de Sevilla. Van anadidos muchos nunea vistos, compuestos por un Cavallero Cesario, cuyo nombre se guarda para mayores cosas. Anvers, 1566." This volume contains

contains 41 Ballads of the Cid, scattered through it without any regular order. There are 32 in the "*Romancero General, en que se continen todos los Romances, que andan impresos en las nueve Partes de Romanceros. Ahora nuevamente impreso, anadido, y emendado. Medina del Campo, 1602.*"

Twelve of these are not in the collection made by Escobar; and it is by no means improbable others might be discovered in the different *Romanceros*. Many of them, Mr. Southey thinks, are evidently little older than the volumes which contain them; very few bear the marks of genuine antiquity; and the majority are utterly worthless. This leads him to say that the Spanish heroic Ballads have been estimated far beyond their merit in this country, as they are certainly every way inferior to our own compositions of a similar description. He supposes, as the "*Guerras Civiles de Granada*" contains several that are spirited, they were received here as specimens of general excellence, rather than as the best the Spanish Poets have produced. "Excepting these, I know none of any value among the many hundreds which I have perused. I have very seldom availed myself of the Romance del Cid."

It is the Chronicle of the Cid which Mr. S. made the "main web" of the work before us; in which he has omitted those parts relating to the general history of Spain, and have no reference to Ruydiez. At the same time he has incorporated with it the additional circumstances, either of "fact or costume," contained in the *Cronica General*, or the *Poema del Cid*; which poem is to be considered not as metrical romance but metrical history. "It was written," he continues, "before the invention of those fictions, added to the History of the Cid, that have induced some Authors to discredit facts of undoubted authority."

We have followed Mr. Southey faithfully through his very excellent Preface; and shall conclude our abstract in his own words: "I have preferred it to the Chronicles, sometimes in point of fact, and always in point of costume; for, as the historian of manners, this poet, whose name unfortunately has perished, is the Ho-

mer of Spain. A few material additions have been made from other authentic sources; and the references are given, section by section, with exemplary minuteness."

The Introduction consists of 29 pages, and consequently is too long to give in a regular abstract; we shall therefore only notice such parts as appear to illustrate the succeeding interesting work. The Visigoths had possession of Spain nearly three centuries; during that period the independent Kingdoms founded by the first Conquerors were formed into one most powerful and extensive Monarchy. Thus the invaders and the invaded were blended into one people; their religion and laws were intermingled; and the character was fixed which still appears amongst the inhabitants of the peninsula. Mr. S. considers that the Mahomedans had an easy task in subduing many other countries through the local circumstances of each; but confesses he is surprised that the Spanish Goths, who were a nation of freemen, should have been overwhelmed by the Moors after the loss of two battles; excepting only those "mountainous regions in which the language of the first Spaniards found an asylum from the Romans, and which were now destined to preserve the liberties and institutions of the Goths." Mr. S. speaks in this place with just abhorrence of those detestable miscreants who forward the views of invaders by their opposition to the measures of defence adopted by their fellow-citizens; and, in the hopes of overthrowing their rivals, completely destroy the independence of their country. "Count Julian was provoked by heavier injuries to pursue the same unhappy course. Rodrigo, the reigning King, had forcibly violated his daughter. An act of manly revenge would have been recorded with applause; but he betrayed his Country, and renounced his Religion, to revenge an individual wrong; and for him too there is no excuse. There is little for those Arians and other persecuted Sectaries, with whom Spain abounded, who welcomed the Moors, or willingly submitted to them; weak and miserable men, to rejoice in ruin because it fell heavier upon their oppressors than themselves!"

Had

Had all the States of Europe been inhabited by men of the noble spirit exhibited in the words above, they had now been free from a foreign lash severe as that inflicted by the Moors on the Goths and Spaniards; and a similar spirit would have produced in each such a system of rational liberty as now exists in this Island, its last European asylum. The Jews and Slaves were the two classes who were alone justified in wishing and promoting any change, as the "fiendish" persecution and cruelty they endured were beyond human bearing, and made retaliation commendable. To confirm this assertion, Mr. Southey gives a summary of their sufferings.

The Mahomedans made many converts in Spain, as well as in other places where they established themselves by conquest. "But the growth and decline of all Mahomedan empires are necessarily connected with the civil and religious institutions of Islamism, and may be traced to them." In speaking of Mahomet, Mr. S. seems to think he was actuated by a desire to make a ritual less "burthensome," a morality more indulgent, and a creed more rational, than had before appeared; and in proceeding he found that it was not sufficient for his purpose to appeal alone to the reason or the passions of mankind, but that their credulity must be secured. He therefore announced himself to the Jews as the Messiah in whom their prophecies centered; and to the Christians as the Paraclete, to which they had previously looked for the accomplishment of the incomplete system of Revelation. "The mere robber would soon have been crushed; the mere philosopher would have been neglected; and he who had attempted to preach the incommunicable nature of Deity either among Pagan or Christian Idolaters, would hardly have escaped death as a blasphemer. God is God, was a tenet to which none would have listened without the daring addition that Mahomed was his prophet. The impiety of one reasonable doubt would have shocked and terrified those who believed the impudence of an asserted mission. Reason was too weak to stand alone, and clung to Fanaticism for support."

GENT. MAG. March, 1809.

7

Mr. Southey has drawn, in several following pages, a true, masterly, and elegant character of the Impostor and his Koran, which, he contends, contains not a single flight of fancy; or a ray of genius; neither is it enlivened by well-turned proverbs, the result of long and attentive observation on the propensities of mankind. On the contrary, he thinks the whole a series of dull tautology, without the inspiration of fanaticism, and a chaos of open and impudent profligacy. He considers Mahomet to have been a man of the most common talents; and such has been, and still is, the barbarous state of the countries where his system prevails, that the feeling mind recoils with disgust at the thought that so many rich and fertile countries should languish under masters incapable of industry and reflection. Fatalism was the weapon with which this artful teacher fought and conquered. He that supposes himself bound by a superior power soon becomes a contented slave, and he will not fail to find a tyrant to command him. This lends our Author to give a slight sketch of the wanton cruelty exercised by their successive Monarchs since the period when Mahomet established his doctrines. When Islamism made its appearance in Spain, the destructive principles inherent in the system had not developed themselves; and, according to Mr. S. its military Apostles could safely challenge corrupted Christianity to a comparison of Creeds. As the majority of mankind consider the successful cause the right one, victory attended the standard of Mahomet in every direction; and the Spanish Goths, conquered, changed their religion, under the deceitful promise of protection, and as the only alternative between the Koran and the sword. Thus the Christians, who preserved their faith, were compelled to cultivate the land, and furnish the revenue exacted. "They were every where the minority; and, as Mahomedan States grew round them on all sides, it was not long before they disappeared."

The Moors found the same degree of submission in Spain they had received in Africa and the East; the majority of the males apostatized; and the females acquired the new

Creed,

Creed, to obtain foreign husbands, or the renegados who profited by the ruin of their native land. "But there yet remained Gothic valour and Gothic genius. Pelayo baffled them with a troop of Mountaineers, the wreck and remnant of the nation." This Patriot next receives the attention of the Translator of the Chronicle of the Cid; and his exertions, we are confident, will be read with interest, particularly at the present moment. The new dynasty and empire erected in Spain, in consequence of the success of the Abbasides in Syria, are traced with elegance and perspicuity. The second Haccham was continually in arms, either against his own subjects or the Leonese, and was equally dreaded by both. Toledo came into possession of the Christians; but they were too weak to retain it; a second revolt of its citizens excited his vengeance to the full extent of Asiatic barbarity. "Their fellow-citizen, Amrouz, was made governor; he lured the affections of the people, and tempted them to plot another rebellion, in which he should be their leader; and he persuaded them that a citadel would be necessary for their defence. They built one, and within it a palace for their new chief. This citadel was designed to keep the people in obedience; and Amrouz made the workmen dig a pit secretly within the walls, deep and wide and long. When every thing was prepared, Haccham sent his son to Toledo, on some specious pretext. Amrouz entertained him, and invited all who possessed either authority or influence in the town to a feast. As they entered, they were seized; the massacre lasted from morning till mid-day, and the ready grave was filled with 5000 bodies."

The third Abdoulrahman furnishes the Historian with materials calculated for a new Arabian tale. This Monarch built a town, and named it Zehra, after a favourite female slave, merely to gratify her insatiable vanity. The palace which distinguished it contained 1014 columns of Spanish and African marble, "19 from Italian quarries, and 140 beautiful enough to be presents from Greek Emperors. The sides of the hall, of similar materials, were inlaid with gold; animals and birds, of the same valuable metal, set with jewels, served as fountains, through which cool water flow-

ed into a marble receptacle, adorned with reliefs by the best sculptors from Græce; and above it was suspended an enormous pearl, a present from the Emperor Leon. The seraglio of this splendid residence was sufficiently large to accommodate 6300 persons; here the voluptuous Abdoulrahman dwelt, and pursued the pleasures of the chase, accompanied by 12,000 horsemen. His favourite place of retreat, after the fatigues of the day, was a pavilion in the gardens, the pillars of which were of pure white marble; the floor of gold and steel, and jewellery; and in the midst there was a fountain of quicksilver." Making due allowance for exaggeration, we may venture to strip away at least one third of this wonderful story, quoted by Mr. S. from Cardonne, and we shall still find enough remaining to excite our astonishment; yet, true to the affected moral reasoning and strained reflection of the followers of the Creed of Mahomet, the vain and pitiable Abdoulrahman left his testimony against the vanity of the world in words to this effect: "From the moment when I began to reign I have recorded those days in which I enjoyed real and undisturbed pleasure; they amount to 14. Mortal man, consider what this world is, and what dependence is to be placed upon its enjoyments! Nothing seems wanting to my happiness, riches, honours, to say every thing, sovereign power. I am feared and esteemed by contemporary Princes; they envy my good fortune; they are jealous of my glory; they solicit my friendship. Fifty years have I reigned, and in so long a course of time can count but 14 days which have not been poisoned by some vexation!"

Haccham, son of the above Monarch, had a short, peaceful, and pleasant reign. He wished to enlarge the palace at Zehra; part of the ground adjoining was the property of a poor woman, who refusing to sell the inheritance of her father's power, soon accomplished that which could not be effected by entreaty; the land was seized, and a pavilion built upon the site. The woman had the resolution to complain to the Cadi Ibn Becher, who thought of the following expedient to excite the justice of the Monarch against his own act. He waited on him when seated in the pavilion

pavilion alluded to, bearing a large sack, which he immediately requested permission to fill with earth. Having accomplished his task, he requested the Prince to assist him to lift it on the ass he rode to the palace. "Hacham attempted, but found it too heavy. 'Prince,' then said the Gadi, 'this is but a small part of that land wherof you have wrongfully deprived one of your subjects. How will you, at the last judgment, bear the burthen of the whole?' He restored the ground, and gave with it the buildings which had already been erected there."

Mr. Southey says, the Moors carried with them into Spain despotism and polygamy, the causes of their eventual destruction: those he styles consumptive principles, which suffered the body to reach maturity, but commenced their morbid action immediately after the growing energy had ceased. The inevitable effects succeeded; brother armed against brother; towas and provinces were constantly revolting, and kingdoms were overthrown. The Spaniards were at the same time free; "they were inferior in numbers; they were less civilized than their enemies; and their history is sullied by acts of worse barbarity; but they were a Christian and a free people." They derived a decided and increasing advantage from the moral institutions of their faith; and even the errors interwoven in it promoted that advantage. Mahomet had frequently profited by his pretended supernatural assistance. He called for an army of Angels, and threw a handful of sand towards his enemies, exclaiming, 'Let their faces be covered with confusion!' Confidence inspired his troops, and they gained their victories by blind enthusiasm. The deliverers of Spain followed the example set by their invaders; and they impressed similar deceit upon the weak minds of their countrymen; visions, the promises of holy men, signs in the air, were common rallying points for relaxing courage. Ramiro had at one time fought a whole day against the Moors, and found himself at night completely surrounded and unable to retreat. With fatigued and dispirited soldiers, in this dreadful situation he had recourse to a pious and justifiable fraud. He assembled his troops

in the morning, and informed them that St. Jago had appeared to him; and declared his intention of being personally and visibly present with them in the expected conflict, and that he should be known by his white steed and banner with a red cross. The Monarch was careful to exhibit his Saint, who performed the part assigned him with great address; the soldiers followed where he led them, shouting 'God and St. Jago!' and finally routed the Moors. Before that period the body of St. Jago had been found, and honoured with a splendid church; pilgrimages afterwards became common to visit it; necessity compelled the pious to arm against the assaults of the Moors and robbers; and thus insensibly originated the military order of St. Jago, which proved a severe enemy to their oppressors.

Mr. Southey next proceeds to give a rapid sketch of the extravagant system of superstition which arose in Spain, causing the foundation of numerous splendid fanes and many cities, that still flourish. In the same proportion the Christians advanced in this absurdity, the religion of the Moors declined; their fanaticism had become bigotry. "In the first years of the Moorish conquest the Christians carried on a perpetual war against their invaders. There was no alternative between hostilities and submission; but, during the anarchy which soon weakened the conquerors, their little kingdom acquired a respectable strength, and they could venture to rest from war when peace was convenient." A well-founded national abhorrence and religious contempt were excited and encouraged by the Spanish leaders; but they relaxed when the gratification of individual or the public interest required it; and Christian Princes have even invited Moorish assistance to forward their ambitious views, and fled to the courts of their chiefs as an asylum from the vengeance of a successful opponent.

"Still the war between the two Nations was a war of extermination. Peace was never named; never thought of as a thing possible; but, because perpetual hostilities would have destroyed both by famine, they made occasional truces, by common consent, to recover strength for re-

newing

winning the contest; or the weaker power purchased a respite, by paying tribute till he believed himself strong enough to revolt." It is therefore by no means surprising that, having the constant and honourable object in view, the expulsion of their invaders, the Spaniards became a restless, warlike, and enterprising people. But this propensity degenerated; and wars often occurred, "to burn the standing corn, to root up the vine and the olive, to hang the heads of their enemies from the saddle-bow, and drive mothers and children before them with the lance; to massacre the men of a town in the fury of an assault; to select the chiefs, that they might be murdered in cold blood; to reserve the women for violation, and the children for slavery; and this warfare continued year after year, till they rested from exhaustion."

The soldiers of Ferran Gonzalez compared their lives to those of devils employed by their ferocious leader Satan in the one occupation of separating soul from body; and such were the retaliating and frequent cruelties of the Moors, that at one period neither the King's nobles nor knights slept without their steeds ready saddled for use near them.

Navarre, Arragon, and Castile, were united, at the beginning of the eleventh century, under the dominion of Sancho the Great. This Monarch, actuated by a desire of aggrandizing his family, left Navarre to Garcia his eldest son; Arragon to his illegitimate son, Ramiro; and Castile he gave to Fernando. From that period those States were called Kingdoms.

Sancho had obtained the sister of Bermudo, King of Leon, for the wife of Fernando; this politic alliance secured Leon to Fernando, as his brother-in-law had no issue; but Bermudo, disliking the connexion, hoped to extricate himself from it on the death of Sancho, by declaring war against Fernando, in which he lost his life, by rashly endeavouring to fight his way to the presence of his enemy, whom he intended to have faced in single combat. Mutual jealousies existed between Fernando and his elder brother. Garcia laid a plan to make the former his prisoner; but failing, Fernando retorted, and succeeded. He however contrived to escape, and open war was the conse-

quence. Garcia invited the Moors to assist him; and entering Castile, the two armies met near Atapuerca, about four leagues from Burgos. St. Inigo, Abbot of Ona, "endeavoured to persuade Garcia to peace; the good old man was revered by him;" yet his persuasions were vain; but hoping still to be of service, the Abbot remained in the camp. Fortun Sanchez, foster-father to Garcia, a worthy antient Knight, who was tenderly attached to both the brothers from their infancy, used his utmost endeavours to reconcile these wretched fratricides; and finding every effort unavailing, "knowing the danger of Garcia, and that he could not prevent it, the old man threw off his defensive armour, and, with only his sword and spear, went foremost amongst the enemy to die, that he might not behold the overthrow and destruction of his foster-child." Ere the battle commenced, two Knights, who had been robbed of their possessions by the tyranny of Garcia, appeared before him, and demanded redress; receiving a positive refusal, they renounced their allegiance, and joined the Castilian forces. "The other Knights, who had concurred with them in their remonstrance, did not indeed desert the King; but they served him without good will, and without exertion. There was a band of Leonese, who directed their efforts against him, to revenge Bermudo; the two Knights whom Garcia had wronged fought in their company, and one of them thrust him through with a lance. The wound was mortal; he died upon the field, with his head between the Abbot's knees, the pious old man holding it, and praying and weeping over him as he expired. A great stone was set up as a monument by the brook side where he was slain. In consequence of this victory, Fernando became the most powerful of all the Kings of Spain, Moor or Christian. It was in his days that the Cid began to distinguish himself."

The Reader will perceive, from the preceding summary of the introduction, that it was decidedly necessary such a sketch of the History of Spain should be given previous to entering upon the Chronicle of the Cid. It would have given us much pleasure had it been in our power to have fol-

lowed

lowed Mr. Southey in a similar manner through the body of this curious work, and the Notes which succeed it; but, as that cannot be, we must endeavour to make him compensation by one extract. There is a peculiarity in the style of the former, which strongly resembles that of the common translation of the Scriptures. Whether this arises from the peculiar idiom of the Spanish writings, or whether the Translator has preferred that of the inspired volumes for their beautiful simplicity, we confess ourselves too ignorant of the Spanish language to judge. In either case, it would be unjust to withhold our acknowledgment of his successful imitation. Each of the eleven books of the Chronicle is divided into sections, one of which follows: "Then the King ordered letters to be written, in which he besought the Pope not to proceed farther against him without just cause; for Spain had been conquered by those who dwell therein; by the blood of them, and of their fathers; and they had never been tributary, and never would be so, but would rather all die. Moreover, he sent his letters to the Emperor, and to the other Kings, telling them that they well knew the wrong which the Emperor did him, having no jurisdiction over him, nor lawful claim. And he besought them to let him alone, that he might continue to wage war against the enemies of the Faith; but if they persisted to speak against him, he then sent them back their friendship, and defied them; and, where they all were, there would he go seek them. While this reply was on its way, he gathered together his people, as he and the Cid advised, and set forward with 8900 Knights, both of his own and of the Cid, and the Cid led the advanced guard. When they had passed the passes of Aspa they found that the country was up, and the people would not sell them food; but the Cid set his hand to, to burn all the country before him, and plunder from those who would not sell; but to those who brought food he did no wrong. And after such manner did he proceed, that wherever the King and his Army arrived, they found all things of which they could stand in need; and the news went sounding throughout all the land, so that all men trembled."

As the Notes are numerous, and cannot be understood without an extract from the text, it is not in our power to give a specimen from them; but we may safely say they are uniformly pertinent, explanatory, and abound with the result of much patient research.

After the copious notice we have taken of the Chronicle of the Cid, it would be almost superfluous to say that it well deserves the patronage of Englishmen, who are to a man deeply interested in the past and present History of the Spanish Nation.

35. *Memoirs of Thomas Brand-Hollis, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A.—Amicitiae sacrum.—Printed by T. Gillet. 1808. 4to. pp. 60.*

THIS is an elegant and very proper tribute to the memory of Mr. Brand-Hollis, from the Rev. Dr. Disney, to whom, and "to his heirs, executors, and administrators, to his and their sole use and benefit," by a will dated Nov. 2, 1792, nearly 12 years before his decease (after charging his estate in Essex with an annuity to his only sister, some small legacies to several of his friends, making provision for some of his servants, and giving more limited legacies to the rest of them), "he bequeathed, without annexing any conditions, all his real and personal estates, as well those in Essex which he inherited from his father, as those in Dorsetshire which he received from his friend, and all other his real as well as personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever." He also made Dr. Disney executor of his last will and testament.

The account of Mr. Brand-Hollis's "death, family, and bequests," having been erroneously stated in our vol. LXXIV. p. 888 (but partly corrected in p. 1164); we have begun this article by amending one material part of it. The disappointed relatives of Mr. Thomas Hollis entered a sort of literary protest (LXXIV. 1098). This was impartially canvassed in several of our subsequent pages; all which articles form part of the present work.

"In the character of Mr. Brand-Hollis there was united every propensity of attachment to the liberties of his country, and of benevolence to his species. He was mild in his disposition, amiable in his temper, obliging in his manners. He possessed every character of the gentleman; and his exterior figure and address universally

universally announced him as such in all companies. He preserved an extensive acquaintance, both in town and country, as long as the power of enjoying society was permitted him; but he cultivated the intimacy of those alone who were well informed on religious and political subjects, and liberal in the discussion of them. Mr. Brand-Hollis's knowledge of *Virtù*, and of Antiquities, was considered as particularly chaste and correct. His memory was very retentive; and he was well disposed to communicate the information he possessed.—He was buried near his father, in Ingatestone church; and a small sarcophagus has been erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

"THOMAS BRAND-HOLLIS, Esq.

of The Hyde,

F. R. S. and S. A.

died Sept. 9, 1804, aged 84.

In testimony of friendship and gratitude,
this monument is erected

by JOHN DISNEY, D. D. F. S. A."

We cannot dismiss this volume without noticing the great elegance of the Portrait prefixed to it, and Nine beautiful Views of *The Hyde* and its Curiosities.—Dr. Disney has also, we find, printed an *Index*, for the use of his friends, to the valuable Memoirs of Mr. Thomas Hollis (vol. L. p. 425).

36. *The Necessity of Religion and Virtue to National Happiness and Prosperity: A Sermon, preached at the Scotch Church, Woolwich, February 8th, 1809, being the Day appointed for a General Fast. By the Rev. William Vessie, M. A. Mission-house Academy, Camberwell.*

TEXT, Nehemiah iv. 14: "*And I looked and rose up, and said unto the Nobles and to the Rulers, and to the rest of the people, Be not afraid of them; remember the Lord, who is great and terrible; and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses.*"

This Sermon, though short, seems calculated to do good. It breathes a spirit of unaffected piety; and is not destitute of patriotism.

37. *English Bards, and Scotch Reviewers. A Satire.* Cawthorn. pp. 54.

AT length comes forth a poetical work that possesses not only the three avowed grand recommendations of *time, place, and circumstance*—of such moment in all worldly matters; but, so far as regards Literature, the three no less important, though, alas! far less frequent, recommendations, of *defying enemies*—rendering the favourable sentiments of friends

superfluous—and the quackery of the trade wholly unnecessary.

The mottoes which have been selected as sketching forth the subject to which they lead are so forcible and appropriate, they shall likewise serve as introductions to our remarks:

"I had rather be a kitten, and cry mew!
Than one of these same metre ballad-mongers."

SHAKESPEARE.

"Such shameless Bards we have; and yet 'tis true,

There are as mad, abandon'd Criticks too."

POPE.

The Poem opens with great force by a retrospective view of the Muse of Britain and her genuine Votaries in the days of Dryden and Pope; whose characters, with that of their contemporaries, are thus powerfully described:

"Time was, ere yet in these degenerate days
Ignoble themes obtained mistaken praise,
When Sense and Wit with Poesy allied,
No fabled Graces, flourish'd side by side;
From the same fount their inspiration drew,
And, rear'd by Taste, bloom'd fairer as they grew."

[strait]

Then, in this happy Isle, a Poet's pure
Sought the rapt soul to charm, nor sought in vain;

A polish'd Nation's praise aspir'd to claim,
And rais'd the People's as the Poet's fame.
Like him great DRYDEN pour'd the tide of song,

[strong]

In stream less smooth indeed, yet doubly
Then CONGREVE's scenes could cheer, or
OTWAY's melt;

For Nature then an English audience felt—
But why these names, or greater still, retrace,

[place]

When all so feeble Bards resign their
Yet to such times our lingering looks are cast,

[past]

When taste and reason with those times are
Now look around, and turn each trifling page,

[age]

Survey the precious works that please the
This truth at least let Satire's self allow,
No dearth of Bards can be complain'd of now:

The loaded Press beneath her labour groans,
And Printers' devils shake their weary bones,
While Southey's Epicks cram the creaking shelves,

[twelves.]

And LITTLE's Lyrics shine in hot-press'd

A review of these grand Luminaries leads to an examination of their diminished Satellites, which, by comparison, emit a feeble ray upon the Poetry of the present time.

"Behold! in various throngs the scribbling crew,

For notice eager, pass in long review:

Each

Each spurs his jaded Pegasus apace,
And Rhyme and Blank maintain an equal
race;

Sonnets on sonnets crowd, and ode on ode;
And Tales of Terror jostle on the road;
Immeasurable measures move along,
For simpering Folly loves a varied song,
To strange mysterious Dullness still the
friend, [mend.]

Admires the strain she cannot compre-

The specific illustrations of this, however vivid, are too personal for either our extracts or comments. Though we trust we have ever been, and shall be, among the foremost and the most zealous to place in the happiest lights all Authors of merit, more especially when they possess such unquestionable and commanding claims as the work under present consideration, we shall ever be among the last to interfere with the opinions of our fellow Critics, whether anonymous or avowed. We speak our own genuine and unbiassed sentiments at all times, and upon all subjects; and we are not to be prejudiced by the sentiments of others, however dissonant those opinions may be from our own; but we shall not bring their judgment to our tribunal, however we may, on particular occasions, conceive their modes of trial and courts of criticism differ from ours. Yet we shall be much mistaken indeed, if our professional Brethren, who, we must confess, are, like ourselves, self-appointed judges in those courts, are not found in perfect unison in the estimate they form of this performance.

The Bards and Critics of the day are equally under the penetrating eye and piercing lash of our Author; nor do the Heroes of the Sock and Buskin escape his scrutiny. This part of his subject is introduced by the following admirable lines:

"Now to the Drama turn—oh! motley
sight! [invite!]

What precious scenes the wondering eyes
Pans, and a Prince within a barrel pent,
And Dibdin's nonsense, yield complete content. [mania's o'er,

Though now, thank Heaven! the Roscio-
And full-grown Actors are endur'd once
more; [please,

Yet, what avails their vain attempts to
While British Critics suffer scenes like
these? [and 'zounds,

While REYNOLDS vents his 'damnie, poohs,'
And common place and common sense
confounds? [ceed,

While KENNY's World, just suffer'd to pro-
Proclaims the audience very kind indeed?

And BEAUMONT's pilfer'd Caratch affords
A tragedy complete in all but words;

Who but must mourn, while these are all
the rage,
The degradation of our vaunted Stage?

Heavens! is all sense of shame and talent
gone?

Have we no living Bard of merit?—none?
Awake, GEORGE COLMAN! CUMBERLAND,

awake!
Ring the alarum bell, let Folly quake!

Oh! SHERIDAN! if aught can move thy pen,
Let Comedy resume her throne again;

Abjure the mummery of German Schools,
Leave new Pizarros to translating fools;

Give, as thy last memorial to the age,
One classic Drama, and reform the Stage.

Gods! o'er those boards shall Folly rear
her head [tread?

Where GARRICK trod, and KEMBLE lives to
On those shall Farce display Buffoonery's
mask,

And Hook conceal his heroes in a cask?
Shall sapient Managers new scenes pro-
duce [Goose?

From CHERRY, SKEFFINGTON, and Mother
While SHAKESPEARE, OTWAY, MASSINGER,

forgot,
On stalls must moulder, or in closets rot?"

This is all well, except the joining John Kemble with David Garrick, from whom he is at an immeasurable distance, and is also a furious anti-climax. We are by no means insensible to the great merit of Mr. Kemble in some few whole characters, and in a great many passages; but to speak of them in the same line, except to contrast the supreme of excellence with a kind of "hand-in-hand comparison," can only arise either from blinding partiality, or never having seen the matchless Roscius of the British Stage.

The Opera-house, and we are constrained to own very justly as well as very ably, comes in for its share of this Poet's satirical caustick.

"Degenerate Britons! are ye dead to
shame?

Or, kind to Dullness, do you fear to blame?
Well may the Nobles of our present race

Watch each distortion of a NALDI's face;
Well may they smile on Italy's buffoons,

And worship CATALANI's pantaloons,
Since their own Drama yields no fairer
trace

Of wit than puns, of humour than grimace.
Then let AUSONIA, skill'd in ev'ry art

To soften manners, but corrupt the heart,
Pour her exotic follies o'er the town,

To sanction Vice, and hunt Decorum down:
Let wedded strumpets languish o'er Dés-
hayes, [plays;

And bless the promise which his form dis-
While

While Gayton bounds before the enrapt-
tured looks

Of hoary Marquises and stripling Dukes;
Let high-born lechers eye the lively Presle;
Twirl her light limbs that spurn the need-
less veil;

Let Angiolini bare her breast of snow,
Wave the white arm, and point the pliant
toe;

Coffini trill her love-inspiring song,
Strain her fair neck, and charm the listen-
ing throng!"

The Author's posthumous tribute
to Mr. White, with whom he appears
to have been associated in friendship,
no less than to be an admirer of his
talents, is extremely elegant; and con-
tains also an allusion to the wounded
Eagle, which may vie with the cele-
brated passage of Gray, not only for
sublimity, but richness of idea and
expression, "Perch'd on the scepter'd
hand of Jove," &c.

"Unhappy WHITE*! while life was in its
spring,

And thy young Muse just wav'd her joyous
The spoiler came; and all thy promise fair
Hassought the grave, to sleep forever there.
Oh! what a noble heart was here undone,
When Science 'self destroy'd her favourite
son!

Yes! she too much indulg'd thy fond pur-
She sow'd the seeds, but Death has reap'd
the fruit.

'Twas thine own Genius gave the final blow,
And help'd to plant the wound that laid
thee low:

So the struck Eagle, stretch'd upon the
plain,

No more through rolling clouds to soar
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,
And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his
heart:

Keen were his pangs, but keener far to
feel

He nurs'd the pinion which impell'd the
While the same plumage that had warm'd
his nest

Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding

He next proceeds, in the happiest
strain of deserved panegyric, to
compliment some of his and the
World's favourite Poets.

* "HENRY KIRKE WHITE died at Cam-
bridge in October 1806, in consequence of
too much exertion in the pursuit of studies
that would have matured a mind which
disease and poverty could not impair, and
which Death itself destroyed rather than
subdued. His Poems abound in such beau-
ties as must impress the reader with the
liveliest regret that so short a period was
allotted to talents which would have dig-
nified even the sacred functions he was
destined to assume."

"And you, associate Bards*! who snatch'd
to light

Those Gems too long withheld from modern
Whose mingling taste combined to cull the
wreath

Where Attic flowers Aonian odours breathe,
And all their renovated fragrance flung,
To grace the beauties of your native tongue;
Now let those minds that nobly could trans-
fuse

The glorious spirit of the Grecian Muse,
Though soft the echo, scorn a borrow'd
tone:

Resign Achaia's lyre, and strike your own."

The Poem before us is unquestion-
ably the result of an impassioned yet
diligent study of the best masters,
grounded on a fine taste and very
happy natural endowments. It unites
much of the judgment of the "Essay
on Criticism," the playful yet poig-
nant smile and frown of indignation
and ridicule of the Dunciad, with the
versification of the Epistle to Ar-
buthnot, and the acuteness of the
"Imitations of Horace" of the same
Author; at the same time that we
think we have discovered a resem-
blance of the best epigrammatic
points and brilliant turns of the
"Love of Fame." And with all this
it is unquestionably an original work.
In a word, many years have passed
since the English press has given us a
performance so replete with mingled
genius, good sense, and spirited ani-
madversion.

The concluding passage so beauti-
fully couples and combines the feel-
ings of the Poet and Patriot, the
Lover of the Muse with the Lover of
his Country, that we cannot resist the
pleasure of making it likewise the
conclusion of our criticism:

"For me, who thus unknown have dar'd
to tell

My Country what her sons should know too
Zeal for her honour, no malignant rage,
Has bade me spurn the follies of her age.
No just applause her honoured name shall
lose,

As first in freedom, dearest to the Muse.
Oh! would thy Bards but emulate thy fame,
And rise, more worthy, Albion, of thy
name!

What Athens was in science, Rome in
What Tyre appeared in her meridian hour,
'Tis thine at once, fair Albion, to have
been,

Earth's chief dictatress, Ocean's mighty

* "The Translators of the Anthology
have since published separate Poems,
which evince genius that only requires
opportunity to attain eminence."

But

But Romé decay'd, and Athens strew'd
the plain, [Main;
And Tyre's proud piers lie shatter'd in the
Like these thy strength may sink in ruin
hurld,
Aud Britain fall, the Bulwark of the World.
But let me cease, and dread Cassandra's
fate,
With warning ever scoff'd at, till too late;
To themes less lofty still my lay confine,
And urge thy Bards to gain a name like
thine."

38. *The Forest of Comalva, a Novel; containing Sketches of Portugal, Spain, and Part of France.* By Mary Hill. In Three Volumes. 12mo. 1809.

THERE are so few modern Novels which can either be read with patience or recommended with propriety, that whenever an exception to the general rule which seems to be established in this species of composition can be pointed out, it is the duty of the Reviewer to mark such an exception with distinct and striking emphasis.

It would be ungenerous and uncandid to withhold the sentiments of approbation from a work like that of Miss Hill. This agreeable performance possesses most of the requisites for forming a complete model for genteel Comedy. It is circumscribed, strictly so, by the boundaries of decorum; it inculcates good manners, urbanity, and politeness; discourages vulgarity, insolence, and pertness; reprobates the immoral and licentious; and affords a pleasing picture of the softer sympathies of the heart, meliorated and polished by Virtue and Religion.

The style of composition is superior to that of most publications of a similar description; and it will be found an instructive and entertaining companion to all who know how to cherish and value propriety of manners, elegance, and refinement.

It is pretty evident that some of the scenes narrated have been taken from real life; and that they are the result of the Author's experience, rather than the fruit of her imagination. This will probably be a recommendation of the work; and so it ought to be. The description of France, Spain, and Portugal, affords an interesting view of the state of Society, and indeed of the Arts, in those Countries; and it bears evident

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marks of authenticity. The introduction of this *Episode* is very well contrived; and, whatsoever may be the opinion entertained respecting the probability or possibility of cementing the bonds of union between the Southern Peninsula of Europe and the Island of Great Britain, there can be no difference respecting the advantage which may be derived from this pleasing and appropriate method of diffusing useful information respecting the Topography of the two Countries. Such valuable instruction, when conveyed in a popular and pleasing manner, is of double worth; and the Author has evinced the soundness of her judgment, the goodness of her heart, and a spirit of loyalty and independence truly characteristic of the Country to which she belongs, in so laudable an endeavour to communicate knowledge, at the same time that she affords amusement.

39. *Falconbridge Abbey. A Devonshire Story. In Five Volumes.* By Mrs. Hanway, Author of "Ellinor," and "Andrew Stuart."

THE fair Author of this work tells us in a Preface, which is written with peculiar energy, that, after a long lapse of time, she trusts her third work for public perusal; written under many interruptions from ill health, which would certainly have been a plea for any defects that might have appeared, had the fire and spirit of her talents, already well known and duly appreciated by the Publick, by her former valuable productions of "Ellinor" and "Andrew Stuart," been found to have evaporated. But our judgment is decidedly given in favour of a direct contrary position; for we are of opinion, that if "Falconbridge Abbey" does not surpass, it is certainly in no degree inferior, in the great points of either amusement or instruction, to either of her former public exertions. Nor can we offer a better general outline of the design of her present volumes than by extracting the concluding passage of her Introduction:

"The axis of this work," says Mrs. Hanway, "turns upon those terrible evils that arise to Society by a defalcation from virtue. It will be strongly portrayed, in the biography of the Princess Montevallo, that a single false step in the life of woman is irretrievable; that, however crimes may

may for a time be concealed by management, or sheltered by artifice, from the world's opprobrium, when aided by the imposing glare of splendid titles, exalted situations, and powerful possessions, the culprit cannot escape the scrutinizing eye of Omnipotence, who sees, and will assuredly punish the delinquent that dares to break His commandments. Most ardently do we hope and trust a serious perusal of these volumes, meant to instruct the heart while they amuse the fancy, will indelibly impress on the ductile minds of my young readers the important truth, that if they yield to the temptation of the moment, if they allow headstrong passion, ever at war with prudence, reason, and virtue, to seduce them from the strict path of rectitude, to wander in the flowery labyrinth of pleasure, most arduous will be the attempt to extricate themselves from her seductive wiles, and regain the road that leads to happiness."

The *execution* does justice to the *design* thus portrayed; the characters are, in general, very strongly marked, and with many high touches of the pencil. Lady Falconbridge, although a rigid moralist, and a strict disciplinarian, both in mind and manners, has all the humanizing virtues of the heart, which the various occurrences of the history finely draw forth. The whole of the Elderton family, which is powerfully delineated, exhibit instances of the temporary success of almost every species of infamy to attain the objects of their ambition; which, though gratified, ultimately terminates to their confusion and indeed complete destruction; and that in a manner alike favourable to morality and the probability, which should never be violated in any imitation of History, for such may be denominated a well-written Novel. Sir Henry Falconbridge is a compound of imbecility and goodness of heart, his best-directed benevolence being frequently mixed with an almost infantine weakness, from a certain constitutional languor of disposition, and a want of mental energy. The natural son of this gentleman, who comes very forward in the story, and secures the esteem and admiration of the reader by actions well calculated to command it, is in every respect a very happily-drawn character, evincing, in the progress of the action of the story, the purest generosity and utmost bravery, accompanied by the most unaffected

sensibility; at the same time that he is a rare pattern of filial piety.

The different interests of this "Devonshire Tale" are so closely interwoven with each other, and are made so skilfully to connect, that, although they are, from that very circumstance, more important as a whole, they are, by that proportion, less favourable to partial extract. We shall therefore refer our Readers, with a good conscience, to the perusal of the work itself; after observing, that we have not a doubt, to apply her own words, "the Publick *en masse* will still be found candid and liberal to her efforts for the amusement of their leisure hours." We will add, also, for the instruction of their most serious ones.

40. *A summary Review of the Evidence adduced upon the Charges against His Royal Highness the Duke of York.* pp. 24. Stockdale Junior.

A BRIEF but impartial Report of the Evidence on this important Enquiry will be found in our regular Account of the Proceedings in Parliament. To have given it more at large would ill accord either with our limits or our inclination. Those who wish for a more minute detail may readily be gratified by various editions of the whole, which the industry and the rivalry of the press has prepared for them in abundance. Meantime the Writer of the present pamphlet has condensed the whole.

"The Enquiry which we have reviewed has disclosed an infamous system of corruption; and an infamous gang of miscreants, who, by their base and corrupt practices, are swindling and cheating individuals, and undermining the character of the Country and Government. Be it remembered that against this gang the Commander in Chief has long set his face; that he has done every thing in his power to put them down, and directed the vigour of the Legislature against them. And is it to be credited that he should enter into a league with such wretches, or combine with those he had endeavoured to exterminate? The Enquiry has also shewn that the characters employed round the Commander in Chief's person, and in his offices, are all of the highest integrity and honour, objects of continual dread to Mrs. Clarke, who was fearing daily detection from their vigilance."

We lament that there should have been cause for the Enquiry.

41. Na-

41. *Natural Theology; or, A Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God, from His Works of Creation; arranged in a popular Way, for Youth. By William Enfield, M. A.*

THE youthful mind can never be too strongly impressed with a sense of the existence and attributes of the Deity; nor can any thing more powerfully awaken the admiration of His infinite power and wisdom than a contemplation of the works of His creation. Mr. Enfield's little book on Natural Theology will be found an instructive and entertaining appendage to the juvenile library.

42. *A short Account of a few of the most remarkable Trees and Plants. To which are added, Miscellaneous Poems, by Anna Murphy. Printed for the Author, by T. Gillet. 1808.*

A CONCISE, pretty account of the several trees and plants of which it treats; and may excite the attention of the young reader to the study of Natural History.—This young lady has been honourably noticed in our last volume, pp. 724, 728, 925.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

March 8. The MEDICAL SOCIETY of London held their Anniversary Meeting at their house in Bolt-court; when the following Officers and Council were elected for the year ensuing: President, Dr. Lettsom; Vice-presidents, Dr. Bancroft, Dr. Babington, Mr. Norris, Mr. Ware; Treasurer, Dr. Sayer Walker; Librarian, Dr. Clatterbuck; Secretaries, Mr. J. M. Good, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Poignand (foreign correspondence); Registrar, Mr. A. B. Turnbull. After the election, Dr. Sayer Walker delivered the Anniversary Oration, on the best Means of promoting Medical Science. A numerous body of the Fellows of the Society afterwards dined together, at the London Colledge-house. The Council have lately come to the resolution of publishing at short periods, and with as much regularity as circumstances will admit, a Selection from the Communications laid before the Society; instead of waiting, as heretofore, for materials to complete a volume. This cannot fail to be of great advantage to science and to the community, by the more rapid diffusion of those practical improvements which the enquiries of individuals are daily bringing to light.

March 14. This day Miss LINWOOD, under the patronage of Her Majesty and the Royal Family, again (after a lapse of six years) re-opened her Exhibition of Pictures in Needle-work, at Saville-house, in Leicester-square, with an addition of several interesting pieces never before exhibited. The taste she has displayed, with the novelty of execution, added to the grandeur of effect, renders her Exhibition a most engaging place of public recreation. As there are many of our Readers who may not have the opportunity of gratifying themselves with this almost-unparalleled Exhibition, we shall endeavour to lay before them, for the present, a brief description of the place; and hope some of our favoured Correspondents may hereafter take up the pen, to give the pieces that justice we consider out of our power. On entering the Gallery, in extent above 90 feet, the eye has for a moment lost what is the object to be admired. At the extreme end, in a recess, is a superb Canopy and Chaise Lounge, with Furniture of blue and cream-coloured real French Lustring, edged with gold lace, most tastefully fitted up, after the style of the noted Bed of Madame Recamier. Round the room, at the top, is a continued Drapery, in scarlet broad cloth, of above 222 feet, of the Roman Banner displayed; ornamented at the bottom with a deep richly water-gilt metallic fringe, made from the pattern Miss LINWOOD brought herself from Paris, and of which she holds the copy-right. The walls and piers are likewise covered with scarlet broad cloth, in the Boudoir style, fringed as above, touching the plinth in a straight line. The windows are occupied with plain curtains, and seats having richly-carved fronts, finished in matt and burnished gold. The glasses, which are rather too small, are arranged after the French taste, with a peculiar degree of novelty, representing, as it were, holes in the wall. The inside of the Stable, viewed in the chimney-glass, has an uncommon effect. Opposite to the windows is the side of the Picture, covered with one entire piece of cloth, containing 2160 square feet, which adds great dignity to the appearance; though we suppose, ere long, it will be entirely covered with Pictures. Alter

After contemplating the superior powers of the Needle in this costly room, we retire to a Cloister on the left, in a place next to enchantment. Leaving the mouldering ruins on the right hand, we presently find ourselves in a Castle, looking at the melancholy situation of Lady Jane Grey, in her last prayer. A little farther, and the mind is diverted with the innocence of Children by the Cottage-fire. Out of the walls of the Castle we see the Woodman and his Dog taking Shelter in the Storm; most exquisite! the scenery around it beautiful! But beware! two steps farther, and we enter the Dens. The Tiger, the Lions and Lioness, are too well known to require comment; but their situations here are almost inconceivable. We now return into a small room, elegantly appropriated for the purpose, and adjoining the Gallery, to see a *chef d'œuvre* of her performance; the walls richly fluted in scarlet cloth, with a continuation of an entwined drapery round the top, all fringed with Miss LINWOOD's fringe. In the centre is a moveable Canopy, with drapery; and at the back is fixed the sublime piece of our Saviour at the last Supper; with the device of the Crown of Thorns, Reed, and Spear; and immortal Glory upheld by Cherubim over His head. Here could we contemplate, not till worldly concerns called us aside, but almost until Immortality pronounced Eternity.

Dr. CROUCH intends to begin to read a new Course of Lectures on Musick on the 28th of April, at the Hanover-square Rooms. His THIRD Volume of Specimens of the various Kinds of Musick will be published shortly; and he is engaged in preparing some other publications, which are expected to be interesting to the Musical World.

The Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, edited by Drs. HUTTON, SHAW, and R. PEARSON, will be completed in the ensuing month. The work closes with the year 1800; and is comprised in 18 quarto volumes. The punctuality with which this arduous undertaking has been executed is highly creditable to all the parties concerned.

The first volume of a new Annual Publication will appear shortly, intitled "The Ecclesiastical and Universal Annual Register." Its object is,

to bring into one view all matters and occurrences relating to the Church; and to preserve all such documents as may be of permanent interest to the Establishment; concluding with a List of Rectories, Vicarages, &c.

A Society of Physicians in London has been engaged, for some time past, in collecting materials for a new work, to be intitled "The Annual Medical Register." They propose to comprise, in one volume, a complete Account of the Medical Literature of the preceding year; together with an Historical Sketch of the Discoveries and Improvements in Medicine and the collateral Sciences; a Report of the general State of Health and Disease in the Metropolis; and a brief Detail of such miscellaneous Occurrences within the same period as may be deemed worthy of record. The volume for 1808 is now in the press.

A second edition is in the press of Mr. HIGHMORE's work on Law of Mortmain and Charitable Uses, to be dedicated, by permission, to the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls.

"An Apology for the King's Supremacy, with Memoirs of the Supremacy of the Pope, shewing its Rise, Progress, and Results, in different Ages and Nations, so far as relates to Civil Affairs," will be published in a few days, in one volume, octavo. It is attributed to an eminent Divine.

Mr. BISSET, of the Museum at Birmingham, intends publishing, in the course of the next month, an elegant Medal, with a striking Likeness of G. L. Wardle, Esq. M. P. of the same size and quality as his superb Medallions, struck in honour of the immortal Nelson, and of those illustrious Statesmen the Right Hon. C. J. Fox and the Right Hon. William Pitt.

The subjects for Sir WILLIAM BROWNE's Prize Medals for the present year are, for the Greek Ode, *Desiderium Porsoni*; Latin Ode, *Lusitania liberata*; Greek Epigram, *Ἀεὶ καὶ νῦν πᾶσι*; Latin Epigram, *Sprentia Inertia*.

The interesting communication of our respectable Friend concerning BOSCOMBE shall have due attention paid to it in our next; when the curious Anecdotes of the late Lieutenant-general VILLETTES shall also certainly appear. They were both received too late for the present month.

The Pillar of ELIZABETH, in Denbighshire, in our next.

TRIBUTARY LINES

To the Memory of the lamented Lieut.-gen.
Sir John Moore, spoken by Miss Fisher
at the Bath Theatre, at the Close of the
Epilogue to the new Comedy of Man and
Wife. Written by Mr. Roberdeau of Bath.

BUT hence the flippant jest—with such
a time

How ill accords Thalia's sportive rhyme!
What though Britannia's Sons, with laurels
crown'd, [ground

(Repuls'd the Tyrant host) their native
Re-tread triumphant; seam'd with honest
scars, [fought wars!

Those seals of valour, proofs of hard-
Of victories, the plaintive Muse must tell,
“Where e'en the conqueror's mourn'd, so
many fell!”

And 'mid that many, **ONE** she must de-
plore [lant **MOORE!**

With heart-drawn tears—the good, the gal-
England's tried soldier from his dawn of
youth, [truth:

His deeds were godlike, and his words were
His life was perfect—glorious was his fall;
Gallia's torn banners form'd his funeral
pall!

His requiem was the foe's expiring groan,
Her vanquish'd eagles in his grave were
thrown!

Now public Sorrow calls on Sculpture's
aid,

For lasting honours to his victor shade:
There, as our youth shall mark 'mid War's
alarms [tory's arms!

The conqueror snatch'd by Death from Vic-
With patriot fire at his pure altar caught,
In after-years new battles shall be fought:
Thus future **MOORES** his trophied Tomb
supplies, [Hero lies.

As in each British heart inurned the

STANZAS

Upon the Death of Lieut.-gen. Sir John
Moore, who fell in the Arms of Victory
at the battle of Corunna.

TELEPHUS. DEMOSTHENES.

WHEN is it fit that Albion's Isle
Should drop the tear, withhold the
smile?

When may a gen'rous nation sigh?
When may her sorrows rend the sky?
When may the Briton drop a tear?
When may his griefs, his pains appear?

Not when he hears, that Britons died
To check the stern Oppressor's pride;
Not when he hears buzzas arise,
Tho' sunk in death the victor lies;
Not when he hears that direful strife
Has robb'd the Hero of his life.
But let his tears in torrents flow,
When British standards are laid low;

* These were the first dramatic honours
paid to the deceased, as they came out a
week before those by Mr. Lewis at Drury
Lane. EDIT.

Let him then shed the briny tears,
Put on all shapes that Sorrow wears;
Then let a Nation design to weep,
When deadly foes her laurels reap.

Britannia weeps her fallen Moore,
In tears her Sons his loss deplore;
But why? Great trophies deck his grave,
And snatch him from oblivion's wave,
He's dead—yet Fame shall always tell,
How Moore has fought, how Moore has
fell.

He sinks to rest, a peaceful rest,
And sleeps by all his fellows blest.
To celebrate his deeds, shall rise
Ten thousand buildings to the skies.
His deeds the glory shall surpass
Of those who live in solid brass.

Britain, rejoice; his name shall warm
Each breast, and animate each arm.
Britain, rejoice; tho' foes on foes
Thy noble sons shall dare to oppose,
Arm'd by his name each man shall prove
An Hero worthy Realms above.

ON THE DEATH OF

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN MOORE.

“And the Victory that day was turned into
Mourning.”

HOW are the mighty fall'n! how
sunk the brave!

In haste committed to a foreign grave.
While Gallia's Eagle proudly cuts the sky,
And pounces on the spot where Moore's sad
relics lie.

Yet grieve not, Countrymen, the valiant
dead [bed.

Sleep calm and undisturb'd in Honour's
With matchless force through hostile
troops he bore [ing gore.

His conquering falchion stain'd with reek-
Where'er he rush'd, he stemm'd the tide
of fight, [might.

And Gallia's squadrons sunk beneath his
Hark to that cannon's roar! its smoke
ascends,

Too sure its aim! the British Hero bends,
Yet not in vain, or unreveng'd he falls,
And shouts of conquest rend Corunna's
walls.

The routed French on every side retreat;
The British troops in safety reach their
fleet,

With beating hearts steer for their native
coast, [Hero lost.

Exult for victory gain'd, but monn the
Father of Mercies! to thy will we bow,
The Almighty hand that gave alone can
deal the blow. S. ELSDALE.

EPIGRAM.

WHY weep ye, children of fair Al-
bion's shore,

That Moore, your fav'rite hero, is no more?
Check, check your tears, To ease a Sol-
dier's pains,

Remember that a glorious Hope remains.
LINES

LINES

On SURFECT, a Village near Spalding in
Lincolnshire, and more particularly de-
scriptive of a most excellent Charity *.

WHEN Surfact's learning Spire as-
cends the sky,
And Cottages below and Houses lie;
Her Sons, seven hundred, draw the vital
air, [rate'd care.
Yet five and twenty pounds reward the Cu-
(O stipend vile for one who humbly boasts
To serve the Altar of the Lord of Hosts!)
Two Inns there are, pride of each sturdy
clown, [the Crown.
When purse runs high, the Mermaid and
Too oft their walls with boisterous mirth
resound. [tide comes round.
With blood and battles too, when Whitsun-
Then Village races, Village sports are seen,
And Lads with vacant stare, Lasses with
joyous mien.
With flutes and hautboys, streamers gay
display'd, [dinner made,
The annual sermon preach'd, the annual
Our poor men's club with friendly pomp
parade.
A school endow'd by Lady Fraiser's care,
To whose fair seat children twice ten re-
pair, [in holy prayer.
Thence to the neighbouring church to join
A Workhouse too, in which the poor are fed,
Unstinted, not at so much farm'd per head
By some vile wretch who locks the cup-
board-door, [thren poor.
And, poor himself, half starves his Bre-
But chief my Muse attunes her unbought
lays, [earn'd praise.
To sing, Briggs, Burton, Searle, your well-
See thirteen tenements, your gift, and one
Now rising into use, the work not fully done.
There Labour, worn with age, awhile retires,
Till Life's dim lamp in Death's dull mist
expires.
There Widows with their numerous Chil-
dren dwell,
Who love the self-same tale full oft to tell:
Still to deplore their lonely wretched lot;
Yet bless the hand that built their humble
cot.
There antiquated Maidens all day long
Turn the same droning wheel, tune the
same droning song.
Husbands and Wives of younger days are
there, [care;
Whose broods increasing, cause increasing
Yet Love, by Heaven implanted in the
breast,
Soon calms domestic jars and broils to rest.

* Founded 1641 by Zachary Burton, Thomas Briggs, William Briggs, and Richard Searle, and afterwards augmented by Joseph Burton (all of the aforesaid Founders and Benefactors being Yeomen of Surfact), and vested in twelve Trustees or Feoffees, for the Benefit of the poor, needy, and impotent Persons residing within the same.

The lisping infant, smiling on its sire,
Unbends his wrinkled brow, allays his look
of fire.

Hail, heavenly Love! Man's soul, bereft
of thee, [sea:
Foams like the ravings of the troubled
But, by thy magick Jull'd to peaceful sleep,
Shows the calm surface of the glassy deep.

Each tenement is seen in good repair,
The chambers ciell'd exclude the searching
air.

Dark doors, white window-frames, each
other nigh,
Attract the notice of the passer-by,
While separate gardens herbs and plants
supply.

These houses, gardens, rent-free to the
poor [more.
Are given, for life, with many comforts
A good estate has crown'd your bounteous
deed,

To help the impotent at utmost need.
The stock of coals your charity bestows,
Stern Winter warms, and melts his frosts
and snows.

A coat is yearly to a poor man given,
What day thy soul, O Burton! flew to
Heaven.

Hail, sacred Charity, thy pious force
All ills of life can lighten in their course.
Bless'd be that Power, which bade thy in-
fluence prove

The brightest emblem of redeeming Love.
In dark Affliction's night, when sorrows
flow, [woe.

Thy healing balm can ease the Mourner's
When other succour, other help is vain,
Thou point'st, by Faith and Hope, to yonder
plain,

Where thron'd in clouds the righteous Judge
appears, [tears.

To wash away our guilt, and wipe repentant
Briggs, Burton, Searle, farewell! may
Heaven record

Your pious labours, grant a rich reward,
Through Christ's most precious blood,
since that alone

Forsinful Man's transgressions can atone!

O Charity divine, our souls inspire,
May ages yet unborn feel thy celestial fire -
And Surfact ever show thy influence blest,
Befriend the friendless, succour the dis-
trest!

May future Benefactors still arise,
To smoothe the road through life, and guide
to brighter skies!

SAM. ELSDALE.

ANNIVERSARY ODE

On the Death of CHRIST, for Easter 1809.
By JOHN STOVLE, Lieut. Royal Navy.

AS when Isaiah's sacred page
Messiah's matchless Name first
bore,
Disclosing truth for every age,
O Light Divine, thy precepts pour.
Tho

Tho' desolation marks the way of War,
 Thy soul-enriching treasures still in-
 crease;
 Tho' Discord reigns terrific wide and far,
 Thy ways are ways of pleasantness and
 peace.
 While holy zeal each bosom fires,
 Admiring Seraphs raise
 Th' immortal song that still inspires
 With themes of endless praise:
 For Him who meekly bow'd beneath the
 Cross, [drest,
 While Nature's lovely frame in night was
 And universal shades of darkness gross
 In sorrow whelm'd each sympathizing
 breast.
 Angelic choirs their suffering Lord extol,
 And celebrate the hour as countless ages
 roll.
 Now joy pervades each vernal scene,
 And, lo! through each sequester'd
 grove,
 That Nature clothes in robes of green,
 Reverberates the note of love;
 While Philomel the joys of Nature sings,
 Far higher themes invite the human
 mind,
 In grateful lays t' adore the King of kings,
 Whose unexampled love for lost man-
 kind
 Transcends the flight of Seraphim
 That wait in his abode;
 The glorious attribute supreme
 Is only known to God.
 Yet emanations from th' exhaustless source
 Beam through the vast expanse, and
 reach the earth;
 Creation's ample fields receiv'd its course,
 And rang in jubilee to hail his birth:
 Its brightness in his last expiring hour,
 Transcends the loftiest flight of all created
 power.
 Proud Science led th' enquiring mind
 To soar where Constellations shine,
 His birth-attending Star to find,
 But droop'd in want of power divine.
 Thus deathless Newton sought the second
 cause [day:
 That veil'd in mournful shades the orb of
 Alas! in vain he scann'd fair Nature's laws;
 'T was Nature's God himself withheld
 each ray!
 Ah, well might thus her liveliest bloom
 In sympathy retire;
 The Light Himself embrac'd the Tomb!
 The Son of Heaven's great Sir
 His regal power and majesty laid down,
 To rescue man from depths of sin and
 woe.
 Transition infinite! His heavenly crown
 He prostrate leaves, and thorns insult his
 brow.
 Awake! arise, O man! admire, adore,
 Salvation's wondrous work with all thy
 powers explore.

For lo! in panoply from Heaven,
 Thine eyes shall view th' Eternal Son,
 To whose command all power is given,
 With glory in his trophies won.
 When high achievements given in warlike
 tale [are lost,
 With Time's vast rolls and monuments
 In antient Night, within Oblivion's veil,
 Like bubbles broke on Ocean's bosom
 tost;
 Then, while Creation's vast machine
 Retires before his face,
 And leaves a void, shall man be seen
 Triumphant through his grace.
 Tho' yonder starry frame in smoke decays,
 And sublunary things with man's abode
 In fire dissolve, the Soul's immortal rays
 Shall brighten in the fulness of her God.
 Glad she draws near the never-setting Sun
 Of glory ever new and ever unabegun.

HORACE. BOOK I. EPISTLE I.
 TO MÆCENAS.

(See Vol. LXXVI. p. 798.)

WITH thee my Muse began, with thee
 will end,
 Mæcenas, ever my protecting friend!
 Tir'd with applause, and privileg'd by
 age,
 In youthful frolics why should I engage?
 Age changes our pursuits, Vicinus now,
 His arms hung up, retires, and holds the
 plough;
 He courts no longer (to obtain the prize)
 The people's favour, and applauding cries;
 I hear the whispers of a friend, who says,
 Forsake the follies of thy youthful days:
 The old horse timely from the car unbind,
 Lest he should tumble down, and break his
 wind;
 My rhimes and trifles now no more delight,
 I value only what is just and right;
 Stowing within my breast such maxims sage
 As may support me in declining age.
 If thou shouldst ask me who is now my
 guide? [preside?
 What household god doth on my stores
 In no great master's path I blindly go,
 But am a social guest where tempests
 blow.
 Now, all alert, I feel impell'd to brave
 The whelming fury of the civil war;
 Now as a centinel I wish to stand
 At Virtue's gate, and wait her high com-
 mand;
 To Aristippus now my ear is lent,
 Striving, whatever befall, to be content.
 Slow moves the day to those who work for
 hire, [cepts tire;
 Slow moves the year to youth-whom pre-
 Thus slow and tedious passes on the day
 To me, bewilder'd in blind Error's way:
 I wish to break the charm, and to pursue
 Those things alone which are both just and
 true;

Which

Which comfort on the poor and rich bestow,
But, if neglected, bring distress and woe ;
'Tis wisdom therefore to adopt this plan,
And strive to be a good and happy man.
What if thou canst not see with Lynceus' eyes,

Wilt thou all optic remedies despise ?
Or if thou canst not be like Glycon stout,
Wilt thou not strive to keep away the goat ?
Perfection seems beyond the lot of man,
But let us get as near it as we can ;
Does avarice or lust thy breast inflame ?
These passions foul Philosophy will tame ;
Does love of fame thy ardent bosom swell ?
Thrice read in Wisdom's book, and thou 'lt
be well ;

The slave to envy, sloth, love, anger, wine,
To savage vice however he incline,
If patiently to Wisdom he attend,
She will his passions cool, his follies mend.
To fly from Vice is Virtue ; we begin
To follow Wisdom, when we cease to sin ;
The fear of poverty, the love of wealth,
Oppress our spirits, and destroy our health !
See how the eager Merchant dares to brave
The rocks, the fire, and Ocean's stormy
wave !

Tho' rich already, still he covets more,
And seeks for gold on India's distant shore,
But Wisdom tells you, if you would be blest,
This thirst of gold to banish from your
breast.

What Country Wrestler for the village prize
Would at th' Olympic games the crown
despise,

If without dust or toil, or anxious pain,
This honourable palm he could obtain ?
To gold yields silver, and to virtue gold,
The prize of worth :—but now both young
and old,

From street to street, with one consent de-
clare,

Seek money first, and then seek virtue fair.
This man has courage, honour, manners,
wit,

But wants the sum prescrib'd to make him
To rank with Nobles—but the boys will
sing

In playful verse, 't is Virtue makes a King.
A wall of brass defends a conscience pure ;
He who has this may every storm endure ;
His honest face, not pale with secret sin,
Discovers peace and purity within.
Now which is best, the Roscian law, I pray,
Or the boys' ballad, which they sing at play,
Which the Camilli and the Curii brave
Sang, and to virtuous men a kingdom gave ?
Who gives the best advice, the man who
says

At any rate a fortune you must raise,
In Theatres to gain the foremost seat ;
Or he who says, the true way to be great
Is to preserve a free and noble soul,
Which fickle Fortune never can controul ?
Now if the Roman people should enquire,
Why, mixing with them, I do not ad-
mire

And hate with them ? the answer they may
take

Which to the lion sick the fox did make ;
" I dread these footsteps leading to thy
den,

While none appear returning back again."
Thou many-headed monster ! how can I
Tell whom to follow, or from whom to fly ?
Some farm the public revenue, some take
Old women captive with rich pye and cake ;
Ensnare old men by some high-season'd
dish,

And keep them in their stews, like netted
By usury some obtain a great estate,
But are these constant in their love or
hate ?

Can they an object through the day pursue,
And what is done, not covet to undo ?
The rich man says, no spot delights me
more

Than Baia's pleasant and enchanting shore ;
At once the workmen fly, and quickly
make

Strange alterations in the shore and lake ;
The work half-finish'd, new disgusts arise,
Remove your tools to Teianum, he cries.
Perchance he has a fair and breeding wife,
Then,—" how far happier is a single life !"
If single, then with listlessness distress'd.
He calls the married man supremely
blest'd.

What chain this fickle Proteus can hold,
From the same mouth who blows both hot
and cold ?

Turn to the Poor—they too excite a laugh ;
They change their beds, their barber, and
their bath.

If they have not a barge, they take a boat,
Hir'd for the day, in indolence to float.—
A stupid Barber cuts my hair away,
A laugh goes round, I scarcely can tell why ;
My handsome coat conceals a ragged shirt,
My threadbare gown displays a little
dirt,

At this thou smil'st ;—but when my feeble
mind

Now seeks, now shuns, and changes like the
Sometimes is hot, and always is at strife
With all the regulated plans of life ;

Pulls down, builds up, exchanges square
for round ;

Thou think'st me then 'bout solemn things
And dost not smile—whereas thou shouldst
provide

Thy friend insane with some controuling
As thou, my best protector, wouldst not
fail

To be offended at my ill-cut nail.

To sum the matter up—the man who's
wise,

In station next to Jove bids fair to rise ;
Rich, honour'd, free, and of superior grace,
As king of kings, he claims the highest
place.

Completely sound, except when now and
The Bile degrades him to the rank of men.

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PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1809.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 6.

The *Speaker*, in an elegant speech, communicated to Gen. Fergusson the Thanks of that House for his services in Portugal: to which the gallant General made a suitable reply.

Sir A. Wellesley obtained leave to bring in two Bills; one to enable the Bishops of Ireland, and the Commander of the Forces in that Country, to frank letters; and the other to amend and consolidate the several laws relating to the Irish Militia.

Mr. Whitbread then, at some length, made his promised motion respecting the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland; and concluded by moving, "That the Office of Chief Secretary for Ireland is an effective office of the highest responsibility, which cannot be held by any person absent from the Realm; and that the emoluments of that office ought not to be enjoyed by any person who is rendered unable by his situation to perform the duties thereof."

Sir A. Wellesley said, that when first he was appointed to the Secretaryship, it was with the clear understanding that his acceptance of that situation should not preclude him from assuming any subsequent military command. Under this impression, he had gone to Zealand, and afterwards to Portugal; and, in both cases, having found the office vacant on his return, he had resumed the functions of it. But, in both cases, he had relinquished all claim to a continuance in it upon his quitting the country, so that he should have had no reason to complain had he found it occupied by another. That it was not so, was attributable to the Noble Duke at the head of the Government in Ireland, who had very kindly expressed his wish still to avail himself of his (Sir Arthur Wellesley's) services.

Lord Castlereagh, after some observations, moved the previous question; to which Mr. Whitbread did not object—as his only object was to prevent the present case from being established as a precedent, which he thought the discussion had done.

The House, having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, came to a resolution to continue the duty on malt, the duty on sugar, the pension duty, and to raise the sums of 10,500,000*l.* and 1,500,000*l.* by Exchequer Bills, as the loan for the year.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 6.

The Duke of Kent said, that as it had been insinuated that he had given his sanction to the charges which were made against an illustrious relative of his (the Duke of York), he begged to disclaim being in any way privy to these imputations: he did not believe them; he was convinced the illustrious person at the head of the Army was incapable of such practices as those of which he was accused. He could also take upon him to say, that the whole of that illustrious person's Family was of the same opinion.

Lord Grosvenor made his promised motion for an inquiry into the State of the Nation; and was supported by Lords Erskine, Grenville, and Moira; Lords Eldon, Liverpool, and Harrowby replied, when the motion was negatived without a division. During the discussion, the Lord Chancellor observed, that "the law of the country was equal to correct and put down any licentiousness of the press, whenever it should become necessary; but that any further restraints upon the press would endanger its liberty."

The House of Commons, the same day, resolved itself into a Committee for the further investigation of the Duke of York's conduct.

Mr. Few, an auctioneer, was first examined. He stated that he furnished Mrs. Clarke, in Tavistock-place, with furniture to the amount of 27*l.* upon her representing herself to be a widow: he afterwards sued her for this bill; when, she pleading her coverture, he was nonsuited: that she then sent an execution into his house, for her costs in defending herself; upon printing, however, these circumstances in a hand-bill, and threatening to circulate them among the tradesmen of her neighbourhood, the execution was withdrawn; and the bill paid.

Capt. Huxley Sandon gave in evidence, that Col. French and himself were introduced to Mrs. Clarke by Mr. Cockayne, a solicitor, and Mr. Corri, the music-master, both of whom represented themselves as her agents: that it was agreed that she should receive for her interest in procuring them letters of service, 500 guineas, and 2000*l.* more in case the levy succeeded; the agreement was made by Col. French, and the witness had very little conversation with Mrs. C. on the subject; that it was eight or ten weeks before they obtained the letters of service; and subsequently an advance on the bounty from 13 to 19 guineas, was granted in consequence of a regular application to the Commander-in-Chief; that, on Col. French's quitting town for Ireland, he commissioned him to advance about 5 or 600*l.* to Mrs. C. out of their joint stock; and he also gave Mr. Corri, for his agency, a bill for 200*l.*: That Col. French was never worth 500*l.* in the world, and consequently believes that he could never offer a loan

a loan of 5,000*l.* to any one: That he called once, in company with Col. French, upon the Duke of York, to thank him for their appointment to the levy; but saw Mrs. C. fifty times after the levy was put in progress. In answer to the questions of various Members, the witness said that the application was regularly made, and that the matter passed regularly through the office: that though he was of opinion that Mrs. Clarke had no influence (from the length of the time of obtaining the letter of service after they applied), yet he was induced to pay her money in compliance with the desire of Col. French, who wished to try the experiment: He did not think their request would have been refused; but merely applied to Mrs. C. to facilitate the business. That Mrs. C. desired particularly that the business should be kept secret, and had never told him she had informed the Duke of York of the circumstances: on the contrary, wished it kept from him and all the world.

Mr. Corri, on his examination, confirmed the statement of the preceding witness.—He had been applied to by several persons for places: he mentioned their names to Mrs. Clarke, and heard no more of them. She always enjoined him to secrecy respecting the above levy; and had some time since desired him to burn several letters connected with the subject, of the contents of which he did not profess to have any recollection. The 200*l.* he had received from Capt. Sandon, he gave to Mr. Cockayne, as thinking he was better entitled to it than himself.

Mr. Dowler, who is in the Commissariat Department, stated that he had known Mrs. Clarke eight or nine years; had seen both Col. French and Capt. Sandon at her house in Gloucester-place, and had, at her desire, spoken to them on the subject of the levy. That when he remonstrated with Mrs. C. on the impropriety of and danger of interfering in such business, she answered that the Duke was so distressed for money, that she was averse to ask him for any, and knew of no other means than this to defray the expenses of her establishment; she subsequently offered the witness the place which he at present holds for 1000 guineas, which, with the consent of his father, who had retired from business, he accepted. His salary was 1*5s.* per day, and he attended the army to Portugal. Since his appointment, he had advanced her various sums, which he expected to be repaid: He had every reason to believe that his appointment had been obtained solely through her interest; and she had told him that the Duke of York was privy to these transactions.

Mr. Grant, Solicitor to Col. French,

deposed that he had heard the latter say that Mrs. Clarke had received 1,700*l.* on the levy account, and that she was the only gainer by that transaction. Col. French had also applied to him to raise a sum of 3000*l.* for the Duke of York, but he took no immediate steps in consequence.

Mrs. Clarke, being first examined as to Col. French's levy, stated that she remembers receiving one sum of 500 guineas, in bank-notes, on that account, either from Col. French or Capt. Sandon, and which she paid to Burney, the jeweller, for a service of plate; his Royal Highness told her he had paid the remainder with a bill. She received several other sums on the same account, but cannot now recollect the amount. Col. French subsequently wrote her several notes, to procure some alteration in the levy: these notes she presented to his Royal Highness, who complied with the request contained therein. That she remembers perfectly well communicating to the Duke the offer of Col. F. to negotiate a loan of 5000*l.* on condition that the Duke's influence was exerted in procuring the arrears due by Government paid to him. That she had been under the protection of the Duke of York since the years 1802 or 1803; but her establishment in Gloucester-place did not commence till 1804; it consisted of two carriages, eight horses, nine men servants, &c.; to defray the expenses of which the Duke allowed her 2000*l.* per annum, to be paid monthly. That she had a small establishment also at Weybridge: the house belonged to his Royal Highness. That the sums she received from the Duke were barely adequate to pay her servants their wages and liveryes; and when she informed him of it, he replied that if she were clever, she would not ask him for money: That the applications for her interest in military promotions were very numerous; she mentioned them to his Royal Highness, who told her which were likely to be successful. At one period she had a long list of applicants, procured either by Capt. Sandon or Mr. Donovan, which she gave to his Royal Highness, who said that he would procure the appointments by degrees; she stated to him at the same time the sums which she should receive for her interest in procuring them: that the appointment of Mr. Dowler to the Commissariat was through the interest of the Duke of York, who knew that she was to receive 1000*l.* for it: That two applications were made through the medium of Mr. Donovan, for promotions in the Church—one for a Deanery, the other a Bishopric; and Dr. O'Meara, who expected one of them, applied to her for a letter of introduction to his Royal Highness: That the Duke was fully acquainted

acquainted with the extent of her establishment, as he visited her every day; paid some incidental debts which she had incurred; but, at the time of separation, had not made any advances of cash for three months, and, in consequence, left her involved more than 2000*l.* in debt. She resided in Gloucester-place about three years.

Miss Taylor stated herself to be a relative of Mrs. C. by marriage, and to have resided with her at various times, particularly while under the protection of the Duke of York at Gloucester-place. Remembered a conversation between Mrs. C. and his Royal Highness relative to Col. French's levy. In answer to a question from Mrs. C. the Duke replied, "I am worried with Col. French's levy; but how, Darling, does he behave towards you?" Mrs. C. answered, "but indifferently—very middling." To which his Royal Highness said, "Then Col. French had better take care of himself, or he will ruin himself and his levy too."

Mr. Donovan was then examined. He acknowledged that he had, at the request of Mrs. C. endeavoured to procure a Writership to India for Mr. O'Hara, for which she was to receive 3500*l.* and he would have received a compliment of 250*l.* for himself. The negotiation was, however, broken off in consequence of some disagreement about raising the money. He acknowledged having applied also for the Deanery of Salisbury, for which Mrs. C. was to receive 3000*l.* The Duke of Portland, with whom he believed she had great influence, had not much interest in Church Preferments, and the application was in consequence unsuccessful. The witness had served in the King's Rangers and the Veteran Battalion; had been wounded in the service; and, though instrumental in negotiating for a few places, was not in the habit of trafficking for them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that, in consequence of what had passed during the course of the present sitting, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to make it a misdemeanour to advertise the sale of places under Government, or of places in the patronage of the East India Company.

[The progress of the Enquiry was materially interrupted by a letter having been written to Mrs. Clarke by a Mr. W. Williams, requesting of that lady to proceed no farther in her evidence, but to abandon the Country with her children; and, on her compliance, engaging that a very ample allowance should be made her by the Duke of York. On this letter being read in the Committee, Mr. Williams was taken into custody by the Serjeant at Arms; and, being examined at the Bar, declared that the offer he had made in the letter was

spontaneous, and by no means authorized by the Duke's friends or agents. It was subsequently proved that Mr. Williams was subject to mental derangement, and as such he was immediately discharged out of custody.]

Feb. 10.

On the motion of Mr. Smith, a Select Committee was appointed, to enquire into the existence of any corrupt practices with regard to the appointment of Writerships and Cadetships to the East Indies.

Mr. Grant stated, that this motion met with the hearty concurrence of the Court of Directors.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, to investigate the Charges against the Duke of York.

Mr. Wardle delivered five of Mrs. Clarke's letters, which had been several times mentioned to the Committee. They were read, and proved to be from Mr. Donovan, respecting promotions both in the Army and the Church, and contained offers of specific sums for Mrs. C.'s interest in procuring them.

Pierce (butler to Mrs. Clarke) being examined, remembered having himself, one night, been sent out to procure change for a bill, which he gave to Mrs. Clarke, who looked it over, and said it was all right. The Duke of York was present, both when he was sent out, and when he returned.

The Marquis of Titchfield explained the conduct of the Duke of Portland, respecting Mr. Beasley's application for the Deanery of Salisbury. This gentleman grounded his claim on having written several pamphlets in defence of the Ministry. His Grace, however, not only desired that he might be never admitted to Burlington House; but wrote to the Bishop of London on the subject, and inclosed Mr. Beasley's very improper letter in it.

Mr. Donovan was examined. He stated, that Major Shaw obtained an appointment at the Cape of Good Hope through the interest of Mrs. Huffingdon, in Villiers-street, who had been introduced to Mrs. C. by Captain Sandon. The witness received 25*l.* each for a variety of promotions which he negotiated; that Mrs. C. told him, that if the Duke did not pay her debts, and settle an annuity on her, she would expose him—that he would then be deprived of his military command, retire to Oatlands, and commit suicide; that she requested his assistance in arranging and publishing her papers, for which Sir Francis Burdett had offered her 4000*l.*

Capt. Dodd, the witness also stated, had applied for these papers.

Mrs. Clarke was again examined; and most pointedly denied the latter part of Mr. Donovan's testimony. She declared that she had never represented to any one that

that she possessed the least influence either with the Duke of Portland or the Lord Chancellor; and ridiculed what had been said as to her fears lest her intrigues in procuring military promotions should come to the ears of the Duke of York.

Feb. 13.

The House resolved itself into a Committee for the further investigation of the Charges against the Duke of York.

Mr. *Maltby*, Solicitor, stated that he was introduced to the acquaintance of Mrs. Clarke, in July or August 1806, by Mr. Russel Manners, who had married his wife's sister. This latter Gentleman, as son to Gen. Manners, had a regimental account to settle, which it was necessary should be inspected by a Board of General Officers. The witness had an assignment of this account from him for a debt of 1100*l.*; and, as he was anxious to have the account passed in order to receive his money, he kept up a communication with Mrs. C. conceiving that her interest might expedite the settlement. The witness also acknowledged that he had once made two other applications to Mrs. C. in consequence of her representing herself as possessing interest with the Duke of York; the one was for a Paymastership, and the other for an Assistant Commissary's situation: the money for both appointments was lodged at the banker's; but neither had been obtained. He had also been engaged with Donovan in negotiating India appointments.

Mrs. Clarke being called, delivered Mr. Maltby's letters to the Committee, relating to the above transactions, as well as two from the Duke of York. She stated, that as Gen. Clavering had denied ever having any communication with her on military subjects, and had contradicted her testimony, she was desirous of establishing its truth. She, on knowing that Col. Clavering was distressed, had prevailed on the Duke of York to give him a district, and make him a Brigadier-general. The witness then proved the hand-writing of the Duke in the inside of the letters; the superscriptions were in a fictitious hand.

"To George Farquhar, to be left at the Post-office, Worthing, Weymouth, Aug. 4, 1805.

"My Beloved, How can I sufficiently express to my sweet Darling Life the delight her pretty pretty letter gave me? Millions and millions of thanks for thinking of me. My heart is full of your affection, and on it my whole happiness depends. I am quite hurt my Life did not go to Lewes faces. 'Twas kind of her to think of me; but I trust she knows me too well not to be convinced that I could not bear the idea of the great sacrifice which I am too sensible she has made to me. Yes! my

Angel cannot expect to hear from me from hence. There are few here that I know, except Lord Chesterfield's family.—I went to the play last night: it went off better than the night before. I have seen Dr. O'Meara, who wishes to preach before Royalty; and I must see what I can do for him. What a time, it appears since I parted from my Darling!—Believe me ever yours, and yours alone,

"Dearest, Dearest, Dearest Love!"

"Sandgate, Aug. 24. 1805.

"How can I express my assurances to my best Beloved, for her dear delightful letter. Every day but convinces me more and more how I depend for happiness upon her affections. Oh! my Angel, with what impatience do I long for the day after to-morrow, when I shall have the unspeakable felicity of clasping you in my arms. Clavering is mistaken, my Dearest, in thinking that there are new regiments to be raised; they are only second battalions, and therefore there is no use in his applying. Ten thousand thanks for the handkerchiefs you sent—ten thousand blessings on the hand that made them. The day before yesterday I inspected the coast from Dover to Folkestone, and had a view of the French camp. Yesterday I reviewed the 14th regiment of Dragoons (they were in the highest order), and six regiments of Militia. To-morrow I set off for Bray-borne Lees; and then for the pleasure of seeing my Dearest, Dearest Love!"

Mr. *Dogherty*, one of Mr. Birkitt's executors, proved that a service of plate, valued at 500*l.* had been delivered to Mrs. Clarke at Gloucester-place, for which she paid 500*l.* in ready money, and the rest in bills drawn on the Commander in Chief, which he had subsequently settled.

Mrs. *Hovenden*, widow of an officer in the army, testified, that on learning Mrs. Clarke had influence with the Duke of York in obtaining promotions, she had made an application to her to be employed as agent. Col. Shaw was first introduced to Mrs. C. through the medium of the witness; but was unsuccessful. She believes that he afterwards applied to Mr. Donovan to effect his object. She received a variety of letters from Mrs. C. on this and other subjects, but had invariably returned them to her on the interview following their receipt.

Mrs. *Clarke* was re-examined. She stated, with much precision, that Major Shaw's first application was for a Lieutenant-colonelcy, for which she was to receive 1000*l.* She spoke to the Commander in Chief on the subject; but he had already appointed him to a situation in the Isle of Man, where his father was Deputy-Governor. She afterwards obtained for him the appointment of Deputy-Barrack-Master.

Master-General of the Cape of Good Hope, for which he was to pay her 1000*l.*: she, however, received only 500*l.*; and, on complaining to his Royal Highness, he warned her to be more careful, and not to suffer herself to be duped again; adding, that he would put Major Shaw on half-pay. Major Shaw sent her several letters in consequence, complaining of being put upon half-pay, but she paid no attention to them. The witness resided at Hampstead, in the house of Mr. Nicholls, in the years 1807 and 1808; never represented herself as a widow, except at the Court Martial of Capt. Thompson; never passed under the name of Dowler, or seriously said she was married to him; acknowledged having seen Mr. Dowler four or five times, and particularly on the night of his arrival in town from Portugal, when she visited him at his Hotel in St. Martin's-lane, and remained during the night. The witness remembers having in her service, as footman, a young man named Samuel Carter: he lived with her about 12 months, and was in the habit of attending upon her when in company with the Duke. She at length obtained for him a commission in the 16th Foot, by applying to the Duke, who conversed with him on the occasion; and he is now a Staff Officer in the West Indies. Carter was recommended to her by Capt. Sutton; and he was indebted to her alone for his commission, though it may be otherwise represented in the War Office.

Feb. 14.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, to pursue the further investigation of the Duke of York's conduct.

Mr. *Shawe*, father of Col. Shawe, stated, that, after his son's appointment to be Assistant Barrack-Master to the Cape of Good Hope, he received a letter from him, containing a request to pay Mrs. Clarke 300*l.* for the inclination she had manifested to serve him, though he believed his present appointment had been obtained by the solicitation of his friend Sir H. Burrard. Mrs. C. had previously received 200*l.* Col. Shaw had been in the army 23 years.

Col. *Gordon*, in his examination, stated the regulations of the army with respect to promotions, &c.; the object of which was to shew, that, in the appointments said to have been obtained through the influence of Mrs. C. there were no infringements of the Army regulations, and that they had been obtained in consequence of recommendations from General Officers.

Mr. *Nicholls*, a baker at Hampstead, said, Mrs. C. came to reside in his house in October 1807, when she represented herself as a widow. After remaining there some time, she quitted; and when she came the second time, mentioned that she

was married to Mr. Dowler, but was obliged to keep it secret lest it should come to the ears of the Duke of York, who would send her husband on foreign service. The witness delivered to the Committee some letters and papers of Mrs. C. respecting the present investigation.

Mr. *Reid*, of Slaughter's Coffee-house, stated that a lady visited Mr. Dowler on the first night of his arrival in town from Portugal—she passed as his wife.

February 15.

On the investigation of the charges against the Duke of York being resumed, a Member observed, that the examination of a former night clearly shewed that the expenses of the establishment in Gloucester-place must have been known to the Duke of York; and that there were no apparent means of defraying them but by improper conduct on the part of Mrs. Clarke: He thought it would have the effect of removing a very unfavourable impression that had been made on the public mind, if any individual in the confidence of his Royal Highness would rise and explain that circumstance. To this observation no answer was made.—Mr. *Wardle* then produced the letters of Samuel Carter, Gen. Clavering, Baroness Nollekens, and Mr. H. Elderton, to Mrs. Clarke; the contents of which tended to shew that the writers entertained a very high opinion of that lady's interest in procuring appointments, and were grateful to her for the successful efforts she had made to serve them. The letters of Mr. Elderton acknowledge having been appointed to the Paymastership of a regiment through her interest with the Duke, to whom an inclosure is addressed, expressive of the writer's gratitude.

Mrs. *Favourite*, waiting-maid to Mrs. C. was next examined: her testimony went no further than to confirm the extent of that Lady's establishment in Gloucester-place, as also the residence of Samuel Carter there in a menial capacity.

Mr. *Greenwood* and Gen. *Rochfort* were also examined: the evidence of the former contained nothing of interest; and that of the latter tended to establish the belief that Samuel Carter was the natural son of Capt. Sutton, and had received an education suitable to the rank to which he was promoted.

February 16.

The House resolved itself into a Committee for the investigation of the charges against the Duke of York.—Mr. *Duff*, the solicitor, having presented the papers of Mr. Kennett, a bankrupt, the case was gone into. The particulars were shortly these: Mr. Kennett, who had been an upholsterer in Bond-street, after his first

first bankruptcy, had written to Lieut.-col. Taylor and Mr. Adam, that he could raise a loan of 70,000*l.* for the service of the Duke of York, on his personal security. Some letters, in consequence, passed between the parties, when Kennett requested as a favour that the Duke would exert his influence in procuring him the situation of Assistant Commissary, or Vendue Master at Surinam. Much interest was employed for this purpose with Mr. Pitt and others by his Royal Highness; but, as those places had been previously promised, the applications were unsuccessful. Subsequently, it appearing that Kennett was unable to fulfil his promise of raising the loan, the negotiations were broken off, he had since become a bankrupt, and stood in the pillory for attempting to defraud his creditors.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to make known to the House, that when Capt. Sandon was called to the Bar, he was desired to inform them of all he knew on the subject, which he had done with this exception—he had suppressed the fact, that, when Capt. Tonyn had pressed him for a return of his 500 guineas, he acquainted Mrs. Clarke with the circumstance, who told him to go back to Capt. Tonyn with a note, purporting to be written by the Duke of York, in these words: “I have received your note, and Tonyn’s business shall remain as it is.” This note was shewn to Capt. Tonyn, in order to convince him that Mrs. C. and Sandon possessed the influence they pretended to, and that the promotion would remain as it was, unless he suffered the money to remain to purchase their exertion. Another note, also purporting to be written by his Royal Highness, was sent on the day when Major Tonyn was gazetted, in these words—“Tonyn will be gazetted to-night.” When making this disclosure to Col. Hamilton, who is also in the Waggon Train, Sandon said that he would destroy this paper; on which Col. H. persuaded him otherwise. These circumstances having been made known to himself and Mr. Adam, they waited on his Royal Highness; who, on being told of the circumstance, expressed himself convinced that the note must be a forgery, and wished extremely that the matter should be thoroughly examined

into. As for the note respecting the gazetting, his Royal Highness could not positively say it might not be his, as he would have written such an answer to any letter making an enquiry on the subject. The next day (Sunday) Col. Hamilton saw Captain Sandon, who said to him, “You will be very angry with me; for, since you saw me, I have destroyed the note.” “Good God! exclaimed Col. H. you have not surely done any thing so rash.” “It was not of so much consequence (returned Capt. Sandon); and, besides, they have forgot it.” He had thus submitted to the House all he knew of this important affair. The destruction of the note rested on Captain Sandon’s word. If it was still in existence, and could be proved a forgery, it would shew how people had been imposed upon by Mrs. Clarke and her agents; while, on the other hand, if proved to be the hand-writing of the Duke of York, it would be necessary to call on his Royal Highness to explain how it happened.

Capt. Sandon being called to the bar, and desired to say whether he had not in his former evidence suppressed any thing material, declared he had not. Being still further pressed on the subject, he acknowledged that he had received the two letters alluded to from Mrs. Clarke, and made the use of them already stated. The witness being then questioned as to his having actually destroyed the letters, so grossly prevaricated in his testimony, that he was ordered to withdraw, and a motion made to commit him into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms; which was accordingly done. He was, at his own request, afterwards brought before the House; and acknowledged that the note in question was neither lost nor destroyed; it lay at his chambers; and he thought, were he permitted to go thither, he could easily lay his hands on it: he did not know by whom it was written. After some delay, the note was produced; and, being shewn to Mrs. Clarke, she declared it to be the hand-writing of his Royal Highness.

Col. Gordon was called for, to prove the hand-writing of the Duke of York; but, not being present, the further examination was postponed.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 21. This Gazette contains a copy of a letter from Captain Newcombe, of the Beagle sloop, announcing the capture of La Fortune French privateer, of 14 guns and 58 men; commanded by Capt. Tucker. The prize was from Calais, had made no capture, and had one man dangerously wounded.

Admiralty-office, March 4. Letter from Capt. Worth, of the Helena, dated at Sea, Feb. 28.

SIR, Before day-light this morning, a suspicious vessel was seen coming from under the Dodman, and standing for the convoy under my protection: the wind being very light, I sent the boats after her.

her. She proved to be L'Auguste, of St. Maloes, armed with two carriage-guns, large swivels, and 24 men, out six days without making any captures. She sailed in company with the Speculator lugger, of 10 guns, and 70 men; parted from her yesterday: the Speculator had that day captured two brigs, which are now in sight. I lost no time in dispatching my First Lieutenant, who was in charge of a fast-sailing brig which I had previously captured, after one; and the Master, with a sufficient number of men, in the privateer, after the other. J. A. WORTH.

To Adm. Young, &c.

Admiralty-office, March 7. Letter from Rear-Admiral Stopford, dated Cæsar, Feb. 27.

Sir, On the 23d inst. being at anchor to the N. W. of the Chassiron Light-house, with the ships named in the margin*, the Amethyst looking out in the N. W. the wind being to the Eastward, about ten p. m. I observed several rockets in the N. W. quarter, which induced me to get under sail and stand towards them. At eleven observed several strange sail to the Eastward, to which I gave chase with the squadron until daylight next morning, at which time the strange ships were standing into the Pertuis d' Antioche, consisting of eight sail of the line, one of them a three-decker, and two frigates. They hoisted French colours, and conceiving them to be the squadron from Brest, I immediately detached the Naiad by signal to acquaint Admiral Lord Gambier.—The Naiad having stood a few miles to the N. W. made the signal for three sail appearing suspicious; I immediately chased them with the squadron under my command, (leaving the Amethyst and Emerald to watch the enemy), and I soon discovered them to be 3 French frigates, standing in for the Sable d'Olonne; I was at the same time joined by the Amelia and Doterel.—The French frigates having anchored in a position which I thought, attackable, I stood in with the Cæsar, Defiance, Donegal, and Amelia, and opened our fire in passing as near as the depth of water would permit the Cæsar and Donegal to go. The Defiance being of much less draught of water, anchored within half a mile of them; in which situation, so judiciously chosen by Capt. Hotham, the fire of the Defiance and the other ships obliged two of the frigates to cut their cables and go on shore. The ebb tide making, and the water falling fast, obliged the Defiance to get under sail, and all the ships to stand out; leaving all the frigates ashore, two of them heeling much. They have

been noticed closely, and from Capt. Rodd's report yesterday afternoon, they appeared with all their topmasts on deck, sails unbent, mainyards rigged for getting guns out, and several boats clearing them. I fancy they will endeavour to get over the Bar into a small Pier, but I am informed by the Pilots that it is scarcely practicable.—The batteries protecting these frigates are strong and numerous. The Cæsar had her bowsprit wounded and rigging cut. The Defiance has all her masts badly wounded; two men killed, and 25 wounded. Donegal, one killed and six wounded. The French frigates had been out from L'Orient two days; and, by Capt. Irby's report, appear to be the *Italienne*, *Calypso*, and *Furieuse*. I am very confident they will never go to sea again. My chief object in attacking these frigates so near a superior force of the enemy was, to endeavour to draw them out, and to give our squadron more time to assemble; but in this I was disappointed. I returned to the Chassiron at sun-set, and observed the Enemy anchored in Basque Roads. On the 25th, I was joined by Capt. Beresford in the *Theusus*, with the *Triumph*, *Revenge*, *Valiant*, and *Indefatigable*. I therefore resumed the blockade of the Enemy's ships in Basque Roads, and shall continue it till further orders. The Enemy's force consists of 11 sail of the line, four frigates, and the *Calcutta*. The force under my command consists of seven sail of the line and five frigates.

R. STOPFORD.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Seymour, of H. M. S. Amethyst, to Rear-adm. Stopford, dated near Chassiron, Feb. 27.

Yesterday, the 26th, the whole weighed from Basque Roads, and proceeded to the Isle d'Aix anchorage, one frigate excepted, which ran aground on the shoals near Isle Madame, called Les Pallis; and, after endeavouring to force her off by press of sail, she failed, and unrigged. The Enemy are anchored from, to the Southward of the Isle of Aix, to the Northward of the end of the Boyart, with top-gallant-yards across, but not in a line of battle, or apparent order of defence; and, I conclude, gone in from not knowing our force: but, seeing our number increased, they have a third cable bent to the anchor in the main chains, and stopped along their side.—No movements to-day.

Admiralty-office, March 11. Letter transmitted by Vice-adm. Lord Collingwood, in a letter expressive of his Lordship's admiration at the gallantry and ability of Lord Cochrane in the service it alludes to, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on-board the Ocean, at Malta, Jan. 26.

Imperieuse, Bay of Rosas, Dec. 5, 1808.

My Lord, The fortress of Rosas being attacked

* Cæsar, Defiance, Donegal, Emerald, Naiad.

attacked by an army of Italians in the service of France, in pursuance of discretionary orders that your Lordship had given me, to assist the Spaniards wherever it could be done with the most effect, I hastened here. The Citadel, on the 22d ult. was already half-invested, and the Enemy making his approaches towards the South-west bastion, which your Lordship knows was blown down last war by the explosion of a magazine, and tumbled into the ditch: a few thin planks and dry stones had been put up by the Spanish engineers, perhaps to hide the defect. All things were in the most deplorable state, both without and within; even measures for their powder, and saws for their fuses, were not to be had—hats and axes supplied their place. The Castle of Trinidad, situated on an eminence, but commanded by heights, was also invested; three 24-pounders battered in breach, to which a fourth was afterwards added; and, a passage through the wall to the lower bomb-proof being nearly effected, on the 23d the marines of the Fame were withdrawn. I went to examine the state of the Castle; and, as the senior Officer in the Bay had not officially altered the orders I received from your Lordship, to give every possible assistance to the Spaniards, I thought this a good opportunity, by occupying a post on which the acknowledged safety of the Citadel depended, to render them an effectual service. The garrison then consisted of about 80 Spaniards, and were on the point of surrendering; accordingly I threw myself into it, with 50 seamen and 30 marines of the Imperieuse. The arrangement made I need not detail to your Lordship. Suffice it to say, that about 1000 bags, besides barrels and palisades, supplied the place of walls and ditches; and that the Enemy, who assaulted the Castle on the 30th with a thousand picked men, were repulsed, with the loss of their Commanding Officer, storming equipage, and all who had attempted to mount the breach.

[Lord Cochrane continues to observe, that, Rosas having surrendered, the further defence of the Castle of Trinidad became useless and impracticable, and that he therefore exploded the magazines, and brought off the people. His Lordship praises the conduct of Captains Hall and Collins, two Spanish Officers; and of Lieut. Johnson, of the Navy; Hoare, of the Marines; Mr. Burney, Lodwick, Stewart, Stovin, and Maryat. Three marines were killed on this service; and four seamen and three marines wounded. The Spaniards had two killed, and five wounded.]

Extract of a Letter from Rear-adm. Stopford, dated Caesar, at anchor, March 2.

The Enemy's ships remain at Isle d'Aix. On the 28th, I closely reconnoitered them

in the Caesar, and only counted ten sail of the line, four frigates, and the Calcutta. The eleventh ship of the line was observed on her beam-ends, with all her masts gone, and apparently bilged. She grounded upon the shoal called Les Palles, within L'Isle d'Aix; and is the same ship mentioned in my letter of the 27th ultimo, supposed by Capt. Seymour to have been a frigate. From many circumstances, I apprehend this ship is the Warsaw, a new eighty. There are two Rear-admirals' flags and a broad pendant at the main. One Rear-admiral is on-board the three-decker. The Enemy's frigates remain at the Sables d'Olonne. One of them is abandoned by the crew, and bilged upon the beach; another is hauled up close to the opening of a small inlet, but grounding every tide; and the third is in the same situation, but not so near the inlet. These two last appear to float at high water, but are on their beam-ends at low water: a Western swell, which has set in, will completely destroy them. The loss of a French line-of-battle ship is confirmed by the Masters of three doggers which came out of the Charente, and were boarded in the night by our frigates; but they did not know her name.—I send this account to England by the King George cutter, and a similar report for the information of Adm. Lord Gambier, in the event of the latter falling in with his Lordship on her passage.

Whitehall, March 10. The King has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto Henry Read, of Muswell-hill in the parish of Hornsey, in the county of Middlesex, and of Round Oak, Englefield Green, in the parish of Egham, in the county of Surrey, esquire (eldest son and heir apparent of John Read, of Finsbury-square in the said county of Middlesex, and of Walthamstow in the county of Essex, esquire, by Elizabeth his wife, only surviving child of Henry Revell, formerly of Round Oak aforesaid, esquire, deceased, and sister and heir of Henry Revell, esquire, some time in the Civil service of the East India Company on the Bengal Establishment; Joseph Revell, of Round Oak, esquire, also in the Civil service of the East India Company at Madras; and Frances Revell, also of Round Oak, spinster, lately deceased), his Royal Licence and Authority, that he and his issue may take and use the surname of *Revell* only, and also bear the family arms of *Revell*, in compliance with an injunction contained in the last Will and Testament of his maternal aunt, the said Frances Revell deceased; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office: And also to order, that his Majesty's said Concession and Declaration be registered in his College of Arms.

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Admiralty-office, March 14. Vice-adm. Douglas has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Hole, of the Egeria sloop, announcing the capture, on the 2d inst. off the Scaw, of the Danish cutter Aalborg, of 6 guns and 25 men, bound to Norway, with army-clothing. Mr. Steward, of the Lord Nelson packet, brought the vessel to close action, and assisted in her capture.—Also another, transmitted by Sir J. B. Warren, from Capt. R. Wales, of the Ferret sloop, dated Oct. 27, stating the capture, after a chase of four hours, of La Beune privateer-schooner, mounting one long 9-pounder, and two carronades, with 38 men, out ten days from Martinique, and had made

one capture.—Also from Capt. E. Hawker, of the Melampus, dated Jan. 29, announcing the capture, on the 16th, in lat. 19° 30'. long. 59. 39. of the French brig Le Colibri, Mons. Deslandes commander, of sixteen 24-pounder carronades, and 92 men, three of whom were killed, and a Lieutenant and 11 wounded, in consequence of her having the temerity to return the Melampus's fire when fairly alongside. She is quite new, had a cargo of flour and gunpowder for the relief of St. Domingo, and had taken and sunk two English brigs from Newfoundland and Lisbon (the Hannibal and Priscilla of Dartmouth).

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

In our last, we abstracted the substance of the THIRTY-FIRST BULLETIN; we now proceed to lay before our Readers the principal contents of the

THIRTY-SECOND BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF SPAIN.—The Duke of Dalmatia, being arrived before Ferrol, caused the place to be invested. Negotiations were begun. The Civil Authorities, and the Military and Naval Officers, manifested a disposition to surrender; but the people, fermented by the spies whom the English had left, resisted. On the 24th, the Duke of Dalmatia received two messengers; one sent by Adm. Margatejo, Commander of the Spanish squadron, and the other, who came across the mountains, sent by the Military Commanders: these couriers were both sent without the knowledge of the people. They stated, that the Authorities were under the yoke of a furious populace, excited and paid by the agents of England, and that 8000 men belonging to the city and its environs were in arms. The Duke of Dalmatia had to resolve upon opening the trenches; but, from the 24th to the 25th, various movements were manifest in the town. The 17th regiment of light infantry had repaired to Mugardos; the 31st regiment of light infantry were at the forts of La Palma and St. Martin, and at Lagrana; and, as they blockaded the fort St. Phillip, the people began to fear the consequences of an assault, and to listen to men of sense. On the 26th, three flags of truce, furnished with authority, arrived at the head-quarters, and signed the surrender of the place. On the 27th, at seven o'clock in the morning, the town was occupied by the division Mermet, and by a brigade of dragoons. On the same day the garrison was disarmed: the disarming also produced 5000 muskets. The people who do not belong to Ferrol have

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been remanded to their villages. The men who had stained themselves with blood during the insurrection have been arrested. Admiral Obregon, whom the people had arrested during the insurrection, has been put at the head of the arsenal.—There have been found in the port three vessels of 112 guns, two of 88, one of 74, two of 64, three frigates, and a considerable number of corvettes, brigs, and unarmed vessels; more than 1500 pieces of cannon of every size, and ammunition of all kinds. It is probable, that but for the precipitate retreat of the English, and the affair of the 16th, they would have occupied Ferrol, and seized this beautiful squadron. The Military and Naval Officers have taken the oath to King Joseph with the greatest enthusiasm. What they relate of their sufferings from the lowest classes of the people and the English, is inconceivable. Order reigns in Galicia, and the authority of the King is re-established in this province, one of the most considerable of the Spanish monarchy.

THE CAPTURE OF SARAGOSSA, after a defence that must immortalize its inhabitants, and its patriotic general PALAFOX, is confirmed by the

THIRTY-THIRD BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.—Paris, March 9. The Duke of Dalmatia arrived at Tuy on the 10th of February. The whole province is subdued. He collected all his forces, in order to cross the Minho on the following day. He was to reach Oporto between the 15th and 20th, and Lisbon between the 20th and 28th. The English have embarked at Lisbon, in order to abandon Portugal. The rage of the Portuguese was at its utmost height; and every day considerable and bloody conflicts between the Portuguese and the English took place. In Galicia the Duke of Alchingen had completed the organization of the province. Adm. Margatejo has

has arrived at Ferrol, and has begun to revive the labours of that important arsenal. Peace is restored in all the provinces under the command of the Duke of Istria, which lie between the Pyrenees, the sea, Portugal, and the chain of mountains which cover Madrid. Security follows days of disorder and desolation. Daily deputations repair on all sides to the King, at Madrid. Re-organization and public spirit are quickly springing up under the new Administration. The Duke of Belluno has marched to Badajoz; he has restored to peace, and disarmed, the whole of Lower Estramadura.—Saragossa has surrendered: *the calamities which have befallen this unhappy town, are a terrifying example to the people.* Saragossa was the centre of the insurrection of Spain.

[Here follows a history of the different actions that took place in the neighbourhood of Saragossa, from the middle of November till the 25th of January, for which we have no room. The Bulletin proceeds as follows]:

On the 26th the town was seriously attacked, and the batteries were unmasked, and at noon on the 27th, the breach was practicable in several places; the troops were lodged in the monastery of San-in-Gracia. The division of Grandjean entered some thirty houses. The Colonel Caloiski and the soldiers of the Weixel, distinguished themselves. At the same moment the General of Division Morlat, in an attack upon the left wing, made himself master of the whole fore-ground of the enemy's defence. Capt. Gettemar, at the head of the pioneers, and 36 grenadiers, of the 44th regiment, had, with a rare intrepidity, ascended the breach. M. Babieski, an Officer of the Voltigeurs of the Weixel, a young man 17 years of age, and covered with seven wounds, was the first who appeared on the breach. The Chief of Battalion, Lejeune, Aid-de-Camp to the Prince of Neufchatel, distinguished himself, and received two slight wounds.—The Chief of Battalion, Haxo, is also slightly wounded, and likewise distinguished himself.—On the 30th, the monasteries of the Monique and the Greek Augustines were occupied. Sixty houses were possessed by undermining. The miners of the 14th regiment distinguished themselves. On the 1st of February, Gen. Lacoste received a ball, and died in the field of honour. He was a brave and distinguished Officer. He has been lamated by the whole army, but more especially by the Emperor. Col. Regniet succeeded him in the command of the engineers, and in the management of the siege. The Enemy defended every

house; three attacks were made by mines, and every day several houses were blown up, and afforded the troops an opportunity of stationing themselves in other houses.—Thus we proceeded to the Cassu (a great street in Saragossa), where we made ourselves masters of the buildings of the Public School and University. The Enemy endeavoured to oppose miners to miners; but less used to this sort of operation, their miners were every day discovered and suffocated. This mode of besieging rendered its progress slow, but sure, and less destructive to the army. While three companies of miners, and eight companies of sappers, carried on this subterraneous war, the consequences of which were so dreadful, the fire on the town was kept up by mortars. Ten days after the attack had begun, the surrender of the town was anticipated. The army had possessed itself of one third of the houses, and fortified itself in them. The Church, which contained the image of our Lady of Pilar, which by so many miracles had promised to defend the town, was battered down by bombs, and no longer habitable. The Duke of Montebello deemed it necessary to take possession of the left bank of the river, in order that his fire might reach the middle of the town. The General of Division, Gazan, made himself master of the bridge by a sudden and imperious attack, on the morning of the 17th (February). A battery of 50 pieces was played off at three o'clock in the afternoon. A battalion of the 28th regiment attacked and took possession of a very large monastery, the walls of which were of brick, and from three to four feet thick. Gen. Gazan then repaired with rapidity to the bridge, over which the insurgents made their retreat to the town: he killed a vast number, made 4000 prisoners, amongst whom were 2 Generals, 12 Colonels, 19 Lieutenant-colonels, and 230 Officers. He took 30 pieces of artillery. Nearly all the troops of the line in the town had beset this important part, which had been threatened since the 10th. At the same moment the Duke of Abrantes entered the Casso through several covered ways; and, by means of two small mines, blew up the extensive buildings of the Schaa's. After these events, terror was spread throughout the town. The Junta, in order to procure delay, and obtain time to abate the terror of the inhabitants, sought a parley; but their bad faith was known, and this artifice was useless. Thirty other houses were possessed by undermining or by mines. At length, on the 21st of February, the whole town was possessed by our troops: 15,000 infantry and

and 2000 cavalry laid down their arms at the gate of Portilla, and 40 flags and 150 pieces of cannon were delivered up. The insurgents lost 29,000 men during the siege—13,000 were found in the hospitals—500 died daily. The Duke of Montebello would allow no capitulation to the town of Saragossa. He only published the following provisions: The garrison shall, at noon, on the 21st, lay down their arms at the gate of Portilla, where they shall remain prisoners of war. Those of the troops of the line, who are willing to take the oath to King Joseph, may be allowed to enter into his service. In case this entrance shall not be permitted by the Minister of War to the King of Spain, they shall be prison-

ers of war, and sent to France. The worship of God shall be revered. All the artillery, and ammunition of every kind, shall be delivered up. All the arms shall be deposited at the doors of the different houses, and collected by the respective Alcaldes. The magazines of corn, rice, and fruit, which have been found in the town, are very considerable. The Duke of Montebello has nominated Gen. Laval Governor of Saragossa. Palafox is dangerously ill. He was the object of the contempt of the whole hostile army, who accused him of arrogance and meanness. He was never seen where there was any danger *. The Count de Fuentes, Grandee of Spain, who had been arrested by the insurgents two months

* No event of equal importance with the fall of Saragossa has occurred since the commencement of the Spanish War; for, though the Despot may boast of his successes at Tudela, at Burgos, and at Madrid, Saragossa is, probably, the only place where he has triumphed over the Spaniards, in any important degree, without the aid of treachery: so that, if we must express our regret at the fatal termination of the siege, it is mingled with admiration of the valour which has protracted this melancholy event for the space of three months. Saragossa appears, indeed, even after the fortifications were taken, to have been wrung from the hands of its defenders, house by house. The town was invested on the 27th of November; a lodgment was made in it on the 27th of January; and it was not finally captured till the 21st of February. At one time the Enemy obtained possession of 40 houses, at another of 80; and, if any thing can afford a proof of the untameable resolution of the Spaniards, it is their endeavouring to repel the attacks of their assailants even by the unusual and dreadful operations of mining and counter-mining. The Siege of Saragossa will add a splendid occurrence to the page of History; and, when it shall be depicted in faithful colours, will excite the wonder and kindle the enthusiasm of generations yet to come. The present narrative of the French is as disgusting by its falsehoods, as the act it describes is odious by its villainy. Gen. Palafox is represented as "the object of his own people's contempt—one who was never seen where there was any danger." Of the Spaniards, it is said (in a part which we have omitted for want of room), that "they would not have withstood three French regiments in the field." Now, if these allegations were as true as they are false, what would they prove, but the double disgrace of the besiegers, who were thus baffled, for months, by an undisciplined rabble headed by a coward? Or, if Palafox was invisible,—pray who directed the operations of the besieged? We learn, that the French force with which they had to contend consisted of two armies, commanded by three Dukes, those of Cornegiano, Abrantes, and Montebello. To whom were they opposed, if not to Palafox? It is clear, that the Saragossans have at last been overwhelmed by numbers; and, while we lament their fate, we know not how to heap sufficient terms of execration upon that *baseness of heart* in their conqueror, who, while he has thus driven them from their country and their hopes, would at the same time rob them of their only remaining inheritance, namely, their glory. Other tyrants have been known to respect virtue and patriotism, whoever were their possessors; but this man hates and blackens those high qualities, because he feels that he has nothing kindred to them in his own nature. He loves no country—he has none. The world is the scene of his devastations; but the attachments of home and hearth, and "wife and children dear," he knows not. He is as regardless of place and persons, as he is of right and wrong; and the only marks of depravity and rectitude with him are, submission or hostility to his will. Therefore it is that the people of Saragossa, who have died for their independence, are a base herd—Palafox is a coward; and Morla, and others, who have treacherously sold their Country, are good and estimable characters. But, whatever his other successes may be, he has here undertaken more than he can accomplish. He may overturn the world, but he cannot subvert the boundaries of right and wrong—of infamy and honour. Morla will for ever remain, in spite of him, a traitor and a villain; and Palafox a hero and a patriot.—Peace to his manes! for the brave man is since dead.

ago on his estates, was found in a dungeon of eight feet square, and released; no idea can be formed of the miseries he had undergone.

The accounts from the Marquis of Romana are, we understand, down to the 3d March; at which period a strong corps of his army had re-entered Galicia, by Verin and the mountains of Orense, and seized a large quantity of artillery and stores belonging to Sault's army, near Penbla de Tribes, after defeating its escort on the banks of the Navea, which, owing to the breaking of the bridge, they had been unable to pass.

A fresh insurrection, we hear, has broken out in the North-West of Spain. The accounts are—"That the peasants had, about the 4th inst. collected in great numbers in the neighbourhood of Vigo, Pontevedra, and Villagrave, and engaged with success the French troops.

Some of the letters from the northern coast of Spain state, that the entire French force in Galicia, from the defiles of Villafranca to Cape Ortegal, and from the borders of Asturias to the confines of Portugal, did not exceed 20,000 men; and these were so much exhausted by fatigue, and oppressed by want, that they were in no respect formidable to the natives, who have, by secret stratagem and open violence, swept off one quarter of their number. At Betanzos, 200 French soldiers were massacred. The brave Asturians occupy the passes of their mountains, and bid defiance to the Legions of Buonaparte, which remain inactive on the plains of Leon.

Vigo, and some other harbours of Galicia, it is stated, are now open to English ships.

Intelligence from Cadiz, brought by the Peacock sloop of war, is thus stated:

"A commotion took place on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 22. The cause was, the aversion of the people to the introduction of the corps of Poles and Swiss (enlisted into the services of Spain from among the French prisoners), into the town of Cadiz; and the apprehended removal and disarmament of the Volunteers of Cadiz, in order to make room for them. The Marquis de Villal was arrested, and confined in the Castle; but it does not appear that any violence was offered to him. On the 23d, they demanded the person of Caraffa, late second in command of the Spanish troops in Portugal, and another, both of whom were confined in the Castle of Santa Catalina; but, by the interference of Col. Roche, and some other British Officers, whose interposition was requested by Jones, the Governor, they were induced to desist from this demand. The only person put to death was Don Joseph He-

ridia, who had just been dismissed from the office of Collector of Excise, and was seized as he was attempting to escape to St. Mary's in a boat. On the 24th, every thing appeared quiet. The restoration of tranquillity was entirely, if not altogether, owing to the interposition of the British Officers; who, while they professed the most determined resolution not to interpose with arms in any domestic dissension, declared that they would fight to the last extremity, in defending the town against the common enemy.—When the last accounts came away, the people were busy in repairing the defences of the place, under the direction of British Officers, who were invited to superintend and direct their exertions."

FRANCE.

Cardinal Fesch, uncle of Buonaparte, has been nominated Archbishop of Paris.

By a Decree of the 3d inst. Buonaparte has created the eldest son of the King of Holland, Napoleon Louis, Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves.

Buonaparte has bestowed the Government-General of the departments of Tuscany on his sister Eliza, Princess of Lucca and Piombino, with the title of Grand Duchess. Her husband, Prince Felix of Lucca and Piombino, is General of Division, and commands the troops in Tuscany.

The degradation to which the Literary Bodies in France are reduced, is almost without a parallel in modern times. At a sitting of the National Institute, in Jan. 1806, a letter was read from the Emperor; stating, that M. Lalande, (who was then Professor of Astronomy, and had published something offensive to the State) had fallen into a state of second infancy, and enjoining him to priat nothing more under his own name. The astronomer, who was present, affected to be flattered with this mark of the Imperial notice, and declared that he would conform to the instruction.

The Special Court of Criminal Justice at Paris, in 1807, condemned a respectable man, 61 years of age, who had employed a false document to enfranchise his son from the Conscription, to eight years labour in irons; to be branded with a hot iron in the shoulder; to an exposition of six hours; and to the expences of the prosecution, and also of 400 copies of the decree.

There seems to be no doubt that Buonaparte's abrupt departure from Spain, where his presence was so necessary for carrying into complete execution his plan of subjugating that country, was owing to the hostile attitude of the Emperor of Austria, and his perseverance in the organization of the military levies.

HOL-

HOLLAND.

Since the 16th ult. the Amsterdam Court Gazette gives to the usual months the antient Dutch names; such as Haymonta for July, Fruitmonta for August, &c. &c.

Eight towns have been entirely destroyed in Holland by the late inundations, and most of the inhabitants lost their lives.

The King passed 18 days in the overflowed districts, in order to administer to the distresses of the people.

Several hundred persons, and many thousand head of cattle, have perished in the floods. From Emmerik as far as Dort and Rotterdam, a district of more than 50 square leagues, is under water. The town of Gorcum was in the most imminent danger of being swept away. Many of the houses about the city were carried off.

ITALY.

The French have already established an Army of between 40 and 50,000 men in Italy, within a few miles of the Austrian frontiers. A reserve is forming near Brescia, and is to be joined by a body of Swiss troops. It is understood, that Massena is again to have the command of the Italian army.

All the Communes of Calabria have been declared in a state of war, and subjected to military execution, in consequence of a strong spirit of insurrection manifested by the people, notwithstanding the presence of a numerous army in their country.

Throughout Tuscany, and the Papal States, a considerable degree of ferment prevails. A great number of Frenchmen, and persons in their interest, have been assassinated; and public executions were in consequence very frequent.

Lucien Buonaparte has purchased a villa near Viterbo, in the Papal territory, where he lives in great seclusion.—He has given up his hotel at Pisa, which has been converted into an inn.

GERMANY.

The degraded and humble condition of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, is strongly illustrated by the following fact:—The Court of Baden lately applied to Buonaparte, as Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, for *permission* to raise, *within her own dominions*, a loan of four or five millions of livres on the revenues of the Duchy, in aid of the Fund of Mortgage, lately established at Carlsruhe, with a view to sustain the credit of the country. Mons. Champagny replied to the Baden Minister in the following terms:—"His Imperial Majesty, ever inclined to give proofs of his attachment to the Grand Duke, grants

with pleasure the request of his Highness, and gives the *consent* required."

The Duke of Friuli (Duroc), accompanied by one of Buonaparte's Aid-de-Camps, on the night of the 2d ult. passed through Frankfort, charged with an important mission to the Court of St. Petersburg.

Prince Augustus of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin has arrived at Vienna, accompanied by Count Von Rentzaw: his visit is supposed to be of a diplomatic nature, and to be connected with some political arrangements entered into between their Prussian and Russian Majesties. The Prince was previously engaged in some negotiation with the Saxon Government.

Count Walmoden, who is a Colonel in the Austrian service, has been sent from Vienna to Wallachia, to be present at the Congress between the Turks and Russians.

On the 1st inst. Gen. Andreossi, the French Ambassador, left Vienna for Paris: his Excellency has, we understand, obtained *leave of absence* for six weeks.

Mr. Fassbender, Councillor of State, died at Vienna on the 28th February. Count Zicky, late Minister of Finance, has been appointed Minister at War.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated March 21, states, that Count Bevolldingen, and Baron Rechberg, the Bavarian and Wirtemberg Ambassadors, had abruptly left Vienna; and that an intimation had been made to the Courts of Munich and Stutgardt, that the Emperor Napoleon would shortly visit those Capitals.

The Archduke Anthony was, it was said, on the 6th of March, about to leave Vienna, on an important mission to St. Petersburg.

Various substitutes are now used on the Continent for Tobacco, the price of which has risen to such a degree, as to place that article beyond the reach of the generality of persons. We observe in the *Druntheim Gazette* a recipe for smoking cherry-leaves as a succedaneum for tobacco.

PRUSSIA.

By an Order of the 26th December, the Prussian Cabinet has abolished the distinction between Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects, with regard to their respective civil rights; on account of the loyal and zealous attachment to their Sovereign, which the latter evinced during the late unfortunate war.

A letter from Berlin, Feb. 25, says, "The passage over the Vistula at Konigsberg being still unsafe, the return of their Majesties and the Princes of Prussia to this city could not yet take place, nor the day for the same be fixed."

The

The King of Prussia, in a late Proclamation from Koningsberg, continued to use the title of Elector of Brandenburg. — When Buonaparte saw the paper, he tore it angrily, and expressed himself in terms of great resentment on the occasion.

RUSSIA.

It is stated in the German Papers, that the Emperor Alexander had appointed Prince Proserowsky, who commands the Russian Armies in Moldavia and Wallachia, his Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Peace with the Porte.

The Russian General, Benningsen, who now lives on his estate in Wilna, is writing a History of the Campaign of 1806 and 7. He attributes the disasters of that war in a principal degree to the jealousy of the other Generals.

SWEDEN.

DETHRONEMENT OF THE KING OF SWEDEN, AND ASSUMPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT BY HIS UNCLE, THE DUKE OF SUDERMANIA.

This extraordinary event was effected by Colonel Addeparre, whose seduction of the Troops on the Frontiers of Norway had been long rumoured. They marched forwards to Carlstadt, Addeparre at their head. On the evening of the 6th inst. he demanded quarters for his troops. This request was refused. They immediately entered the town, put Count Rosen under arrest, and forcibly took what their leader had peremptorily demanded.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Commander of the troops stationed at Weimland, which breathes a temperate tone. Great Britain is called the Ally of Sweden; and there is a profession of a resolution to force France "to respect a people anxious to rival her military prowess;" but a paper like this, written on the emergency of the moment, cannot be relied on as a sure expression of the intentions of the now ruling body.

From Gottenburgh, March 10, we learn, that the principal merchants, by the request of the Magistrates, deemed it advisable to enter into a subscription for the loan of 80,000 rix dollars, to pay off the arrears due to the troops in that district, in order to prevent them from following the example of the insurgents already mentioned.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE DUKE OF SUDERMANIA ON HIS ASSUMING THE GOVERNMENT.

"We, Charles, by the Grace of God, Hereditary Prince of Sweden, the Goths, Vandals, &c. Duke of Sudermania, Grand Admiral, &c. &c. do declare, that under existing circumstances, his Majesty is incapable to act, or of conducting the important affairs of the Nation: We have,

therefore, (being the nearest and only branch of the family of age), being induced for the time being, as Administrators of the Kingdom, to take the reins of Government into our hands, which, with the help of the Almighty, we will conduct, so that the Nation may regain peace, both at home and abroad, and that trade and commerce may revive from their languishing state.

"Our inviolable intention is, to consult with the States on the means to be taken to render the future time happy to the people of Sweden. We invite and command, therefore, all the inhabitants of our nation, our forces by sea and land, and also the Civil Officers of all degrees, to obey us, as our real intention and their own welfare demand. — We recommend you all to the protection of God Almighty. Done at Stockholm Palace, the 13th March, 1809. CHARLES.

C. LAGERBRING."

In an Article dated March 15, from Stockholm, we are assured that the KING IS A PRISONER; that Count Uglas, Count Fersen, and others of his friends, have been arrested; that the tribunal lately instituted by the King at Stockholm, for the trial of some of his Nobles, has been dissolved; that Overtures have already been made to the Cabinets of Paris and Petersburg for the restoration of Peace; and that this Revolution has been effected by the influence of France.

TURKEY.

On the 5th of January, Peace was concluded between England and the Sublime Porte, by the English Minister Mr. Adair, and Hakkî Effendi; in consequence of which, all the ports in the Turkish Empire are open to the English ships.

The particulars of the Treaty have not transpired; but it is said to be the ground-work of a triple alliance between Great Britain, Turkey, and Austria; and that the latter stands forward as the guarantee of the integrity of the Turkish territories in Europe.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

We understand that the Government of the United States has enacted, that no execution for debt shall be levied upon any one (even though upon an actual judgment) before the 1st of January, 1810. The necessity of this measure has been occasioned by the pecuniary embarrassments consequent upon the Embargo.

From Barbados we have the agreeable intelligence, that the Expedition, under Lieut.-gen. Beckwith, had effected a landing at Martinique; and that the whole of that valuable Island, with the exception of Fort Bourbon, was, on the

30th

30th Jan. in the possession of his Majesty's forces. In the action which took place on this occasion, the Enemy lost about 300 men; our loss was comparatively insignificant. Pigeon island surrendered on the 3d of February. The only obstacle to our obtaining immediate possession of Fort Bourbon, arose from the difficulty of getting up the artillery: but as this would be accomplished in a day or two, it is highly probable that the whole of the Island of Martinique has, long ere this, fallen into our hands. The inhabitants did not act against our troops.—The private accounts state, that nearly the whole of the naval force and merchant vessels in the Island belonging to the Enemy were destroyed, to prevent their falling into our possession. The capture of Cayenne appears to have been effected by the vigour and promptitude of our co-operation with the Portuguese; and its surrender was made to the United forces.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aberdeen, March 1. At a general meeting of the *Senatus Academicus* and Students of the Marischal College and University of this place, this day, the following gentlemen were elected to the respective offices for the current year:

Lord Rector; the Right Hon. Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls.—Dean of Faculty; Alexander Irvine Forbes, of Scivas, esq. Advocate.—Assessors; George Moir, esq. Provost of Aberdeen; Dr. John Calder, of Lisson Grove; Rev. Dr. Shirreffs, Senior Minister of Aberdeen; and Alexander Mitchell, esq. of Aberdeen.

March 3. A fire was discovered, about a quarter before 12 this night, in the apartments of Mr. Brown (a student of Christ Church, *Oxford*, son of Edward Brown, esq. of Stamford), supposed to have been occasioned by some sparks communicating to a beam which ran across the chimney. The conflagration was most alarming; and the rapidity with which it spread may be easily conceived, when the amazing quantity of wood-work which this immense pile contains is remembered. Although the alarm was immediately given, the flames for a long time resisted the united efforts of the engines of Christ Church, of the different colleges, and of the city; consuming the greater part of the South-west angle, and threatening with destruction that magnificent structure the Hall. Fortunately, however, the night was calm, and there was a plentiful supply of water, or this splendid room must inevitably have fallen. The apartments destroyed are those of Dr. White, Regius Professor of Hebrew, of Messrs. Brown, James

senior, Kiough, and Meyler. Those of Lord Apsley, Messrs. Cleaver, Smelt, James junior, Glasse, Roe, Buxton, and Finch, are partially injured: The loss is estimated at 12,000*l*. The exertions of the gentlemen of the university, as well as the inhabitants, were very great; owing to which the fire was got under before seven o'clock in the morning. Only one accident occurred; which was to Mr. Smyth of Oriel, who dislocated his knee in an attempt to force open a door, and whose activity and exertions, previous to this circumstance, were conspicuous in the highest degree. Part only of Dr. White's very valuable books and MSS. have been saved.—During the above conflagration, another fire broke out at *Lee-farm* (Mr. Hodgkins), 16 miles from Oxford. It began in a hen-roost, in a spacious farm-yard, and communicated to the stables, over which a man and a boy were sleeping, and who were burnt. Above 20 head of cattle were destroyed, together with several ricks of corn and hay; but the dwelling-house was preserved.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

P. 175. *Particulars of the Destruction of Drury-lane Theatre.*—About five minutes past 11, the flames burst out at the lobby windows of the front in Brydges-street, while volumes of smoke were seen issuing from every part of the Theatre. In less than a quarter of an hour, it spread into one unbroken flame over the whole of the immense pile, extending from Brydges-street to Drury-lane; so that the pillar of fire was not less than 450 feet in breadth. It is impossible for the mind to conceive any thing more magnificent than the spectacle, if the idea of the horror and ruin which it brought on the sufferers could have been separated from the sublimity of the object. In about 30 minutes after its commencement, the Apollo on the top fell into the pit, and soon after the whole of the roof fell. The reservoir of water on the top (which our Readers will recollect formed, with the iron curtain, the topic of reliance for security, in the Prologue with which the new Theatre was opened) was like a mere bucket-full to the volume of fire on which it fell, and had no visible effect in damping it. Any attempt to go near the flames was totally impracticable; and all that was saved from ruin was done by the presence of mind and activity of Mr. Kent, a literary gentleman, who was the first to discover the flames: he hurried to the door, and gave the alarm. Mr. Powell the prompter, and Mr. Johnston the mechanist, with the two watchmen, and Mr. Kent, were the

the only persons present; for, being a Friday in Lent, there had been no play nor rehearsal. They ascertained that the fire broke out in the hall under the lobby at the Brydges-street entry, which has been shut up this season, and where some plumbers had been at work. It was, when Mr. Kent broke in, confined to that spot; and they made an ineffectual attempt to get out the Theatre engine, and play on it from their reservoir; but, in ten or twelve minutes, it ran up the front boxes, and spread like kindled flax. This may be accounted for from the body of air which so large a hollow afforded, and also the circumstance of the whole being a wooden case. For our Readers will recollect that the immense pile was constructed of timber, and that the frame stood for many months, exhibiting a very fine carcase of carpenter's work, before the ribs were filled-in with bricks. Timber was then under 3*l*. per load; and the Architect thought that this wooden frame would contribute to the propagation of sound: it did not, perhaps, perfectly succeed in this respect, but it certainly contributed to the conflagration. Finding it impossible to prevent the destruction of the building, the gentleman saved the books from the room called the Treasury, and they were carried safely to Mr. Kent's house in Tavistock-street. The only other article saved was a bureau in Mrs. Jordan's room: Mr. Kent broke the panels of the door, and brought out the bureau. All further endeavours were rendered impossible, by the excess of heat. About a quarter before 12, a body of horse-guards and foot-guards, and volunteers, came to the place, and engines reached the spot from every quarter—but they could do nothing. Part of the wall next to Vinegar-yard fell down, and the house of Mrs. MacBeath the fruiterer caught fire. The night was uncommonly fine; and the body of flame spread such a mass of light over the Metropolis, that every surrounding object glittered with the brightness of gold. Mr. Sheridan was in the House of Commons, assisting in the important discussion on Mr. Ponsonby's motion. The House was illuminated by the blaze of light; and the interest universally taken in the circumstance interrupted the debate. A motion was made to adjourn; but Mr. Sheridan said, with great calmness, "That, whatever might be the extent of the private calamity, he hoped it would not interfere with the public business of the Country." He then left the House; and the discussion proceeded. Many of his friends accompanied him to the scene; but it was too late for any effort to be made;

and all the engines could effect was, to save the houses in Vinegar-yard and Russell-street; the roofs of which had caught fire, from being burnt down. About half-past 12, parts of the out-walls, both in Russell-street and Vinegar-yard, fell down; and completely blocked up the passage; but fortunately no lives were lost. The houses in Little Russell-street, facing the Theatre, were dreadfully scared and whitened. Some of them had been on fire in the window-frames; and all the windows were broken by the heat. In Vinegar-yard two or three small houses, close to the box-door, were burnt, gutted with the fire. Had not the wall in Little Russell-street fallen inwards on the Theatre, it must have crushed the opposite houses. The fire burnt fully up to Drury-lane, to which a part of the building, made into a scene-painting room we believe, had been lately carried. The Theatre was insured, but not for a sum near its value, or for which it can be re-built. The insurance is in the Imperial, the British, the Globe, the Hope, and the Eagle.

Thursday, March 2.

This evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Chalmers, near the church at Walthamstow. The flames raged with great violence; and in a short time the house was burnt down. Fortunately the children were all below stairs, and were safely taken to a neighbouring house. Whether this accident was owing to a spark flying from the fire on some linen which was airing, or whether the window-curtain caught fire from a candle carried near it, is uncertain.—It has been suggested to us, that it might be of use in nurseries, and other rooms where little children sleep, to be provided with strong sacks, about three feet and a half in depth, and one and a half in diameter, kept open at the top with a wooden hoop, having a long rope tied to it. These are to be used for letting the children down from the window, in cases where the passage down the stairs is obstructed by the flames, as it would be a much safer method than attempting to bring them down a rope-ladder.

Saturday, March 4.

A few evenings since Kensington Palace was discovered to be on fire, occasioned by the flue communicating to some timber, that led to the Princess of Wales's apartments; but, it being timely discovered, and a number of carpenters being at work in the Palace, by cutting away some wood-work, it was happily prevented from spreading.

Sunday, March 5.

About four this morning, an alarming fire broke out at a biscuit-baker's shop
at

at Duke-shore, Litchhouse, which destroyed the whole of the premises.

The same evening, a lady was burnt to death in her apartments, opposite the Elephant and Castle, by her clothes catching fire.

Tuesday, March 7.

This morning, at ten, a duel took place between Lord Falkland and Mr. Powell. Lord F. dined at Mr. P.'s house with a large party on the Saturday preceding. The party broke up early, and Lord F. and Mr. P. went to the Opera together, having taken plenty of wine. They returned from the Opera to Stephenson's Hotel, Bond-street, and parted, as they had met, good friends. It was after this that Lord F. visited the Mount Coffee-house. On Sunday evening Lord F. looked in at Stephenson's again, and on espying his friend Mr. P. he accosted him in words similar to these—"What drunk again to-night, Pogy?" and it is understood that neither were at this time perfectly sober. Mr. P. did not relish the mode in which he had been accosted; and, after a retort, Lord F. snatched a cane from a gentleman's hand, and used it about his friend. The waiter and some gentlemen present extricated Mr. P. who retired. On the following morning Lord F. went to Mr. P.'s house, and apologized, attributing his rash conduct to inebriation. Mr. P. observed, that he could not accept of his Lordship's apology unless made at Stephenson's, before the persons who were present at the outrage, or to make a public one in another way. Lord F. could not accede to this proposition; but in the afternoon of the same day (Monday) Capt. Cotton waited on him from Mr. P. to state, that if he (Lord F.) would allow Capt. C. to make the public apology for him at Stephenson's, he would be satisfied. Lord F. was unwilling to go further than he had done at Mr. P.'s house; and shortly after Mr. P. sent him a challenge. The unfortunate result of the meeting is already known. Lord F. had been appointed to a 74-gun ship, which is to convey Lord Amherst to Sicily. The Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown.—Charles John Cary, Viscount Falkland and Baron Cary, was born in November 1768, and succeeded his brother Henry-Thomas, who died in May 1796. The Peerage is one among the few instances in which Scotch titles are held by English families. It stands first in the list of Viscounts of Scotland. He married in the West Indies, in August 1802, Miss Antan, a very amiable lady, by whom he had five children. His eldest son succeeds to the title.

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Wednesday, March 22.

A woman, 60 years of age, was found drowned in the Grand Junction Canal, supposed by accident to have slipped in. The same day, the body of Capt. Tangley, belonging to a vessel in the River, was found in a field near Newington, with his head blown to atoms. Verdict, Insanity.

Thursday, March 30.

The investigation and discussions upon the conduct of the Duke of York in his official capacity, which have occupied so many anxious days and nights, are at last drawn to a conclusion. His Royal Highness is, by a large majority of the House of Commons, acquitted of Personal Corruption, or Personal Participation in the mal-practices or infamous conduct of Mrs. Clarke; and, after a clear, unqualified, unconditional acquittal by the House of Commons, he seized the first moment to tender HIS RESIGNATION as COMMANDER IN CHIEF; an office, which, by the acknowledgement of all parties, he has ably, faithfully, and diligently administered for the benefit of the publick during 14 years: in so doing, his Royal Highness has shewn it was not for his Office, but for his Honour, that he contended. He has seized the very first moment which, consistently with his honour, he could seize, to yield to the opinion of so many of his countrymen; and, not taking upon himself to decide whether the wish for his retirement was as just as it was general, it was sufficient for him to know that it prevailed to a considerable extent, to fix his determination of acceding to it. No man has a right to contend against the public opinion for an office: for his Honour every man is bound to contend, against every attack upon it, against the whole Publick—if it be necessary, against the world! The honour of the Duke of York is justified; his office he has returned to his Sovereign, who entrusted him with it. The errors of his Royal Highness, in forming a temporary connection with so infamous a woman as Mrs. Clarke, are deeply to be lamented, but the liberal character of Britons will dispose them to consider the anxiety and humiliation which he has suffered; nor will they be insensible of the reformation which this severe lesson will necessarily produce in his conduct. The investigation will be productive of great national good; and we conceive that Colonel Wardle is deserving the thanks of the Country, for his manly and independent conduct; in having boldly dared, single-handed, to attack the hydra of corruption, and to assail her even in her very den.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Queen's palace, Jan. 4. **HENRY BENTINCK**, esq. sworn governor and commander in chief of the settlements of Demerara and Essequibo.—**Charles Bentinck**, esq. sworn governor and commander in chief of Surinam.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 7. **Cuthbert Lord Collingwood**, Vice-admiral of the Red, appointed major-general of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, *vice* **Ld. Gardner**, dec.

Whitehall, Jan. 7. **Hen. Clements Thompson**, esq. a commander in the Royal Navy, permitted to wear the insignia of the Royal Swedish Military Order of the Sword, conferred upon him by the King of Sweden, for his services in the engagement with the Russian Fleet in the Gulf of Finland, on the 26th of August last.—**Hon. and Rev. Auchitel Grey**, M. A. appointed to the twelfth prebend of Durham, void by the translation of the Bishop of Rochester to the See of Ely.

Foreign-office, Jan. 20. **Joseph-Charles Mellish**, esq. appointed his Majesty's consul in the territory of Louisiana.—**Andrew Snape Douglas**, esq. to be his Majesty's secretary of legation to the Court of his Sicilian Majesty.

Carlton-house, Jan. 21. **Rev. Henry Whitfield**, D. D. appointed (by the Prince of Wales) one of his Royal Highness's chaplains in ordinary.

Whitehall, Jan. 28. **James Earl of Hopetoun**, created a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Hopetoun, of Hopetoun, co. Linlithgow.

Downing-street, Jan. 30. **Brigadier-gen. the Hon. Charles-William Stewart**, appointed governor of Fort Charles, in the island of Jamaica, *vice* **Smith**, dec.

Queen's palace, Feb. 6. **Dr. Christopher Robinson**, his Majesty's advocate-general (*vice* **Nicholl**, resigned), knighted.

Foreign-office, Feb. 6. **Charles Oakeley**, esq. appointed his Majesty's secretary of legation to the United States of America.

Foreign-office, Feb. 7. **Mr. John Hawker**, approved (by his Majesty) as Sicilian vice-consul at Plymouth.

Whitehall, Feb. 18. **Rev. Charles Talbot**, B. D. presented to the deanry of Sarum, *vice* **Ekins**, dec.

Queen's palace, March 1. **John Lord Brownlow**, sworn lord lieutenant of the county of Lincoln, *vice* the Duke of Ancaster, dec.—**Owen Ellis**, esq. of Eyton, to be sheriff of the county of Flint, *vice* **Peat**.

Queen's palace, March 18. **John Mytten**, esq. of Penylan, to be sheriff of the county of Montgomery, *vice* **Edwards**.—**William Griffith**, esq. of Bodegroes, to be sheriff of the county of Caernarvon, *vice* **Parry**.

Whitehall, March 18. **Rev. William Carey**, D. D. appointed a prebendary of Westminster, void by the promotion of **Dr. Walker King** to the See of Rochester.

Whitehall, March 21. **Rev. George Gretton**, D. D. recommended (by his Majesty's letter) to be elected dean of Hereford, *vice* **Leigh**, dec.

Queen's palace, March 22. **Rt. Hon. Gen. Sir David Dundas**, K. B. sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whitehall, March 25. **Right Hon. Gen. Sir David Dundas**, K. B. appointed commander in chief of all his Majesty's Land Forces in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, *vice* the Duke of York, resigned.—**Robert Moorsom**, esq. appointed one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, *vice* **Capt. Hope**, resigned.—**Rev. George Gordon**, B. D. appointed dean of Exeter, *vice* **Talbot**, resigned.—**Rev. Joseph Mende**, B. A. presented to the rectory of Aller, co. Somerset, void by the promotion of **Dr. King** to the See of Rochester.—**Rev. Robert Holdsworth**, M. A. presented to the vicarage of Brixham, co. Devon, *vice* **Fownes**, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

SIR Joseph Banks, bart. K. B. &c. &c. elected recorder of the borough of Boston, co. Lincoln, *vice* the Duke of Ancaster, dec.

Mr. Serjeant Best, elected recorder of Guildford, *vice* **Ld. Grantley**, resigned.

Rev. John James, M. A. elected grammar-master of the Free-school at Chigwell, Essex, *vice* **Freeman**, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. James Mapleton, LL. B. **Christchurch** R. Surrey, *vice* **Acland**, dec.

Rev. John Cam, M. A. Mansel-Lacy V. co. Hereford.

Rev. J. Dampier, rector of Codford St. Peter, Wilts, Langton-Matravers R. Dorset.

Rev. John Townsend, Glastonbury perpetual and augmented curacy.

Rev. Thomas Castley, M. A. Cavendish R. Suffolk, *vice* **Waddington**, dec.

Rev. Mr. Emra, St. George V. co. Gloucester, *vice* **Hart**, dec.

Rev. Joseph Hudson, curate of Warkworth, Northumberland, Stanwix V. Cumberland, *vice* **Farrer**, dec.

Rev. David Hughes, Englishcombe V. co. Somerset.

Rev. John Salter, Stratton St. Margaret V. Wilts.

Rev. John Burnett Stuart, M. A. Grapenhall R. co. Chester, *vice* **Halsted**, dec.

Rev. R. Buck Matthews, B. A. Westhall V. Suffolk.

Rev. John Natt, St. Giles's V. in Oxford, *vice* **Free**, resigned.

Rev. J. G. Hannington, Hampton-Bishop R. co. Hereford, *vice* **Allen**, dec.

Rev. Arthur Benoni Evans, Barnwood V. near Gloucester, *vice* **Louden**, dec.

Rev. Rob. Clifton, to a minor-canony of Gloucester cathedral, *vice* **Palmer**, resigned.

Rev. W. Thorpe, Stetchworth V. co. Camb.

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Vol. LXXVIII. p. 1134. The late Rev. John Brand, M. A. rector of St. George, Southwark, and vicar of Wickham-Skeith, Suffolk, was formerly of Caius college, Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1766, M. A. 1769. When he had obtained the latter degree, he wrote an ethical essay, intitled "Conscience," intended as a candidate for one of the Seatonian prizes; but an accidental delay which it met with upon the road occasioned its being presented to the Vice-chancellor two days after the appointed time, and on that account it could not be admitted to the competition. Mr. Brand, however, published his poem in a quarto pamphlet, in 1772, and it met with applause for some bold and poetical passages which it contains. His subsequent publications have been, "Observations on some of the probable Effects of Mr. Gilbert's Bill (with Remarks deduced from Dr. Price's Account of the National Debt)," a pamphlet, 8vo, 1776; "The Alteration of the Constitution of the House of Commons, and the Inequality of the Land Tax considered conjointly," a pamphlet, 8vo, 1793; "A Sermon, on Luke xix. 41, 42, preached on the Occasion of the Fast, Feb. 28, 1794," 4to; and "Considerations on the Depression of the Funds, and the present Embarrassments of Circulation, with Propositions for some Remedies to each," a pamphlet, 8vo, 1797. The profundity and ingenuity of Mr. Brand's political pamphlets gained him very distinguished credit. He was an excellent calculator, a powerful reasoner, and a very acute and able writer. Of the pamphlet on the Alteration of the Constitution of the House of Commons, and the Inequality of the Land Tax, it may be said, in particular, that the press has seldom produced a more masterly production.

Vol. LXXIX. p. 93. Jonathan Faulknor, esq. Rear-admiral of the Red, died at his house at Subbington, near Titchfield, Hants, aged 50. He was the eldest son of the late Admiral Faulknor, whose family claims a pre-eminence in the Naval History of the British Isles; for, from the close of the seventeenth century, and even previous to that time, it has uniformly adorned the List of our Admiralty. One of Admiral Faulknor's ancestors, Capt. William Faulknor, had the honour of receiving the flag of the renowned Czar Peter, when serving under Sir John Norris, in the Baltic, in the year 1715. The late Rear-admiral Faulknor was advanced to post-rank in 1782; and was promoted to his flag in 1804. By his death his Country has lost a gallant and meritorious officer; and his family an excellent husband, father, and friend. No one was more deservedly esteemed in the neighbourhood where he resided; generous,

hospitable, and benevolent, his name will ever be revered by all who knew him. Rear-admiral Faulknor married the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-general Spry, of the Marines; by whom he has left three children: his eldest son, Jonathan, has just commenced his career in the British Navy, and is now serving as a midshipman with Adm. Purvis, in the Mediterranean.

P. 189. To the short account of the late Rev. Robert Acklom Ingram, the addition of the following particulars, we think, will be acceptable to our Readers. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Ingram, late vicar of Wormingford and Boxted (see our Obituary for September 1804); and received the chief part of his early education under the care of the late Mr. Grimwood and the present Dr. Grimwood, who were successively masters of the very respectable school of Dedham, Essex. At the University he took the degree of B. A. and was senior wrangler in 1784; M. A. in 1789; was moderator in 1790; B. D. in 1794; and was presented to the living of Segrave in 1802. The retired situations in which most of his curtailed life was spent, at the same time that they now forbid a lengthened memoir, furnish just cause for regret that so much virtue, aided by considerable talents, had not a more extensive field allotted for its exercise. His unwearied exertions in the "labour of love," both within and without the limits of his profession, sufficiently well known to his particular friends, will be best attested to the world by the following list of his principal publications. "A Sermon, preached at St. James's, Colchester, for the Benefit of the Charity School, 1788." "The Necessity of introducing Divinity into the regular Course of Academical Studies considered; and other Regulations suggested for the Improvement of the present Mode of Education at the University of Cambridge, 1792." "Select Questions and Answers on the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion, compiled for the Use of a Sunday School." "Select Portions of Psalms from different Versions; to which are added, a few occasional Hymns." "An Enquiry into the present Condition of the Lower Classes, and the Means of improving it, 1797." "A Sermon, preached at St. James's, Colchester, for the Benefit of the Sunday Schools, 1797." "A Sermon, preached at Wormingford and Boxted, to persuade the Congregations to form themselves into Military Associations for the Defence of the Country, 1798." "A Syllabus, or Abstract of a System of Political Philosophy; to which is prefixed, A Dissertation recommending that the Study of Political Economy be encouraged in our Universities, and that a Course of Public Lectures be delivered on that Subject, 1799." "Pa-

rochial

rochial Beneficence, a Sermon, preached at Boxted, for the Benefit of a School of Industry, 1800." "An Essay on the Importance of Schools of Industry and Religious Instruction, in which the Necessity of promoting the good Education of poor Girls is particularly considered, 1800." "Causes of the Increase of Methodism and Dissension, 1807." "Disquisitions on Population; in which the Principles of Mr. Malthus's Essay are examined and refuted, 1808." The above writings will also serve to manifest the very firm attachment of their Author to the best interests of Church and State; an attachment, however, which neither precluded him, on the one hand, from the exercise of the most exemplary candour towards those who differed from him; nor, on the other, from suggesting such corrections, precautions, and improvements, as appeared to him at once suitable to the exigencies of the times, and conducive to the future benefit of an Establishment which he revered and valued. His death surprised him, after an illness of only a few days, whilst occupied in fresh schemes of public utility. He has left a disconsolate widow and three infant children.

P. 190. The account of the Duke of Ancaſter's funeral is imperfect. Amongst the names of the chief mourners, those of Lord Milsington and his son Mr. Colyear were omitted. Sir Montagu Cholmeley was not a chief mourner, though he was present; nor was the Rev. Mr. Bennett; the latter gentleman, as officiating clergyman in his Grace's chapel, accompanied the Rev. Mr. Myers and the Rev. Mr. Deverell in a chariot which preceded the hearse. The tenants led the procession. After the chariot came the coronet and cushion; then the hearse, which was drawn by six horses; then the two mourning-coaches, which were also drawn by six horses, and in which were the chief mourners and pall-bearers; and then the gentlemen's carriages. The number of people assembled on the occasion at Grimsthorpe and Swinstead was calculated at 5000.

The following Epitaph is extracted from The Stamford Mercury :

"M. S.

NOBILISSIMI VIRI
BROWNLOW

DUCIS ANCASTRIÆ ET KESTEVENIÆ,
MARCHIONIS COMITISQUE DE LINDSEY,
Præfeti et Custodis Rotulorum Comitatus
Lincolniensis,

Et Proprætoris Bostoniæ;

QUI

Nobilitatis, patriæ, humanæque nature
decus,

Gratâ apud posteros memoriâ habebitur,
Dum temporum quæ vixit memoria
manebit.

Viri et Christiani

Nullam non virtutem exhibuit.

Fastûs et superbiæ expers,
Neque is erat quem corrumpere, adulatione,
Nec quem ad prava detorqueret ambitio.

Temporibus iniquis

Eam patientiam, eam animi lenitatem,

Quæ bonos ornat,

Quæ non nisi in bonis reperitur, ostendit.

Rebus in secundis

Eas quæ in adversis nitere solent virtutes
didicit,

Aliorum potius quam sua commoda re-
Omnes benignitate, amicos et familiares
amore

Complexus est :

Meritos magis quam nobiles coluit :

Homo cum esset, humani nihil à se alie-
Paravit.

Quos sublevaret miseros

Haud minus consilio quam opibus adjuvit,

Plepe quamvis careret,

Incredibile tamen sui desiderium reliquit :

Compluribus quos diu foverat, felicesque
reddidit,

Quæ decus et præsidium fuerat,

Et quos sibi quam arctissime devinxerat,

Flebilis occidit.

Neque hoc solum cognatis, clientibus, do-
mesticis,

Familiaribus, sed omnibus quibus benevo-
Ejus scire contigit.

Acutioris erat ingenii quam ut vitia et ma-
Non cerueret;

Amicos igitur cautè et prudenter electos

Raro opus erat ut mutaret.

Inter acerbissimos corporis dolores

Patientiam summam, animumque volun-
tati divine

Omnino morigerum, lætamque etiam mo-
riens immortalitatis

Spem exhibuit.

Obit octavo die Februarii,

Anno salutis

Millesimo octingentesimo nono;

Ætatis ægens septuagesimum nonum.

Castle Bytham, March 20, 1809. J. R. D."

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at his seat, Mount Prospect,
co. Limerick, the lady of the Right
Hon. Standish O'Grady, Lord Chief Baron
of the Irish Court of Exchequer, a son.

In Hamilton-place, County of Cork, a son.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the
lady of Sir Henry C. Montgomerie, bart. a son.

In Gower-street, the wife of Joseph Phil-
imore, esq. L.L.D. a son.

Feb. 19. The wife of the Rev. John Lip-
trott, of Egham, Surrey, a daughter.

25. The wife of John Turner, esq. of
Woburn-place, a daughter.

28. At Raveningham, the seat of Sir
Edmund Bacon, bart. the wife of Captain
Hodge, of the 7th Hussars, a daughter.

March 3. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife
of Robert-Joseph Chambers, esq. a son.

At

At St. Andrew's, in Scotland, Viscountess Glentworth, a son and heir.

5. In Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, Lady Augusta Leith, a son.

6. In Devonshire-place, the wife of Joseph Blake, esq. a daughter.

9. In Russell-square, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, a son and heir.

At Lord Dundas's, in Arlington-street, the Hon. Mrs. W. Wharton, wife of the Rev. W. W. a son.

14. The wife of Thomas Cadell, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, a daughter.

16. At Cromer, Norfolk, the wife of Jocelyn Thomas, esq. a son.

22. The wife of T. Murdoch, esq. of Tavistock-house, Tavistock-square, a son, in Berners-street, Oxford-street, the wife of Coutts Trotter, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. **R**EV. Fergus Graham, LL. B. rector of Arthuret, Cumberland, and brother to Sir J. G. bart. of Netherby, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. Paley, D. D. archdeacon of Carlisle, and sub-dean of Lincoln.

22. William Sheldon, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss Hester Cooper, of Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square.

24. John Rowlatt, jun. esq. to Juliet-Anne, eldest daughter of C. Roberts, esq. of the Exchequer.

25. Stephen Vertue, esq. of Mark-lane, to Anne, eldest daughter of Samuel Brent, esq. of Greenland-dock.

27. At Bath, John Ormsby Vaudeleur, esq. colonel of the 19th Dragoons, to Miss Catharine Glasse, daughter of the Rev. Mr. G. of Pencombe, Herefordshire.

March Rev. W. Elstob, rector of Shelton, Bedfordshire, to Miss Elizabeth Maydwell, of Fotheringhay, co. Lincoln.

March 2. At Newton-Longueville, the Rev. W. John Chepmell, of Guernsey, to Miss Harriet Le Mesurier, daughter of the late Haviland Le M. esq. commissary-general to the Forces in the Mediterranean.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, the Hon. and Rev. James St. Leger, archdeacon of Cloyne, and brother of Viscount Doneraile, to Catharine, youngest daugh. of the late Tho. Williams, esq. of Epsom, Surrey.

3. James Stewart Oliphant, esq. of Rossie, co. Perth, to Miss Anna Read, dau. of Wm. Trueman R. esq. of N. Audley-street.

4. F. E. March, esq. of the Ordnance-office, Tower, to Miss Jordan, of Park-place.

6. Mr. Fitzgerald, son of Lord Henry F. to Miss Ford, a daughter of Mrs. Jordan.

Capt. Reade, of the 1st Foot-guards, to Miss Hoskins, sister of Sir Hungerford H. bart. of Harewood, co. Hereford.

7. At East Barnet, James Smith, esq. solicitor, son of the late Dr. Hugh S. of Trevor park, to Jane-Hannah, second dau. of John Holmes, esq. of Battersea,

9. At Lambeth palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lieut.-col. Townsend, eldest son of Gore T. esq. of Honington-hall, co. Warwick, to Miss Scott, only dau. of the Right Hon. Sir William S.

11. Reader Clarke, esq. only son of William C. esq. of the Isle of Wight, to Martha, youngest daugh. of Sir John Pinhorn, of Southwark, and of Ringwood-house, in the Isle of Wight.

Rev. Charles-Augustus North, third son of the Bishop of Winchester, to Rachel, second daughter of the late Thomas Jarvis, esq. of Laverstoke-house, Hants.

13. At the cathedral church of Cashel, Lord Viscount Bernard, M. P. for the county of Cork, and son of the Earl of Bandon, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Most Rev. Charles Brodrick, Archbishop of Cashel, and brother of Viscount Midleton.

16. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Capt. Woodley Losack, R. N. to Miss Gordon, only daughter of the late George G. esq.

Rev. Henry Raikes, of Upper Grosvenor-street, to the eldest daughter of Jacob Whittington, esq. of Theberton-hall, Suffolk.

At Lewisham, William Hayley, esq. of Felpham, Sussex, to Mary, third daughter of John Welford, esq. of Blackheath, Kent.

18. Capt. Gosselin, R. N. to Miss Hadley, eldest daughter of the late J. R. H. esq. of Ware priory, Herts.

21. James Walsh, esq. of Parliament-street, to Miss Grobecker, daughter of Frederick G. esq. of Park-row, Knightsbridge.

Hon. and Rev. Edward Grey, rector of Peasmore, Wilts, and brother to Earl G. to Miss C. Crofts, daughter of J. C. esq. of Greenham, near Newbury, Berks.

23. Richard Jones, esq. captain of his Majesty's ship *Namur*, to Miss Jane Prince, of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

DEATHS.

1808. **A**T Antigua, Mr. John Newall, Nov. . . . jun. late of Bristol; a young man of most promising abilities.

Nov. 23. On-board the *Fame*, of 74 guns, Mr. Edward Watkins, midshipman, second son of Mr. W. of Eigne-gate, Hereford. In attempting a French battery, in the bay of Rosas, a bullet pierced his heart, and he died immediately.

Nov. 29. At Trieste, employed there under the Austrian Government, Captain J. J. Bauer.

Dec. . . . At Jamaica, aged 140, Joseph Ram, a black man, belonging to Morrice-hall Estate. He perfectly remembered the Duke of Albemarle, who succeeded to the government of that Island in 1687. His daughter, Grace Martin, an inhabitant of Spanish-town, and upwards of 85 years old, says he had a complete set of new teeth about 20 years ago, which remained sound to the day of his death. His hair had

had turned quite grey; he retained his sight and memory well, and had all his senses perfect, except that of smelling. He was stout, and inclined to corpulence; was never sick but once; and all the physick he ever took in his life was one dose of nut-oil. He had 26 children by different women. His appetite was always good; and a few days previous to his death he walked a distance of four miles. His dissolution was gradual, and unattended by pain or sickness; it seemed, indeed, to be the mere decay of Nature.

Dec. 8. At Berbice, in his 28th year, Thomas Sangster, esq. captain in the 57th Foot, assistant barrack-master, and assistant quarter-master-general to the Forces in the West Indies, and eldest son of Alex. S. esq. of Kennington, Surrey.

Dec. 12. At Montego-bay, in Jamaica, after a few days illness, the Rev. William Burton, late of Hersford, Norfolk.

1809. Jan. 19. Off the French coast, Mr. Hubbert, of Frieston, near Boston, in Lincolnshire, midshipman and acting-master on-board his Majesty's ship *Sheldrake*, commanded by Capt. Thicknesse. This young gentleman, who entered into the service of the Royal Navy under the patronage of Capt. Lloyd, commanding the *Sea Fencibles*, &c. on the Lincolnshire coast, was unfortunately drowned while he had the charge of a French vessel which had been captured by the *Sheldrake*, and which, having sprung a leak, suddenly went down. Thus perished a promising and much-lamented young officer, together with every man, except only one, of the party then under his command, consisting of a midshipman and 10 men; and also two French sailors, who had been permitted to remain on-board the vessel.

22. On-board his Majesty's ship *Ardent*, in Leith Roads, Lieut. George Hume, of the Royal Navy, son of Clement H. esq. of Mallow.

24. At Tortola, Mrs. Lettson, relict of Pickering L. esq. (see vol. LXXVIII. 1127).

30. At Philadelphia, aged 81, Mrs. Williamina Bond, the venerable mother of Phineas B. esq. his Majesty's Consul-general. This respectable lady was eminently gifted with a strength of faculty, unimpaired by a very advanced age; and possessed a heart whose felicity it was to dispense every act of charity and good will. Bereft of a most affectionate husband, and left with the care of a large family, in a season of much peril, she acquitted herself of the double charge which devolved upon her in a manner to rivet the duty of her children, who revered her, and to excite the love and admiration of all who knew her. Of a most delicate cast of mind, with a ready discernment of character, she was liberal in her opinions, and tender to the failings of humanity.

She was particularly distinguished by a cheerful and benign disposition; by a force of expression and candour of sentiment which secured the confidence even of strangers. Regardless of all selfish views, she was ever zealously occupied in contributing to the happiness and comfort, or in administering to the affliction, of others. Beneficent without ostentation, moral without display, a standard of rational virtue; few have so faithfully performed their great task; none have more scrupulously discharged the best duties of life. In the devout faith of a true Christian, she beheld the approach of death with the firm assurance of a life well spent; and closed a long career of usefulness with a spirit undiminished by the severity of a tedious illness, or the waste of 80 years.

"No more sweet patience, feigning off relief, [grief;

Lights thy sick eye, to lull thy children's
With tender art to save their anxious moan,
No more thy bosom presses down its own;
Now well-earned peace is thine, and bliss sincere; [tear."

Theirs be the task of woe, the sorrowing

31. At Bodmin, Cornwall, the Rev. John Lake, M.A. fellow of Exeter coll. Oxford.

Aged 88, the Rev. James Devie, B. D. vicar of Standground with Farcet, Huntingdonshire, in the commission of the peace for that county, and formerly fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B.A. 1744, M.A. 1748, B.D. 1755; to which College he has bequeathed 2000*l.* Stock in the 4 per Cent. Consols.; the interest of which he has directed shall be applied as an augmentation to the mastership. He has also bequeathed to the Governors of Addenbroke's hospital, Cambridge, 200*l.* which he had placed out upon some turnpike securities.

In Berkeley crescent, Bristol, Samuel Dyer, one of the people called Quakers.

Feb. At Lisbon, in his 25th year, Mr. William Kirby, eldest son of William K. esq. of the county of Waterford. This young gentleman went out a volunteer to Portugal, with Sir Arthur Wellesley's Expedition, from Cork, and fought in the battle of Vimiera with conspicuous courage and steadiness, without receiving a wound; but, being subject to a disease on his liver, the fatigue he was obliged to undergo put a period to his existence in the prime of life.

Samuel Walker, esq. merchant, of Lappilhall, Yorkshire, partner in the house of Samuel and William Walker, Leicester.

In his 102d year, John Fawthrop, of Bradford, Yorkshire.

At Collingham, co. Lincoln, aged 81, Mr. Dalton.

Found dead in Wiveliscombe, Somerset, aged 102, Martha Webber, grandmother of the noted Damps, cudgel-players.

S. Manby, esq. of Louth.

Mr.

Mr. Swinfen, of Oadby, co. Leicester.

At Linstead, Suffolk, advanced in age, Mr. Robert Denny, farmer; who is said to have scarcely allowed himself the common necessities of life, though he died worth upwards of 15,000*l*. He has, however, left a numerous offspring.

At Palgrave, in her 88th year, Mrs. Sarah Cottingham, widow, late of Framlingham, Suffolk.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Ingle, wife of Mr. I. of Bushmead, in Huntingdonshire; leaving a family of 11 children.

At Chelsea, aged 87, Mrs. Hennand.

Mr. Hamilton, of Wilstead-street, Somers-town, school-master.

In London, Mr. Lewis Rotely, of the Mackworth Arms, Swansea, formerly of the Ostrich-on Durdham down, Bristol.

Feb. 8. Mr. Francis Passerini, of Dublin. It is supposed he missed his way in coming from Booters-town, at night, and was unfortunately drowned.

9. In Palleny-street, Bath, aged 66, Peter Merge, esq. late one of the Barons of the Irish Court of Exchequer.

At Chorley, Lancashire, aged 76, Mr. Hull, surgeon. He went to bed the night before in his usual good health, and was found dead in the morning.

10. Mrs. S. S. May, widow of Mr. Samuel M. of Watling-street.

11. At Green Bank, near Liverpool, Mr. William Rathbone, merchant; whose loss will be deeply felt and regretted, not only by a numerous acquaintance, but by society at large.

Aged 45, Mr. Nichol, of Hull; and, on the 18th, his wife, aged 35.

In Lansdown crescent, Bath, Mrs. Wolaston, widow of the late William W. esq.

In Pall-mall, the Rev. Robert Phillips, M. A. rector of Great Welneatham, Suffolk, vicar of Kempstone, Norfolk, and chaplain in ordinary to the Pr. of Wales.

In Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, aged 28, the Rev. Philip-Stanhope Smelt, M. A. nephew to the Earl of Chesterfield, vicar of Aston-Abbots, Bucks, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

At Muthill, in Perthshire, in the 65th year of his age, and 42d of his ministry, the Rev. Jn. Scott, minister of that parish.

12. At the Rev. J. Bowden's, Lower Tooting, Mrs. Susannah Longman, late of Dorking, Surrey.

13. In St. James's-place, in his 80th year, Lieut.-gen. Mordaunt.

At Southampton, the wife of Charles Morris, esq. of that place.

Mr. Joshua Mawer, of Lincoln, school-master. By the advice of his physician, he was taking the air in a chaise, with his wife, and died suddenly in the carriage. His infant child lay dead at the time.

William Jickels, of Metherringham fen, Lincolnshire, farmer. He was drowned in a drain near his own dwelling, having left

Metherringham about five in the afternoon to carry support for his family in the fen, as he had frequently done during the prevalence of the late floods.

After a few days illness, the lady of Sir Thomas Maynard Heslridge, bart. of Hoxne-hall, Suffolk. She retired to rest the previous night in as good health as usual, and died at three in the morning.

At Ramsgate, in Kent, aged 17, Miss Thorpe, only daughter of Lady Susan Drew, by her first husband, Jos. Thorpe, esq. by whom her Ladyship has likewise a son, John Thorpe, esq. aged 15, now at school, whose property is the greatest of any commoner, except one, in England.

Aged 75, Silas Palmer, esq. of Brentford-end, Middlesex.

14. At Stretton, Rutlandshire, aged 67, Alice, wife of Mr. Thomas Ward. She was descended from an ancient family in that county, being grand-daughter to the learned Tycho Wing, gent. of Pickworth. And on the 19th, aged 73, the aforesaid Mr. Thomas Ward, her husband, to whom she had been married 42 years.

In his 46th year, after an hour's illness, Mr. Thomas Turner, plumber and glazier, of Elland, near Halifax, Yorkshire. Soon after he had retired to rest on the night of his death, he had an attack of the cramp in one of his feet; when seeking to alleviate the pain by placing his foot upon the hearth in his bed-room, the sudden application of cold removed the complaint to a vital part, and he died almost directly.

15. At Cheltenham, Mrs. Boswell, relict of John B. esq. of Ballymony, Wicklow, and sister to the late Earl of Bellamont.

Mr. James Smith Barr, translator of Buffon's Natural History, &c.

At Camberwell, Surrey, in his 46th year, Mr. Owen Marden.

At Brompton, Mrs. Rolleston, relict of the late Christopher R. esq. of Watnall, Nottinghamshire.

16. In consequence of her cloaths accidentally catching fire, Miss Helkin, daughter of Mrs. H. of Oxford-street.

Aged 78, Mr. Tho. Tompson, of Swabston, co. Leicester, many years a considerable farmer and grazier at Weddington, co. Warwick.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Francis Winn, esq. of Prior-house, Richmond, Yorkshire.

In his 49th year, the Rev. Edward Prescott, M. A. of Calico-hall, Halifax, and vicar of Long Preston, in Craven.

At Andover, Hants, John Hemming, M. D. member of the College of Physicians in London, and formerly physician to the Mary-la-Bonne Dispensary.

At Walham-green, Mr. Ward, widow of the late Henry W. esq.

In his 50th year, Mr. John Jeffery, of the Angel inn, Peterborough.

Aged

Aged 38, Thomas Dewey, late guard to the mail-coach from Lincoln to Barton. During the late great fall of snow, when the mail-coach could not proceed, he rode on horseback from Lincoln to Barton, and returned the next day. On arriving at the Post-office at Lincoln he complained of unusual illness, but could not describe his feelings, and languished till the time of his death.

17. At the house of Miss Sparrow, at Hertford, aged upwards of 70, Miss Tough.

At Winchester, at the house of the Rev. Dr. Rennell, dean of the diocese, Miss Scott.

At Bath, Nathaniel Brice, esq. late of Bristol.

Mr. Edward Breton, of the White Swan inn at Barton-upon-Humber. By a fall from his horse, which occasioned some injury to the spine, he was confined some years to his arm-chair in the bar, a cheerful companion to every customer.

18. At Edinburgh, Duncan Buchanan, esq. late a surgeon at Madras.

At Carlisle, aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson; who was a milliner at Carlisle when that town surrendered to the Rebels in the year 1745.

At Houghton, near Carlisle, aged 85, Mr. Peter Hestop, many years a respectable farmer in that village. One brother and three sisters survive him, whose ages, added to his own, make 415 years.

19. At Stockwith, aged 83, J. Madan, upwards of 40 years postman between Stockwith and Gainsborough.

20. Of a decline, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Mr. H. of Tavistock-row, Covent-garden.

Mrs. Pritchard, wife of John P. esq. of Broseley, Shropshire.

Aged 56, Capt. Carruthers, of the 45th Foot, major of brigade to Gen. Crauford.

21. In Crosby-row, Walworth, Mr. William Albin, late of Token-house-yard.

At Edmonton, Middlesex, in his 75th year, Edward Lucas, esq. late deputy-warden of his Majesty's Mint.

In Manchester-square, the infant son of Henry F. Greville, esq.

At Syston, co. Leicester, in her 77th year, after a long and severe illness, the wife of Mr. Joseph Moore.

22. At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, after a few days illness, Mrs. Dennett, wife of James D. esq.; sincerely lamented by her friends and the poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress.

At the Barracks, near Lewes, Sussex, Adjutant Walker, of the 82d Foot; an officer who had served with distinguished merit in Spain during the late unsuccessful campaign, and who returned thence to that town, with the remains of the regiment, in perfect health; a few days after which, he was attacked by a typhus fever, which proved fatal in a short time.

Mr. James Willis, of West Ham, Essex, brewer.

At Wansstead, Essex, Mr. John Vardon. In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, William Lynch, esq. of Madeira.

At the Quintain, near Hales Owen, Salop, in his 84th year, Mr. Joseph Moore, an eminent land-surveyor. Few men were better versed in the abstruse parts of mathematical learning; the whole of which he attained without any other aid than what he gleaned from books, and by many years intense study and application. Though he lived in apparent obscurity, he was a valuable and useful member of society within his limited sphere; and his death, though at an advanced period, is regretted by those who have long been benefited by his friendship and advice.

At Vienna, after a lingering illness, the Count Lewis de Cobentzel.

23. In Cadogan-place, the dowager Lady Ashburton, widow of the late Lord A. who was better known as John Dunning, esq. solicitor-general; and who, while a member of the House of Commons, moved and carried the important question, "That the influence of the Crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." Her Ladyship was sister of John Baring, esq. of Mount Radford, near Exeter.

At Alnwick, Northumberland, aged 71, Nathaniel Davidson, esq. Early in life he was a companion in the travels of the celebrated Wortley Montague; and, many years after, was British consul at Nice and Algiers.

At Steyning barracks, Sussex, Captain Martin Armstrong, of the 1st Battalion of the 5th Foot.

At Wavertree, aged 55, Mr. Roger Newton Dale, of Liverpool, banker.

Mr. Samuel Harvey, of Hansacre, near Lichfield. Returning from a friend's house, where he had spent the day, he unfortunately fell into the canal, and was drowned. About four years ago, the sister of the person with whom he had spent his last hours was found drowned in the same canal, and nearly about the same spot.

At Manchester, aged 29, Mr. W. Hibbert, lieutenant of the 40th Foot, and son of Mr. Samuel H. of that town.

At Shilton, co. Leicester, in his 77th year, Thomas Cooper, gent.

At Castor, co. Lincoln, aged 77, Mrs. Swan, relict of Mr. J. S. draper.

24. Mrs. Elizabeth Fauquier, of Queen-street, May-fair, eldest daughter of the late Wm. F. esq. of Stratton-str. Piccadilly.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, Lady Leigh, wife of Capt. James Fleming.

Frances, wife of Mr. John Clement, of Ratcliff-highway, solicitor.

At Exmouth, Devon, in his 62d year, Henry Cholmley, esq. of Howsham, York.

Between the hours of five and six o'clock in the evening, after a few days illness, in the 86th year of his age, at his house in Bruton.

Bruton-street, Horatio Earl of Orford, &c. He was the nephew of Sir Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford, and son of Horatio Lord Walpole of Wolterton, Sir Robert's brother, who, in the early part of his life, had distinguished himself in the support of the principles of the Revolution, the Act of Settlement, and the Establishment of the House of Hanover upon the Throne of these Kingdoms; and had been employed in several situations of importance at home and abroad. His embassies to France and the United Provinces are well known; wherein his zeal, integrity, assiduity, and abilities, were conspicuously demonstrated. He was a strenuous supporter of his Brother's Administration while in office, and after he had quitted his public employments in the year 1739. After the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole he continued in Parliament; and, as occasion offered, delivered his sentiments on public affairs with the freedom to which he had been habituated; and often spoke upon commercial matters, of which he was well informed; and in which he consulted the real interests of his Country: he was a great encourager of the woollen manufacture. Although at that time he held no official situation, he frequently submitted, in the most respectful manner, to the greatest Personages of the State, as well as to the Ministers, his opinion upon political subjects, which his long experience in business, and a complete knowledge of Foreign Courts, fully justified. He was repeatedly consulted by the first men of the nation; and frequent recourse was had to him to conciliate the discordant sentiments of those in high employments. In the year 1756 he was called up to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Walpole of Wolterton; and dying in the year 1757, was succeeded by his son Horatio, who married Rachel daughter of William third Duke of Devonshire, with whom his father had for many years been united in the most cordial friendship, and in the same uniform, unvaried political principles. Horatio second Lord Walpole of Wolterton, succeeded to the title of Lord Walpole of Walpole in the year 1797, on the death of Horatio fourth Earl of Orford. This title had been granted, in the year 1723, to Robert eldest son of Sir Robert Walpole, with limitation, for want of heirs male, to Edward and Horatio, his brothers; and, in default of their heirs male, to their father, Sir Robert Walpole, and his heirs male, remainder to the heirs male of Robert Walpole, esq. father of Sir Robert Walpole. The Preamble to the Patent, being in Latin, states the motives for that mark of Royal favour to the purport following: "Our most beloved and most faithful Counsellor, Robert Walpole,

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first Commissioner of the Treasury; with the assistance of other select persons, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, having highly recommended himself to our Royal favour by his many services, to Us, to our House, and to his own Country, We did not think him unworthy to be advanced to the rank of the Peers of the Realm; but though he rather chuses to merit the highest titles than to wear them, We have thought fit, in order to ennoble his Family, to confer on the Son the honour due to the Father, and to raise to the Peerage Robert Walpole, junior, Esq. &c." The title of Earl of Orford becoming extinct by the death of Horatio fourth Earl of Orford, Horatio Lord Walpole was, in the year 1806, created Earl of Orford, in which he is succeeded by his eldest son, Horatio, M. P. for Lynn. The Earl of Orford was constant in his political and private friendships; he was much respected in the county of Norfolk, where he resided several months of the year, at his seat at Wolterton, in a manner suitable to his high rank: His death is very much lamented by all who had any intercourse with him, as well as by his relatives. His remains were conveyed into Norfolk, to be deposited in the family-vault in the parish church of Wickmere cum Wolterton. Besides his eldest son, he has left issue, George M. P. for Dumgarvan in Ireland; Lady Catherine, unmarried; Lady Mary, married to Thomas Hussey, esq. M. P. for Aylesbury.—So long as true nobility—nobility of mind and conduct, no less than of birth and station, shall be considered as entitled to public regard and consideration, so long will the character of the late venerable Earl of Orford be had in respectful remembrance. By no means implicitly assenting to the "world's false estimate of things," he appreciated no higher than they deserved the gifts of rank and fortune; but employed them with munificence in honourable and useful pursuits. Those qualities which are the most shining ornaments of an elevated station,—piety without ostentation, liberality of mind, a kind attention to the wants of others, extended bounty, with an hospitality rarely equalled in these times, united to an independent public spirit, were the distinguished features of his Lordship's character. He lived revered and happy to an advanced age, with honour and integrity inviolate, and died universally respected and lamented.

25. Mr. Richard Streeting, nurseryman, Windsor. He suffered a long and painful illness, from a cancer in his lip, occasioned by smoking a pipe, the end of which he had neglected to wax before using it.

At Ridge, near Barnet, co. Middlesex, William Jennings, esq.

Six

Six days after being delivered of a fine boy, Mary-Theresa, wife of — Chyghard, esq. late from Demerara.

At Twickenham, Mr. Perrott, master of an academy there. He was in perfect health, and about to take hold of a cane to correct one of his scholars, when he reclined on his desk breathless.

In the bloom of youth, Hannah, youngest daughter of Benjamin Tomkins, esq. of Abingdon, Berks.

At Beauport, Sussex, at the house of her brother Sir James Bland Burgess, bart. Mrs. Head, wife of John Roper H. esq.

At Brightelmstone, aged 81, the relict of the late Rev. Henry Mitchell.

At Bradninch, Devon, in his 72d year, Henry Bowden, esq.

26. At Smidholm, in the parish of Tinwald, Scotland, aged 93; Jean Burgess. She had been 67 years married to one husband; and, before she died, 113 could call her mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother; 37 of whom were great-grandchildren.

27. Mrs. Jacquier, of the Clarendon hotel, Bond-street.

In Bond-street, the wife of Geo. Sullivan Marten, esq. of Sandridge-lodge, Herts.

At his seat, Sandy-place, co. Bedford, Sir Philip Monoux, bart. He succeeded his father in the title in 1757; was appointed major of the Bedford Militia in 1760; married a daughter of Ambrose Riddall, esq. in 1762; was high sheriff in 1763.

Mrs. Dalby, wife of Mr. Joseph D. of the Newark, Leicester, and eldest daughter of Robert Dale, esq. of Ashbourn.

Mr. Humfrey, of Billesdon, co. Leicester. He received a kick from a horse, while riding through his farm, which broke his leg, and ultimately occasioned his death.

Of a rapid decline, aged about 60, French Lawrence, esq. D. C. L. advocate of the Court of Arches, King's professor of Civil Law at Oxford, chancellor of that diocese, judge in the Court of Admiralty in the Cinque Ports, and M. P. for the city of Peterborough. He was a native of Bath, son of Mr. L. formerly a member of the Corporation of that city. To considerable talents he united great general as well as classical knowledge; and discharged the duties of a Member of Parliament with persevering fidelity. He was a gentleman who rose to high estimation in his profession by the force of strong intellect; and whose Parliamentary opinions had considerable weight in the House of Commons. He was one of the Club of Wits, to whom the Publick are indebted for "The Rolliad" and "Probationary Odes," the Preface and most of the Notes to the former being principally from his pen. Early in life Dr. L. was intended for the study of the Civil Law; he ac-

cordingly entered himself a member of the College of Advocates; and, by means of a strong understanding, and the strictest attention to his professional duties, at length acquired immense practice in Doctors Commons. He first became known to the Publick by the active part which he took in the contest for Westminster, in the year 1784, in writing for Mr. Fox, particularly in the Opposition News-papers of that period; and he was author of most of the popular ballads which appeared during the course of that memorable election. By his superior talents Dr. L. was introduced to the notice and friendship of Mr. Burke; and, in consequence of that gentleman's influence, was appointed one of the Lawyers retained by the Managers on the trial of Warren Hastings; during the whole of which prosecution he was indefatigable in exploring and arranging the documents necessary in so arduous and complicated a transaction; and the advantage derived from his exertions was ever acknowledged by his friend and associate as of the utmost importance. Through Mr. Burke's interest with Earl Fitzwilliam he obtained a seat in Parliament; from which time he considered himself rather as the adherent of that great man than an implicit follower of the Party with which he had hitherto acted; and when the French Revolution induced Mr. Burke to withdraw himself from Mr. Fox and his friends, Dr. L. traced the steps of his Patron, and remained invariably attached to his principles, till the Country was deprived of one of its greatest ornaments. During Mr. Burke's last moments Dr. L. soothed, by his presence and attention, the frowns of death, and acted as a faithful executor to him when no more. To the pages of Mr. Urban Dr. L. was a frequent contributor; and to his editorial care the Publick are indebted for a complete Collection of Mr. Burke's Works, which will ever remain a monument of his vast talents and varied acquisitions. Dr. Lawrence was one of the members appointed in 1806 to draw up Articles of Impeachment against Viscount Melville; and was uniform in his support to the late Ministers, both whilst in power and after their retreat. Extensive knowledge and strong sense were the qualities that characterised his efforts in Parliament; where, though unable to claim the praise of eloquence, the solidity of his judgment could not fail to command respect.

28. At her son's house at Finchley, Middlesex, aged 83, Mrs. Poonery.

At Purser's-cross, Fulham-road, where he had retired for the recovery of his health in 1794, and devoted his time to the cultivation of his garden, which he stocked with the choicest fruit-trees and flowers, and left in beautiful order, Mr. John

John Richards, formerly acting serjeant-trumpeter of England. He was born at Exeter, and brought up in the Cathedral, where he acquired a taste for musick not to be overcome. He went to London when young, and was engaged at the Opera-house, and in the orchestra at Drury-lane, as principal tenor, during the most flourishing part of Garrick's reign. He was one of the original proprietors of the Morning Chronicle who took Mr. Woodfall, the late celebrated Reporter, by the hand when he was young. He was also, for a number of years, a considerable gold and silver lace-merchant in Southamptons-street, Covent-garden.

At Neithorp, near Banbury, Richard Williams, esq. formerly of Oxford. He served the office of sheriff of that county in the year 1800.

At Boston, Lincolnshire, while on a visit, Miss Mewburn, eldest daughter of Francis M. esq. of Whitby, in Yorkshire. She was a most amiable young lady; and died much respected and regretted by all who knew her, in the 20th year of her age.

At Louth, advanced in years, Mr. Samuel Hughson, surveyor of taxes.

At his house at Hadleigh, Suffolk, Arthur Heming, esq.

Mr. W. Jones, of the Saracen's Head inn at Southwell, Notts.

LATELY, at her retreat in Switzerland, her Royal Highness Anne Duchess of Cumberland. She was the second daughter of Simon Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton; and was first married to Christopher Horton, esq. of Catton-hall, co. Derby; by whom she had one son, who died an infant. She was married, secondly, to H.R.H. Henry-Frederick late Duke of Cumberland, Oct. 2, 1771; who again left her a widow, without issue, in 1790.

On his passage from Corunna, Captain Heylinger, of the 15th Dragoons, formerly aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland.

At Corunna, in his 24th year, the Honourable Major Charles Stanhope. This young man was second son of Earl Stanhope, by his lady Louisa, the only daughter of Mr. Henry Grenville. Several branches of the Stanhope family have been illustrious in arms, and have displayed, in various periods of our history, an energy of character, and a devotion to their country's cause, which have rendered the name illustrious in the annals of Britain; The youth, whose loss we now deplore, chose, at a very early period, the military profession, as that in which he hoped he might be usefully employed. He had been assiduous in forming his character, and in attaining a thorough knowledge of the duties attached to several degrees of military service through which he had passed. From the high opinion formed of his courage and talents, he was, about two

or three years since, appointed by General Moore to be one of his aide-de-camps. Nothing could be better adapted to his wishes: he was anxious to be the witness of, and participator in real and active service. He could not bear the idea of being raised step by step in the Army, without having, at the same time, the opportunity of proving to his friends and his Country, that he was worthy of the rank and honour conferred upon him. It was a source of extreme mortification to Major Stanhope that he returned from Sicily and Sweden, without being able to justify, by his conduct, the expectations which his friends had naturally formed of his character. In Spain he was no longer aide-de-camp to the General under whom he served, and whom he loved with a filial affection; but was appointed, with Major Napier, his particular friend, to the command of the fiftieth regiment. Never were men more attached to Officers than the soldiers of this regiment to their noble-minded and heroic Majors. This body is distinguished by General Hope, as having borne the brunt of the action; and the efforts of the officers and soldiers from its very commencement, claimed the applause of their General, who, witnessing their prowess, and highly approving of the judgment by which their exertions were made, rode up to them, exclaiming, "Well done, my 50th! well done, my Majors of the 50th!" To their energy, a large portion of the regiment, and both the Majors sacrificed their lives. The body of Major Napier was not found; but that of Major Stanhope was carried to his tent till the battle was won. His younger brother, Captain James Stanhope, who had shared in the dangers of the day as aide-de camp to General Moore, paid the last tribute of respect and sincere affection to the remains of the Major. The fatal bullet had passed through the heart of the deceased; and so instantaneous must have been the death of Major Stanhope, that a sense of pain had not torn from his countenance that smile which the bravery of his soldiers and the applause of his commander had excited. At any period, but particularly in times when we may have to contend for our liberties as a nation on our own shores, the death of such a man must be regarded as a public loss: and every lover of his country will deeply lament, that so many excellent lives should have been sacrificed to so little purpose. The loss of Major Stanhope to his immediate connexions is irreparable. His manners were remarkably mild:—his attachments strong; and his heart overflowed with the milk of human kindness. The affliction of his brother, who parted from him at the commencement of the action, and who almost saw him fall, may be conceived,

ceived, but cannot be described. Well might the unhappy youth exclaim on the occasion,—“To lose in one hour the companion of my earliest years, and most affectionate friend of my heart; and the kindest protector and best of friends in the gallant Sir John Moore; is almost more than philosophy or human nature can withstand.” Those only can appreciate the affectionate attachment of these brothers, who were witnesses to their growing years, and who can affirm that in their breasts were never perceived those emotions of envy: those risings of jealousy so frequently fatal to the happiness of the nearest relations.

•At Duddington, John Smith, M. D. He was of an antient family in North Britain, and after serving several years as surgeon in the Navy, settled at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, in the same house where two of his immediate predecessors and countrymen, Drs. Fordyce and Garthshore, had been so successful as to establish themselves afterwards with eminence in London, as physicians. He was for many years in extensive and respectable practice in the principal families in the town and neighbourhood; punctual and indefatigable in his profession, and, in addition to his medical services, ever charitable to the poor.

•At Bewdley, aged 26, the Rev. Thomas Compson, c. ate of that place, late curate of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and eldest son of James C. esq. of Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire.

At his lodgings, two pair of stairs room, in Angel-court, Windmill-street, Haymarket, aged 68, Mr. Christopher Bartholemew, formerly proprietor of White Conduit House, which owed its celebrity to the taste he displayed in laying out the gardens and walks, rendering it the first place of resort in the class of tea-gardens. Possessed of a good fortune from his parents, the gardens, and the Angel-inn at Islington being his freeholds; renting 2000*l.* a year in the neighbourhood of Islington and Holloway, remarkable for having the greatest quantity of hay-stacks of any grower in the neighbourhood of London; at that time, the writer of this article was informed by himself, he was worth 50,000*l.* Not content, he fell a victim to the mania of insuring in the Lottery, for which he has paid 1000*l.* a day. He passed the last 13 years of his life in great poverty; subsisting by the charity of those who knew his better days, and as a jurymen of the Sheriff's Court for the county. In August 1807, he had a thirty-second share in a 20,000*l.* prize. By the advice of his friends, he purchased an annuity of 60*l.* per annum; yet, fatally addicted to that pernicious pursuit, insurance, he disposed of it, and lost it all:

a few days before he died, he solicited a few shillings to buy him necessaries. A gentleman in his manners, with a mind rather superior to the generality of men, he at one time possessed the esteem of all who knew him; yet he became the prey of that artful and designing set of men, who are interested in eluding all the laws which are made to prevent their nefarious practices, and which never can be effected while Government seduce the individual to pay 20*l.* for the liberty of gambling for 10*l.* This Obituary is furnished as a warning to all ranks, particularly the trading one, not to engage in a pursuit which will ultimately be their ruin; and when tempted to insure, let them remember the fate of *Bartholemew*!

March 1. Archibald Geddes, esq.

At Earlsforpe, after a short illness, in his 83d year, Mr. William Wray. He had been 57 years parish-clerk; and, excepting the prevention arising from one day's sickness, is not remembered by the parishioners to have been on any other occasion absent from his duty.

2. At Louth, Lincolnshire, aged 81, Mrs. Catherine Reynolds.

At Spot-house, Lady Seton, relict of Sir Henry S. bart. of Abercorn.

At Croydon, Surrey, aged 90, John Partridge, esq.; who, among other bequests, has left 100*l.* to the Norfolk Infirmary. He was formerly clerk to the Worshipful Company of Stationers; but had been for many years blind.

At the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, in consequence of a wound he received at the battle of Corunna, Ensign Thomas Griffin, of the 31st Foot. He has left a wife and child to deplore him.

4. At Wadworth, near Doncaster, Mrs. Dixon, wife of the Rev. Henry D. vicar of Wadworth, and sister of the late Rev. William Mason, prebendary of York.

At Williamscoth, near Banbury, aged 66, John Loveday, esq. D. C. L. and in the commission of the peace for Oxfordshire; one of the most regular and accurate of our Correspondents, as his father had been before him. Some farther particulars of him shall be given.

5. At Hinckley, co. Leicester, William-Francis Stapleton, second son of Major-gen. S. and nephew of Lord Le Despencer.

In Patrick-square, Edinburgh, after a long illness, Mr. William Brown, projector and editor of the news-paper intituled “The Edinburgh Weekly Journal.”

6. At Islington, aged about 90, ——— Blackstone, esq. a near relation of the late very learned Judge.

7. In Essex-street, Dublin, Mr. Thomas M'Donnell, proprietor of “The Hibernian Journal.”

At her mother's house, in Church-street, Stoke Newington, Miss Burnand.

At

At Portsmouth, after a severe and lingering illness, which she bore with the fortitude and resignation of a true Christian, Mrs. Smith, wife of George S. esq. clerk of the surveys in his Majesty's Dock-yard at Portsmouth. Universally beloved, she fulfilled the relative duties of wife, mother, friend, and neighbour, in such a manner as to conciliate the respect and affection of all who had the happiness of being known to her. Her loss will long be felt and lamented by her numerous friends.

8. At her house at Whitehall, in her 79th year, Mrs. Cornewall, relict of the Right Hon. Charles Wolfran C. Speaker of the House of Commons, and sister to the late Earl of Liverpool.

9. Mr. Richard Gaunt, corn-merchant, Abingdon-street, Westminster.

At Earl Spencer's office-apartments, in Little St. James's-street, aged 69, Thomas Harrison, esq. of Wolverton, Bucks.

At Horsforth, near Leeds, aged 105, Mary Airtou.—Aged 102, Sarah Dean.

10. At Chatham, Kent, of a typhus fever, brought on by violent exertion during the retreat of our Army to Corunna, Lieut. Halifax, of the Royal Artillery Drivers.

11. Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Dewar, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

In High-street, Mary-la-Bonne, in her 80th year, Mrs. De Laval.

After two days illness, at Tiverton, Devon, her native town, which she selected as a pleasing and proper place to pass the closing years of her life, Mrs. Cowley, as sincerely esteemed and lamented, amidst a very large circle of friends in that respectable neighbourhood, as she was celebrated throughout society for possessing a very high degree of genuine poetic and dramatic genius. Some farther account of this lady in our next.

At Sutton-Goldfield, Warwickshire, Mrs. Riland, widow of the Rev. Richard Bisse R. late rector of Sutton-Goldfield; for an account of whose death see vol. LX. 275.

At his residence at Hampton, co. Dublin, aged 44, Alexander Hamilton, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. Baron H. By his decease the office of high-sheriff of the county of Dublin has become vacant. It is scarcely a month since Mr. H. was sworn into office, in the prime of life! His death was occasioned by a fever, taken immediately afterwards, which had such an effect upon his nerves and frame as to precipitate him into an early grave. As a Representative in the House of Commons, in which he sat from the age of 22 till the dissolution of the Irish Parliament, he was of unshaken integrity; and on the last great question which agitated that House, his patriotism shone conspicuous; for, differing in sentiments upon that occasion with his Noble Patron, he resigned the representation of Belfast, and with it his lu-

crative place of Councillor of the Irish Court of Chancery.

12. In consequence of her cloaths catching fire from a candle, a daughter of Mr. Martin, of Hungerford-str. Strand, aged 13.

13. At Barnstaple, in his 69th year, Rob. Wrey, esq. brother of the late Sir Bouchier W. bart. of Tavistock, Devon, a major-general in the Queen of Portugal's service, and many years governor of one of the Northern provinces of that kingdom. He was one of the last surviving officers who served under Gen. Wolfe in America, and commanded the Louisburg Grenadiers.

14. In Bedford-square, Mrs. Godfrey, wife of John G. esq.

In her 42nd year, Mrs. Dignum, of Great Suffolk-street, Charing-cross.

15. In Chapel-street, Park-lane, Mrs. Grant, sister to the Hon. Philip Pusey.

16. In Berners-street, Oxford-street, after a long and painful illness, which she endured with meek resignation and pious fortitude, the wife of T. Berners Plestow, esq. of Watlington-hall, Norfolk. Her virtues endeared her to her relatives, and rendered her an ornament to society. As a wife, a daughter, a sister, and a mother, her loss will be severely felt, and her death lamented by all who knew her.

In Upper Wimpole-street, Lady Dorothy Fitzwilliam, sister of Earl F.

In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the only son of Dr. Nivinson.

At Portsmouth, Hugh, third son of Capt. Matthew Buckle, of the Royal Navy.

At Exeter, in her 14th year, Louisa-Susannah, eldest daughter of Louis-William Brouncker, esq. of Pelhams, Dorset.

In New-street, Brighthelmstone, William Wade, esq. late master of the ceremonies at that place.

Aged 74, Mrs. Hescott, of Lincoln, widow of Mr. H. schoolmaster.

In his 58th year, the Rev. Henry Shepherd, B. D. rector of Brandsburton, Yorkshire, and of Ashby-cum-Fenby, co. Linc.

17. Of an apoplectic seizure, the Rev. Henry Hawes, minister of Clifton.

In Steyne-place, Brighthelmstone, aged 71, Frances, relict of Stephen Seame, esq. sister of the late Lord Newburgh, and aunt of the Countess Perceval.

At Ross, Herefordshire, in her 77th year, Mrs. Flack, the last surviving grandchild of Vanderford Kyrie, esq. kinsman and heir to the celebrated Man of Ross.

18. At Blachheath, in Kent, in his 78th year, James Welch, esq.

In his 66th year, Mr. Rockwood Brown, of Deptford, in Kent.

19. Mr. @grounds, an opulent farmer and grazier at Tholamas Drive, Wisbech.

Interred, in the burial-ground of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Mr. Hugh Hewson, a man of no mean celebrity, though no funeral esutchions adorned his hearse, or heir-

heir-expectant graced his obsequies. His age was 85; and he was no less a personage than the identical *Hugh Strap*, whom Dr. Smollett has rendered conspicuously interesting in his "Life and Adventures of Roderick Random;" and for upwards of forty years had kept a hair-dresser's shop in Villiers-street, in the above parish. He was a very intelligent man, and took delight in recounting the adventures of his early life. He spoke with pleasure of the time he passed in the service of the Doctor; and it was his pride, as well as boast, to say, that he had been educated at the same seminary with so learned and distinguished a character. His shop was hung round with Latin quotations; and he would frequently point out to his customers and acquaintances the several scenes in "Roderick Random" pertaining to himself, which had their foundation, not in the Doctor's inventive fancy, but in truth and reality. The meeting in a barber's shop at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the subsequent mistake at the inn, their arrival together in London, and the assistance they experienced from Strap's friend, were all of that description. We are told, that Mr. Hewson has left behind him an interlined copy of "Roderick Random," pointing out these facts, shewing how far they were indebted to the genius of the Doctor, and to what extent they were bottomed in reality. He could never succeed in gaining more than a decent subsistence by his trade; but he possessed an independence of mind superior to his humble condition. Of late years he was employed as keeper of the Promenade in Villiers-walk, York-buildings; and was much noticed and respected by the inhabitants who frequented that place.

20. In London, aged 76, Wm. Spurrier, esq. of Poole, Dorset.

21. In Grosvenor-square, aged 74, the Duchess of Bolton. Her Grace had been in a lingering state for some time back; but, from her great flow of spirits, did not take to her bed till within a few days of her dissolution.

22. At the Horns, Kemington, Surrey, aged 43, after complicated afflictions of body and mind, Mr. E. E. Townsend, late of Covent-garden Theatre. He has left a widow, two children, and an orphan niece (the latter having been entirely supported by his bounty since the death of her parents), totally unprovided for. The situation of this family will excite the sympathy, as the death of Mr. T. will ensure the

regret, of an extensive circle of respectable friends, and of all who were acquainted with his worth, and the struggles he made to discharge all the duties of his station. Having been many years a much-respected member of the Surrey Yeomanry Cavalry, his remains were interred with military honours at Lambeth church.

At Bathford, in his 56th year, Charles Chapman, esq. formerly of the Civil Establishment in India, son of the late Col. Charles C. of Bath, and nephew of the Archdeacon and Rector of Bath.

23. At Warmley-house, in Gloucestershire, Mr. John Davis.

At his house in Clipstone-street, after a lingering and painful illness of several months, Mr. Thomas Holcroft, author of "Hugh Trevor," "The Road to Ruin," and a number of other Works. He was in his 61st year; and his life had been a life of literary labour. He possessed great natural endowments, and a most ardent desire of knowledge. He owed all his attainments to his own thirst of information, and overcame every impediment that suppressed the ardour of his mind. He was originally a shoemaker in the North; he then became a player in several Provincial Companies; and came to London in the year 1778. Soon after, he commenced author; published a small volume of Poems, which procured him an humble engagement at Drury-lane Theatre, which he resigned many years ago; since that time he has depended upon his literary efforts, which are many and respectable, and embrace almost every department of Literature. He acquired, by his own assiduity, such a knowledge of the languages as to enable him to translate freely from the French, Italian, and German; and his Dramatic Pieces, as well as Novels, entitled him to no ordinary praise as a fruitful and able writer. The "Road to Ruin," however, is the only dramatic production of his pen that experienced much success. His religious and political sentiments are well known. He has left a wife and six children, the eldest of whom is only nine years of age, totally unprovided for; and two daughters by his first marriage.

24. After a lingering illness, on-board the Trafalgar, of Neath, Captain John Vaughan, some time master of that vessel.

25. In the Episcopal palace, in the Close of the cathedral church of Lichfield, the justly-celebrated Mrs. Seward;

"Wept, prais'd, and honour'd by the Friends she lov'd."

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 21, to March 28, 1809.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	919	Males	914	2 and 5	183
Females	883	Females	818	5 and 10	57
				10 and 20	50
				20 and 30	119
				30 and 40	145
				40 and 50	209
				50 and 60	180
				60 and 70	123
				70 and 80	121
				80 and 90	46
				90 and 100	5
				100	1
				105	0

When of have died under 2 years old 506

Peck Loaf 5s. 1d.; 5s. 1d.; 4s. 1d.; 4s. 1d.

Salt 1 l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending March 18, 1809.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex	97 8 57	0 45	0 41	7 66	7
Surrey	96 8 60	0 47	8 44	0 60	0
Hertford	91 4 19	0 47	10 38	0 57	6
Bedford	92 4 64	4 44	8 39	2 59	4
Huntingd.	93 0 00	0 45	8 35	8 62	10
Northam.	94 0 65	0 46	4 35	10 61	4
Rutland	96 3 00	0 49	6 34	9 67	0
Leicester	91 11 54	7 19	8 33	0 54	7
Nottingham	98 8 72	0 53	0 36	6 63	6
Derby	99 10 00	0 55	8 38	6 65	4
Stafford	101 7 00	6 50	2 35	11 69	7
Salop	98 8 70	8 51	8 34	9 00	0
Hereford	88 5 48	0 42	6 33	6 61	3
Worcester	99 2 00	4 46	4 41	7 56	4
Warwick	101 0 00	0 52	1 40	4 73	11
Wilts	88 8 00	0 44	6 41	6 76	2
Berks	95 0 00	0 45	6 42	5 64	0
Oxford	94 5 00	0 43	7 38	9 60	1
Bucks	98 10 30	0 45	11 40	8 56	10
Brecon	91 1 54	0 46	4 24	0 00	0
Montgom.	98 4 10	0 45	0 32	4 00	0
Radnor	88 8 30	0 41	0 27	10 00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	92 8 51	0 46	4 41	8 54	6
Kent	87 9 61	0 44	6 37	0 57	0
Sussex	87 4 00	0 47	6 39	9 00	0
Suffolk	91 5 59	3 44	2 33	11 51	0
Cambridg.	86 5 55	10 40	8 29	8 54	5
Norfolk	93 0 35	0 40	4 34	0 53	0
Lincoln	96 0 76	0 46	5 32	9 58	6
York	92 11 96	0 45	3 16	2 64	1
Durham	105 5 67	5 52	9 33	9 00	0
Northum.	88 6 74	0 45	4 33	1 53	4
Cumberl.	104 2 75	8 48	1 35	5 00	0
Westmor.	117 9 00	0 00	0 37	10 00	0
Lancaster	108 10 00	0 46	5 35	0 66	10
Chester	95 5 00	0 53	4 34	10 00	0
Flint	78 6 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Denbigh	105 9 00	0 52	0 37	0 00	0
Anglesea	105 0 00	0 50	0 29	6 00	0
Carmarvon	103 0 00	0 43	0 28	4 00	0
Merionet.	99 0 00	0 47	8 28	8 00	0
Cardigan	87 3 00	0 40	0 25	0 00	0
Pembroke	82 10 00	0 39	7 24	7 00	0
Carmarth.	86 6 00	0 43	4 26	3 00	0
Glamorg.	90 4 00	0 46	10 18	0 00	0
Gloucester	100 0 00	0 49	6 00	0 72	8
Somerset	95 6 00	0 45	4 31	9 62	6
Monmo.	90 11 00	0 44	10 00	0 00	0
Devon	88 9 00	0 40	2 28	2 00	0
Cornwall	88 0 00	0 40	4 23	6 00	0
Dorset	94 6 00	0 47	5 37	1 64	0
Hants	93 7 00	0 49	5 40	6 00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

94 9 65 3 46 4 34 8 62 3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

85 3 50 4 39 3 32 10 58 9

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain:

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease	Oatmeal	Beer or Big.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
95 1	67 5	45 1	33 1	59 8	70 3	49 2	00 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 27:

Fine 80s. to 85s.—Seconds 75s. to 80s.—Bran 14s. to 16s. 6d.—Pollard 32s. to 36s.

Return of FLOUR, March 11 to March 17, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 9702 Sacks. Average 84s. 7d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per Sack.—7d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per Sack lower than last Week.

Return of WHEAT, March 13 to 18, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 3805 Quarters. Average 91s. 9d. $\frac{1}{4}$ —5s. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$ lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 18, 51s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending March 22, is 49s. 4d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, March 27:

Kent Bags.....	3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l. 0s. to 5l. 16s.
Sussex Ditto.....	3l. 0s. to 3l. 12s.	Sussex Ditto.....	3l. 0s. to 4l. 0s.
Essex Ditto.....	4l. 0s. to 4l. 14s.	Farnham Ditto.....	6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 27:

St. James's—Hay.....	5l. 10s. 0d. to 6l. 15s. 0d.	Average 6l. 2s. 6d.
Straw.....	2l. 2s. 0d. to 2l. 8s. 0d.	Average 2l. 5s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay.....	5l. 0s. 0d. to 6l. 8s. 0d.	Average 5l. 14s. 0d.
Clover.....	7l. 0s. 0d. to 8l. 4s. 0d.	Average 7l. 12s. 0d.
Straw.....	1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 6s. 0d.	Average 2l. 1s. 0d.
Smithfield—Hay.....	6l. 0s. 0d. to 6l. 10s. 0d.	Average 6l. 5s. 0d.
Clover.....	7l. 0s. 0d. to 7l. 10s. 0d.	Average 7l. 5s. 0d.
Straw.....	1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 4s. 0d.	Average 2l. 0s. 0d.

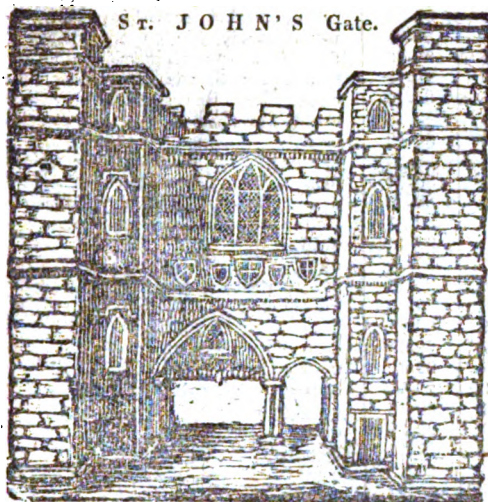
SMITHFIELD, March 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Pork.....	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts 2158. Sheep 12,550. Calves 125.	
COALS, March 22: Ships 98. Newcastle 21; 43s. 0d. to 57s. 6d.	Sunderland 00s. 0d.		
SOAP, Yellow 104s. Mottled 114s. Curd 118s.	CANDLES, 14s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 0d.		
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 3d. Clare Market 5s. 3d. Whitechapel 5s. 1d.			

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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GENERAL EVEN.
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Morning Chron.
Times—M. Adver.
P. Ledger—Oracle
Brit. Pres.—Day
St. James's Chron
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Sun—Even. Mail
London Chron. 2
L. Packet—L. Ev. P
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Courd' Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
13 other Weekly P
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3, Bedford
Berwick—Birm. 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bristol 5, Bury
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2—Chester 2
Chelms—Cambria.



APRIL, 1809.
CONTAINING

Cornw.—Coventry
Cumberland 2
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorcheſt.—Eſſex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leiceſ.
Leeds 3, Liverp. 6
Maidſt. Manch. 4
Newc. 3—Notts. 2
Northampton 2
Norfolk Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portſea.—Pottery
Preſton—Plym. 2
Reading—Salifſb.
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and of Mr. PILTON's Manufactory, Chelsea, with his INVISIBLE FENCE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at CIGARO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London:
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1809.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for March 1809. By Dr. POLK, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. beat	Inches. 24hrs.	WEATHER.
1	41 49	30- 1		cloudy at times, some light rain
2	40 42	30- 3		mostly cloudy
3	30 43	30- 3		mostly cloudy, evening rainy
4	39 48	29-18		some rain in the morning, mostly clear
5	31 43	30- 0		cloudy, some light showers
6	33 40	30- 2		cloudy at times
7	34 42	30- 3		clear
8	28 43	30- 5		morning foggy, afterward clear
9	32 53	30- 2		morning foggy, then clear
10	45 52	30- 0		morning foggy, then cloudy, afternoon clear
11	35 45	30- 1		cloudy at times
12	40 45	29-19		ditto
13	34 45	30- 1		ditto
14	38 45	30- 2		cloudy at times, some light rain
15	33 43	30- 5		mostly cloudy
16	39 51	30- 1		ditto
17	43 57	29-19		ditto
18	46 55	29-18		mostly clear
19	38 51	29-16		cloudy, evening very light rain
20	44 53	29-16		cloudy at times
21	35 56	29-18		ditto
22	45 55	29-16		cloudy, some light rain
23	40 59	29-13		cloudy at times, evening some light rain
24	47 55	29-10		cloudy, evening rainy
25	41 50	29- 2		cloudy at times
26	44 51	28-18		morning rainy, cloudy at times
27	43 54	29- 1		morning some light rain, mostly flying clouds
28	43 53	29- 5		cloudy, much rain, with hail, very heavy thunder-storm
29	37 45	29-10		cloudy
30	34 41	29-13		cloudy, evening some very light rain
31	43 46	29-11		cloudy, very windy.

The average degrees of Temperature, according to observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 13 19-31; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, 33 21-31; in 1807, 33 15-31; in 1806, 37 29-31; in 1805, 40 6-31; and in 1804, 36 10-31.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month, was equal to 1 inch 27-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 0 inch. 35-100ths; in 1807, 0 inch. 34-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 67-100ths; in 1805, 0 inch. 98-100ths; in 1804, 1 inch 80-100ths; and in 1803, 0 inch. 48-100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April 1809. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April, 1809.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April, 1809.
Mar.	°	°	°			Apr.	°	°	°		
27	37	55	43	29, 32	cloudy	12	36	49	42	29, 75	fair
28	43	49	42	, 50	rain	13	43	52	40	, 21	showery
29	42	45	40	, 76	cloudy	14	42	49	40	, 09	stormy, thund.
30	37	44	41	, 79	cloudy	15	40	49	42	, 56	cloudy
31	43	45	39	, 72	cloudy	16	48	54	41	, 06	showery
1	37	44	35	, 76	cloudy	17	40	41	33	, 22	rain
2	36	44	32	, 80	fair	18	33	43	32	, 60	storm of sleet
3	33	43	32	, 86	fair	19	32	45	38	, 72	fair.
4	31	40	30	50, 05	showers of snow	20	33	44	33	, 66	storm of sleet
5	30	42	32	, 25	ditto	21	33	47	45	, 55	snow at night
6	33	46	40	, 14	cloudy	22	44	47	43	, 70	cloudy
7	40	46	39	, 20	cloudy	23	43	46	42	30, 05	cloudy
8	39	51	43	, 30	fair	24	40	47	39	, 30	cloudy
9	43	53	44	, 03	cloudy	25	39	47	46	, 25	cloudy
10	44	56	47	29, 72	cloudy	26	46	49	46	29, 82	rain
11	47	47	35	, 38	showery						

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1809.

Mr. URBAN, *March 7.*

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for last month, p. 105, you have given a representation of Boscobel House, the retreat of King Charles II. and his place of concealment after the battle of Worcester, fought Sept. 3, 1651; together with a drawing of what is called the Royal Oak, being a fine tree which now grows where stood the antient oak, wherein the king took shelter to escape the search of his rebel subjects. It was then in a wood, which has since been cut down; and the venerable oak itself, after the Restoration, is said to have been distributed in reliques among the king's loyal subjects, who wished to preserve such memorials of his wonderful escape and deliverance.

It may gratify your curious readers to be informed that there is still preserved a series of historical paintings, representing in full size the principal persons concerned in concealing the king at Boscobel, and in promoting his escape from thence. These were executed by FULLER, an eminent portrait-painter of the school of Vandyck, who, while King Charles I. was resident at Oxford, drew portraits of most of the nobility and gentry who attended the king, and that of Fuller himself may be seen in the picture-gallery there.

Soon after the Restoration, Fuller was engaged, whether by subscription or otherwise is not recollected, to undertake these subjects of the king's escape, which were presented to the Parliament of Ireland, and were for many years the interesting objects of attention in one of the rooms in the Parliament House in Dublin. But some time in the course of the last century the house undergoing a thorough repair, and these pictures being taken down, were not afterwards restored, but lay neglected, till they were rescued by the late Earl of Clanbrassil, who, justly estimating their value, obtained possession of them, and had them cleaned and retouched by some eminent artist, when he removed them to his seat at Tollymore Park, in the County of Down.

This Right Hon. James Hamilton, late Earl of Clanbrassil, who was a nobleman of distinguished taste, had erected or completed this mansion in a very romantic vale at the foot of Slieve Donard, one of the highest mountains in Ireland, whence descends a large stream, which rushing through rocky cliffs, forms most beautiful cascades; and his Lordship surrounded the same with very extensive plantations, so judiciously disposed as to display the most delightful scenery.

The principal room of the house was adorned with the five following pictures by Fuller.

No. I. Represents the Mother of the Penderells assisting King Charles II. to change his cloaths.

II. Colonel Careless presenting himself to the King in Boscobel-house.

III. The King sitting in the Royal Oak, reclining upon a cushion in the lap of Colonel Careless.

IV. The King departing from Boscobel-house, attended by all the Penderells, and riding upon a miller's horse, the property of one of the brothers, who was a miller.

V. The King riding in the habit of a serving-man before Mrs. Jane Lane.

It is, perhaps, scarce necessary to inform any reader who is acquainted with English History, that the King owed his preservation to five honest men of the name of Penderell, of inferior rank, being chiefly woodmen, or small farmers; who are seen attending him when he removed from Boscobel. One of these introduced to him Colonel (or, as he was called by the King, Major) William Careless, who had also escaped from Worcester; and he recommended to his Majesty to ascend the oak, and is represented sitting with him in the same. The King afterwards withdrew to the house of Colonel Lane, a loyal gentleman at some miles distant, and rode before his sister in the disguise of a servant, in a visit to her relation near Bristol; whence, after innumerable

able difficulties and dangers, he found his way to the coast of Sussex, and there secretly embarking on-board a small trading-vessel belonging to an inhabitant of Brighthelmstons, he landed near Dieppe in France, Oct. 16, forty-one days after the battle of Worcester: not less than forty persons having been privy to his escape, most of them of inferior rank, who nobly resisted the temptation of one thousand pounds offered as a reward for his discovery, and the fear of death denounced as a punishment against such as should conceal him.

In the "Anecdotes of Painting," published by the late Lord Orford, mention is made of Fuller having drawn the above pictures, but with some degree of censure, as if they had disappointed the public expectation: but the writer of this, who saw them at Tollymore Park about 20 years ago, thought this censure could only be applied to one of the pictures, viz. No. IV. that wherein the King is seen surrounded by the Penderells, for there the horse is drawn so large, and rises so near the top of the picture, that the stature of the King is reduced to that of a dwarf.

On the decease of Lord Clanbrassill, who died intestate about ten or twelve years ago, his estate and mansion at Tollymore Park descended to his sister's son, the Earl of Roden, a nobleman of great merit, who distinguished himself in the defence of his country in the late Irish Rebellion; and who, it cannot be doubted, has preserved these precious monuments with due care and regard for their inestimable value. Yours, &c. *****

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF

DR. PITCAIRN.

DAVID PITCAIRN, M.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. Fellow of the College of Physicians of London, and Physician Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, was the eldest son of the gallant Major John Pitcairn, of the Marines, who was killed in the attack upon Bunker's Hill in June 1775, and Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Dalrymple, Esq. of Annefield, in the County of Dumfries. His paternal family was one of the most antient in Fifeshire, deriving its name from a landed possession called Pitcairn; Nisbett in his Heraldry says, that he has seen a charter to it dated in 1417. In the course of time one of the fa-

mily acquired by marriage the estate of Forthier, in the same county; after which the lands of Pitcairn went off with a younger son, from whom was descended Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, of Pitcairn, justly famed as a physician, poet, wit, scholar, and mathematician. Of the elder branch Dr. David Pitcairn became the representative upon the death of his uncle, the well-known Dr. William Pitcairn, who had practised physic here for nearly half a century, and had been many years President of the College of Physicians.

Dr. David Pitcairn was born on the 1st of May, 1749, in the house of his grandfather, the Rev. David Pitcairn, minister of Dysart, in the county of Fife. When about nine or ten years old, he was sent to the High School at Edinburgh, where he remained four years; after which he went to the University of Glasgow, and prosecuted his studies there till he arrived at the age of twenty. At this period of his life he used to spend much of his leisure time with the family of the Rev. James Baillie, minister of Bothwell, in the County of Lanark, and father of the present Dr. Mathew Baillie, of London, and of the celebrated dramatic writer Miss Johanna Baillie. During this intercourse commenced an affectionate intimacy between Dr. Pitcairn and Dr. Baillie, which afterwards, as the difference of their years became less in proportion to their whole ages, gradually changed 'into the warmest friendship, that continued ever after. It being now determined that he should be a physician, he went in 1769 to the university of Edinburgh, and studied medicine there for three years, under the immediate direction of the illustrious Cullen. In 1772 he came to London, and attended the lectures of his uncle's learned friends, Dr. W. Hunter and Dr. G. Fordyce. About the same time also, that he might attain an English degree in physic, though he was then nearly 23 years old, he entered at Ben'et College, Cambridge. In 1780, several years before he received his Doctor's Degree, he was elected Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and about the same time may be placed the commencement of his private medical practice. In 1792 he was chosen Physician to Christ's Hospital; and in the following year, his private practice being now considerable, he resigned the office

office of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His office at Christ's Hospital demanded but little of his time, and was therefore retained by him several years longer.

By the death of Dr. Warren, which took place in June 1797, Dr. Pitcairn was placed at the head of his profession in London. One or two other physicians possibly derived as much pecuniary emolument from the practice of medicine as himself; but certainly no other one was so frequently requested by his brethren to afford his aid in cases of difficulty. But this prosperous state did not endure long. In the autumn of the same year he fell from his horse, and bruised his side. Shortly after, his heart began to beat with violence, and his attention was more particularly directed to this symptom, as it had occurred in one of his brothers, likewise in consequence of a fall, whose heart, after death, was found considerably enlarged. He continued, however, to follow his profession till February in the following year, when he was attacked with a hæmorrhage from his lungs. From this he recovered, after some time, so far as to be enabled to resume the exercise of his profession; but the same disease having recurred in summer, he embarked in September for Lisbon. During a stay of more than 18 months in Portugal he had no return of the hæmorrhage, in consequence of which he ventured to come back to this country in May 1800. He was still feeble; and his heart was still beating too forcibly; he for some time, therefore, declined altogether engaging in medical practice. Afterwards, as his own health improved, he began to receive patients at his house; then to meet other physicians in consultation at the houses of their patients; and at length, after an interval of several years, to undertake the entire care of sick persons at their own homes, except during four months in the latter part of the year, which he spent almost wholly in the country. In the mean time, however, the palpitation of his heart continued; on which account he for a long time lived very abstemiously, drinking only water, and abstaining almost entirely from animal food. But, as the beating did not increase, and no other sign of a diseased heart existed, and as he found a vegetable diet to produce in him

much flatulence, about a year or two before his death he began to eat moderately of animal food once a day, and to take sometimes after dinner a single glass of wine diluted with water. Under this change of regimen his appearance altered considerably, and during the last six months of his life he frequently received the congratulations of his friends on the improvement which his health had undergone. Disregarding the advice given by one of the Masters of his art, "*si plenior aliquis, et speciosior, et coloratior, factus est, suspecta habere bona sua debet,*" he seemed to look upon his increased strength as a permanent acquisition, and as chiefly valuable from enabling him to bear an increase of professional labour. In the course of the month of March, for instance, he rose several times from his bed soon after midnight, and travelled between twenty and thirty miles before morning, to visit a patient. From these exertions, however, he appeared to suffer no immediate injury. But about the beginning of April he found that he was heated by his single glass of wine, though diluted largely with water, and therefore discontinued it. On the 13th he felt a soreness in his throat; but he thought so lightly of it, that he continued his professional visits during that and the two following days. In the night of the 15th, his throat became worse, in consequence of which he was copiously bled at his own desire, and had a large blister applied over his throat; but the irritation occasioned by the latter remedy was so distressing to him, that it was removed before its intended effect was fully produced. On the evening of the 16th Dr. Baillie called upon him, without knowing that he was ill; and having heard the history of his ailment, and an account of the remedies employed, he entirely approved of what had been done. At this time Dr. Baillie observed no symptom which indicated danger. The disease becoming more violent in the course of the night, a considerable number of leeches were applied to the throat early in the morning. Dr. Baillie visited him at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. His countenance was now sunk, his pulse feeble and unequal, his breathing laborious, and his voice almost lost, from the swollen state of the parts concerned in its formation.

In this state he wrote upon a piece of paper, that he conceived his windpipe to be the principal seat of the disease, and that this was the Croup. Mr. Home was also present; and it was agreed that an attempt should be made to give relief by wounding the tonsils. This was accordingly done; some blood issued, but nothing purulent. Both the patient, however, and those about him, conceived that he had derived benefit from the operation. Dr. Baillie saw him again between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and thought his situation much improved; for the pulse was now equal and more firm, and his general appearance indicated less debility and distress. Under this persuasion he left him, having previously agreed to return at 10 in the evening, when he was to meet in consultation Mr. Home, and another Physician who had long been intimate with his Patient. A little before Dr. Baillie had paid the visit just mentioned, a slight drowsiness had come on, and this symptom rather increased after his departure. But nothing more remarkable occurred till near eight o'clock, when the patient's breathing became suddenly more difficult. About 20 minutes after this he died.

The body was examined the second day after death by Mr. Home, Dr. Baillie, and Dr. Wells. The throat and tongue were found much inflamed and swollen. The inner membrane of the windpipe was also found inflamed, but altogether free from that præternatural coating which occurs in Croup. The heart and lungs were entirely sound; but the great artery, close to its origin, was somewhat diseased; sufficiently, perhaps, to occasion in a person of an irritable frame an increased force in the pulsations of the heart, though apparently not in such a degree as to affect the duration of life. On the 25th, his corpse was deposited in a vault in the Church of St. Bartholomew, near Smithfield, which contained the remains of his father and uncle.

Dr. D. Pitcairn had five brothers; one of them died young; three others, all of them officers in his Majesty's service, died after they were men; the youngest, a Counsellor at Law, survives him. He had four sisters, all of whom have been married, and are alive. His mother also still lives, and is in her 79th year. In 1781, he

married Elizabeth the only daughter of William Almack, esq. of London, and a niece of his preceptor, Dr. Cullen, but had no issue. She likewise survives him.

His person was tall and erect, but of late years rather thin; his countenance during youth was a model of manly beauty, and even in advanced life was remarkably handsome. While a boy, he was noted for possessing a grave and manly manner, connected with much sweetness of disposition. These qualities, added to considerable bodily strength and courage, gave him great influence over his play-fellows. But, though of a studious turn, he did not acquire knowledge at school as quickly as some of his companions. His memory, however, was strong, and his judgment sound; whatever, therefore, he learned was retained, and well assorted; so that in time he excelled most of those who had once been regarded his superiors. His knowledge of History and Geography, from the strength of his memory, was particularly accurate.

Few persons ever gained, without any direct effort to this end, so extensive an acquaintance with the various orders of society. His education began at the largest school in Great Britain. He afterwards studied for several years at each of the great Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge, and attended the principal Lecturers upon Medicine in London. While a young man in London, he lived with his uncle, who had many friends, and frequently entertained them at his house. He resided many years in Lincoln's Inn Fields; and, while there, associated daily with Gentlemen of the Law. He was early admitted a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and hence knew many learned men, in addition to those of his own profession. He was fond of country sports, and athletic games, particularly the Scottish one named Golf, which carried him among other sets of men. He had a taste also for the Fine Arts; in consequence of which, he became acquainted with many of the professors of them; and his employment as a Physician in the largest Hospital in the kingdom, and in private, made known to him a very great number of persons of every rank and description in life. From such opportunities,

ties, and an original turn for the observation of character, he obtained a most extensive knowledge of human nature, and an infinite fund of stories and anecdotes, which, when at ease among his friends, he used to relate in the happiest way. None of his stories, however, related to himself; indeed, he scarcely ever spoke of himself to his most intimate friends; no doubt, from a wish to avoid a fault he saw so frequently committed by others. In conversation he shunned dispute. When he dissented from others, he either declared his opinion in a few words, or remained altogether silent. With literary men his value as a companion was considerably increased by his judgment in selecting, and lively mode of repeating, passages from new works of taste, most of which he read immediately after they were published. But, though he had lived so much in society, he never entirely lost a natural shyness of manner, which was more observable at some times than at others. This was often imputed by those who did not know him to pride; though, in truth, it seemed to arise from a diffidence of his own merit. As he advanced in years, his manners became less reserved to strangers; for, to his friends, they had always been frank and affectionate.

His feelings were warm, and he was sometimes betrayed by them into little improprieties; but this disadvantage was greatly outweighed by the energy which was hence given to his character; and the interest which he hence took in the happiness of others. It may be regarded, perhaps, as no considerable title to praise, that he behaved with the utmost kindness and generosity towards his numerous relations. But his endeavours to serve were not confined to these. He was ever ready to assist his friends in their pursuits, not only by his advice, but by his influence with others, and the sacrifice of his time; to say nothing of other aids which he frequently furnished. Like other men of warm tempers, he was apt to bestow upon his present pursuits more than their due importance; and, as increase of years and professional employment, together with great varieties in the state of his health, necessarily produced alterations in his views of life, he was hence thought by some to be of a change-

able disposition. But this was never said, respecting his attachment to persons. He continued to the last, loving his first friends, and was, in return, most cordially beloved by them.

His manner, as a physician, was simple, gentle, and dignified, and always sufficiently cheerful to encourage hope, without offending by its incongruity with the scene about him. From his kindness of heart, he was frequently led to give more attention to his patients than could well be demanded from a Physician; and as this evidently sprung from no interested motive, he often acquired considerable influence with those whom he had attended during sickness. No Physician, indeed, of his rank in London perhaps ever exercised his profession to such a degree gratuitously. His behaviour to other physicians was highly candid and liberal, and he most studiously avoided the slightest appearance of interfering in their professional concerns. Such conduct is, no doubt, recommended by its ultimate utility; but in him it arose from a native sense of honour, that appeared in every other transaction of his life.

As he attended very carefully to the symptoms of diseases, in the order and degree in which they occur in nature, he had, from this source, and the excellence of his memory, acquired great practical knowledge of his profession. He had, in consequence, also made many original observations upon the history and treatment of diseases. He was, for instance, the first who took notice of the connexion between Rheumatism of the external parts of the body, and a certain affection of the heart, which he hence called Rheumatism of that organ. Since it was mentioned by him, numerous examples of it have been seen by others, which puts the justness of the observation beyond doubt; though no trace of it exists in any author prior to Dr. Baillie, to whom he had communicated it. He never published any of his observations himself; but several, besides that which has just been spoken of, have been given to the world by others. About two years before his death, he told the Author of this account, that he had a great desire to write upon Gout; but there is no reason to believe that he ever accomplished it.

He never long enjoyed very good health from the time of his commencing to practise Physick in London. For, not to repeat what has already been said respecting his disorders, he was, during many years of the first part of his residence here; much subject to violent head-achs. He twice laboured under severe agues; and suffered many attacks of inflammatory sore-throat. But none of his ailments made any considerable permanent impression upon his external appearance; for, immediately before his death, no person would have supposed, from seeing him, that his health had ever been bad, or that he had attained the age of nearly sixty years.

ORIGINAL ROYAL LETTERS.

Whithall, Feb. ye 28, 1677.

I HAVE already given you my reasons att large why I think it fitt that you should absent your selfe from mee for some time beyond sea. As I am truly sorry for ye occasion, so you may bee sure I shall never desire it longer then it will be absolutly necessary both for your good and my service; in ye mean time I thinke it proper to give under my hand ye I expect this compliance from you, and I desire it may bee as soon as conveniently you can. You may easily believe with what trouble I write this to you, there being nothing I am more senceble of then ye constant kindness you have ever had for mee, and bee assured, that no absence or any thing else can change mee from being truly and kindly yours. CHARLES R. *

*For the Lady Anne Walsingham.
Dieren, August the*

WHEN I received your leter, my Lady Ann Walsingham, I did not think I should so sone have had ocatione to condole with you the losse of your pore daughter, who indeed deserved the kindnes I shewed her by being very pious and virtuous, wch I think are things at all times to be esteemed, but more in this age where tis so rare in younge people. After this I need not say much more upon this subject; the knowing she lived a good life, and dyed I dare say as a good Christian ought, is the greatest comfort can be given you for her losse. If she had lived I should have continued my kindnes to her, so that

in time I might have deserved the thanks you give me in your leter, but since it has pleased God to take her away, I must stay for some other ocatione of showing you how much I am your affectionate friend MARIE*.

Mr. Urban, Beccles, Feb. 14.

HEREWITH you receive a correct drawing of a curious old seal presented to me by a friend in the summer of 1807. [See Plate I.] The superscription I take to be

+PHILIPPI: FIL. IOHIS. DE. EASTHALL.

The *Easthalls*, I find, were a family of good note in the *thirteenth century*, and gave name to many manors which they then possessed in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. But who this "*Philippi de Easthall*" was, where he lived, or what property he possessed, I know not; although at different times many antient writings, as well as printed books, have been examined for that purpose.—Perhaps, Mr. Urban, some of your Correspondents will favour us with some particulars respecting him. W. ALDIS.

*Inscription proposed to be placed on
a Tablet in Islington Church.*

"To perpetuate,
while this frail Marble shall endure,
the meritorious exertions of an Individual,
and to excite the Emulation of others,
THE GOVERNORS OF THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY
have caused this Tablet to be inscribed
with the name of
WILLIAM HAWES, M. D.;
by whose personal and
indefatigable Labours
an Institution honourable to the Nation,
and highly beneficial to the World at large,
was founded, fostered, and matured.
And long, very long, may it flourish,
the Ornament and the Pride of Britain!

This excellent, unassuming,
persevering Philanthropist
was born in Islington, Nov. 28, 1736;
died in Spital Square Dec. 5, 1808,
and was buried on the 13th,
near these Walls.

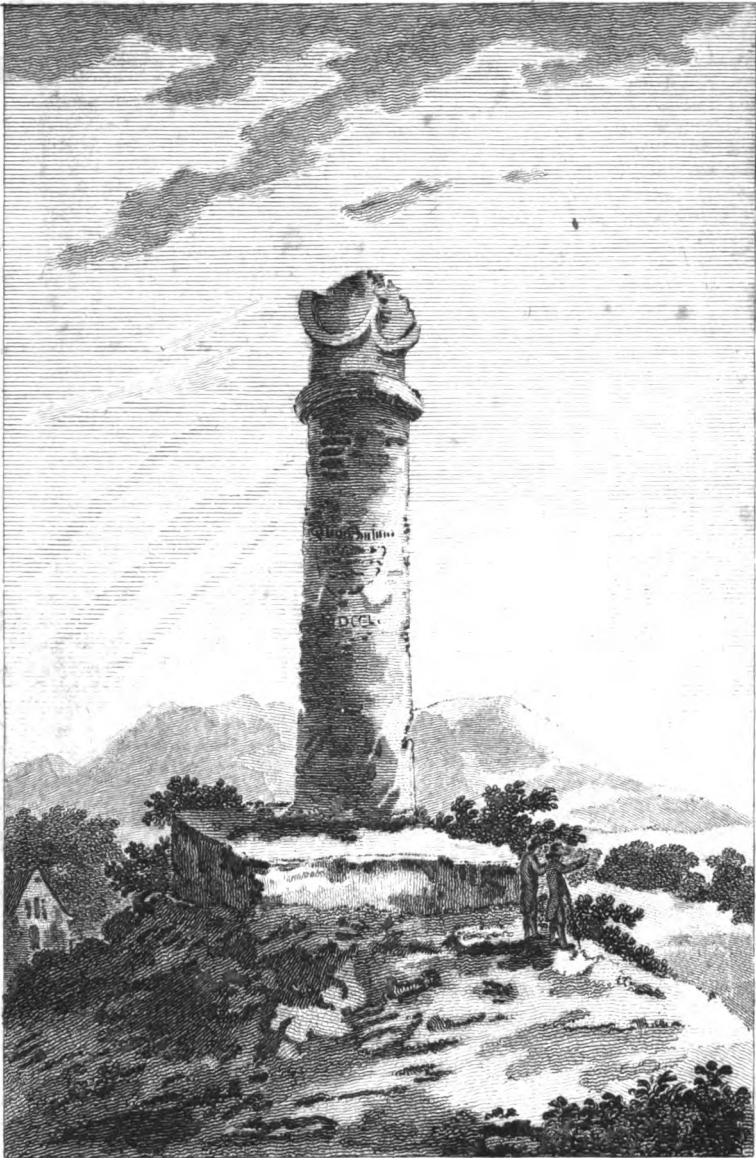
Go, Reader;
and imitate those virtuous Actions,
which the latest
Posterity will applaud and venerate,
and which the recording Angel
has registered in Heaven.

*Well done, good and faithful Servant!
Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!*"

[At the Bottom, the Figure from the Society's Medal; and the Motto, "SCINTILLULA FORSAN.]"

* See the Autographs in Plate I.

Pillar of ELISEG.



Printed by J. G. Smith, 1809.

Printed by J. G. Smith, 1809.



Charles R

M. M.



MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Jan. 14.*

IN an excursion into Denbighshire, last summer, I visited the spot where the celebrated pillar of Eliseg is situated, of which I send you a Drawing made at the time; which I do not doubt you will think worthy a place in your Museum of Antiquities. This Pillar is said to give name to the Vale of Crucis; it is in a field near the beautiful remains of Valle Crucis Abbey (seen to the left in the View), on a tumulus of considerable height, on the road side, about two miles from Llangollen. This Pillar is of great antiquity, and was erected in memory of ELISEG, by *Concenn*, his great grandson. This *Concenn* was the grandson of *Brochmail Yscithroc*, the same who was defeated in 607, at the battle of Chester. The inscription is now illegible; but it was copied by Mr. Edward Lhwyd, a celebrated antiquary, and may be seen in Mr. Gough's Camden. The present height of the Pillar is not 12 feet, though it is said to have been 12 feet in its original state.

This Pillar remained till the Civil Wars, when it was thrown down and broken by some furious fanatics. After these commotions it was neglected for more than a century, when the remains of the Pillar were again placed on the pedestal, as appears by the following inscription cut on the Pillar:

"Quod hujus veteris Monumenti
superest
dix ex oculis remotum et neglectum,
tandem restituit
T. LLOYD
de
Trevor Hall,
A. D.
MDCCLXXIX."

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL VILLETES.

THIS respectable Officer was descended from one of the most ancient families in France. His ancestors were Lords of Montdidier in Langue doc, in the thirteenth century, and many of them held considerable offices under different monarchs. During the Civil Wars, they were much distinguished for their exertions in favour of the Hugonots; and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes

Genl. Mag. April, 1809.

they withdrew from France and settled in this Kingdom. The father of the late Lieutenant-general was educated in the Diplomatic Line, and was many years Minister Plenipotentiary to the late and the present King; first at the Court of Turin, and afterwards with the Helvetic Cantons. He withdrew from public life in the year 1762, and resided at Bath till 1776; when he died, in the 75th year of his age. His second son, William Anne Villetes, was born at Bern, on the 14th of June, 1754. He received the early part of his education at a private school near Bath, and the latter part of it at the University of St. Andrew's. A mildness of disposition, and a regular performance of whatever it was his duty to do; qualities which through life were distinguished features of his character, were remarkable even at this early period. It was observed at school, that he never received a blow, either from his master, or any of his school-fellows; nor was he ever known at the University to have experienced a reprimand from any of the Professors, or to have been engaged in a quarrel with any of his fellow-students.

His father originally intended him for the Bar, and he was accordingly entered at Lincoln's Inn, and kept two or three Terms; but his ardour for a military life was so great, that Mr. Villetes at last gave way to his son's inclinations, and obtained for him, in the year 1775, a cornetcy in the 10th regiment of Dragoons. In this respectable corps, Villetes continued till he rose to the rank of Major. In this, as in every other part of his life, a punctual discharge of the duties of his station was constantly observed. By this he obtained the approbation of his superiors, and by his amiable manners he secured the esteem and good-will of his equals and his inferiors.

During a great part of this period, Captain Villetes attended Sir William Pitt (then Commander of the Forces in Ireland) as his Aid-de-Camp and Secretary. The character of that venerable Officer requires no panegyric; and it certainly was an honour to Villetes, that he lived several years in his family, not only as his secretary, but his confidential friend.

His

His attachment to Sir William Pitt was, indeed, that of a son to a parent; and, like all other attachments that he formed, continued invariable to the end of his life.

In the year 1792, Major Villette quitted the Dragoons, and was appointed Lieutenant-colonel of the 69th Regiment of Foot; which Regiment, in consequence of the breaking out of the war in 1793, was sent to the Mediterranean, serving as Marines on board a division of the fleet under the command of Lord Hood. From this service Col. Villette was exempt, as being a field-officer; but when Toulon was given up to the Allies, he left England to take the command of his regiment, then forming a part of the garrison. His services there were much distinguished by General O'Hara, and his successor, General Dundas. The heights of Faron were entrusted to him; and during the time that he commanded in that important station, his vigilance was such, that he never retired to rest till day-light appeared. All attempts at surprise were accordingly frustrated, and every thing remained secure; the strength of the position scarcely exposing it to any other danger. At length, the French army being increased, after the reduction of Lyons, the danger to which Toulon became exposed was proportionably greater, and Col. Villette was called to a station of still more importance, and requiring the execution of greater military talents. This was the defence of Les Sablettes, a narrow isthmus, by which the peninsula that forms the South side of the road of Toulon is connected with the main land. As long as this post was in our possession, the whole peninsula was secure, and the ships could remain in safety in the road; but if this had been lost, the various batteries on the peninsula might have been turned upon them, the shipping must have removed into the bay, and the subsequent embarkation of the troops and the inhabitants would have been rendered impracticable. At this post Col. Villette commanded; having under him 700 British, and 800 Neapolitan troops.

On the 16th of December, Faron was taken by surprise (but not by the fault of any British officer); and Fort Mulgrave, the nearest post to

Les Sablettes, was carried by storm. These disasters rendered the evacuation of Toulon unavoidable. The Neapolitan troops, under the command of Col. Villette, behaved very well as long as they were exposed to no danger; but when they saw that Fort Mulgrave was lost, and the French appeared ready to attack them, they retired in a body, got into their boats, and embarked on-board their ships. Notwithstanding the desertion of so great a part of his force, Col. Villette kept up so good an appearance with the remainder, that Les Sablettes, and, of course, the whole of the peninsula, continued in our possession till the evening of the 18th; when the evacuation of Toulon being complete, he received orders to withdraw his troops. This service, though rendered very difficult by the proximity of the enemy, was nevertheless effected during the night; and the troops were marched to the other end of the peninsula, where they were embarked in boats, which conveyed them, without loss, on-board the fleet.

The next service in which Col. Villette was engaged, was the conquest of Corsica. He acted here in his proper station at the siege of Saint Fiorenzo; and afterwards, in a more distinguished manner, at that of Bastia, Lord Hood having proposed to the Commander of the Land Forces the attack of this latter place, and the measure being deemed inexpedient by that Officer, his Lordship resolved to undertake the siege, without the assistance of any troops but those who were originally given him as marines.

Here again Col. Villette was not necessarily called upon to act; but though, like other officers of the Land Forces, he disapproved of the enterprise, not thinking it possible that the place could be so completely blocked up as to prevent any supplies from entering the Harbour; yet, finding the Admiral was resolved on the attempt, he volunteered his service, conceiving it a paramount duty to his King and Country, to do every thing in his power to render the enterprise successful (since, at all events, it was to be undertaken); though by so doing he was to prove the Admiral's opinion to have been well founded, and that of the land officers (himself

self among the rest) erroneous. After a close blockade of 40 days, Bastia was taken, and Lord Hood gratefully acknowledged the essential assistance which he received on that occasion from Col. Villettes.

The merit of this service will perhaps be more fully appreciated, when it is known, that the force which Col. Villettes commanded, was composed of no more than 1000 British soldiers, 250 landed seamen, and 1200 Corsicans; which last were fit only to scour the country. The garrison, on the other hand, consisted of 4000 French regulars, and about as many of the armed inhabitants. Even after the surrender of the place, the difficulties of Col. Villettes' situation did not cease. With his small force, he was to guard 8000 prisoners; and this arduous task was continued several days, the state of the weather rendering it impossible to send them away in a shorter time. For this important service Col. Villettes was rewarded, by being appointed Governor of Bastia; and a Vote of Thanks to him being proposed in the House of Commons, it seemed to be a subject of regret with every person, that some circumstances of Parliamentary Etiquette rendered it impossible to accede to the Motion.

In the year 1796, an intermittent fever, of a very bad kind, which is common in Corsica, obliged Col. Villettes to resign the government of Bastia, and return to England; and the following year, Portugal being threatened by the French, he was sent to that country, and served in the Army commanded by his friend Sir Charles Stuart, about a year and a half; when, the danger being for the present removed, the British troops were withdrawn, and Col. Villettes came back to England, where he was promoted to the rank of a Major-general, on the 18th of June, 1798.

About this time, Gen. Villettes was appointed Comptroller of the Household of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. His enjoying that honour is supposed to have originated from the following circumstance: Some years before, that is to say, while the peace still continued, Col. Villettes having leave of absence from his regiment, went to Geneva, to

spend some time with his mother, who, after she became a widow, had retired with her daughter to her native city. At this place his merit did not escape the discernment of Prince Edward, who was there at that time. An intimacy then took place (if the word may be used without impropriety, when applied to persons in such different ranks in life), which continued ever afterwards. It was, indeed, highly honourable to Villettes; and certainly reflected no discredit on the Prince, that a long absence in a distant part of the world did not make him forget what had passed at Geneva; and after an interval of several years, Gen. Villettes was placed at the head of his Household, when his Establishment was settled. His Royal Highness continued to honour the General with his confidence as long as he lived; and it may with great truth be asserted, that his death was nowhere more sincerely lamented, than in the very highest rank of life.

In the year 1799, Gen. Villettes was sent to Corfu, it being then in contemplation to raise a corps of Albanians for his Majesty's service: Of the inexpediency of this measure the General was soon convinced; and however advantageous the adopting it might have proved to himself, he strongly advised the contrary, and the plan was accordingly relinquished. The mutiny which some years afterwards took place at Malta among troops of a similar description, fully proved the justness of his opinion.

When his presence was no longer necessary in Corfu, Gen. Villettes was sent to Malta; where he acted for some time as second in command to Gen. Pigot; and, after his departure in 1801, as Commander in Chief of the Forces, in which important situation he remained till the year 1807. Those persons who recollect the stipulations concerning Malta in the Treaty of Amiens, the discussions which arose during the Peace in consequence of those stipulations, and the value attached to this Island by all parties since the renewal of hostilities; and who at the same time consider the situation of Malta, with respect to Naples, Sicily, Egypt; and indeed the whole of the Mediterranean and the Levant, will readily conceive that there were few situations, in which
a firm,

a firm, temperate, and judicious conduct could be more requisite than in the Commander of the Forces in that Island. It may safely be asserted, that few men were superior to Gen. Villettez in the qualities from which such a conduct originates. His judgment was so good, that, though he seldom stood in need of advice, yet, on every proper occasion, he was ready to listen to it; to adopt it with candour, if he judged it to be right; or to adhere to his own opinion, if he saw no just grounds for abandoning it. His firmness in pursuing the line of conduct which he thought it his duty to adopt, was equally remarkable; and to these qualities were united a temper the least irritable, and manners the most conciliatory, that can be well imagined. The favourite maxim of "*Suaviter in modo, Fortiter in re*," has perhaps seldom been more perfectly exemplified. Many instances occurred during his command in Malta, in which these qualities were exerted, and executed with the very best effects. When Tomasi, the French-elected Grand Master, laid claim to the Island; when a French Agent sought an occasion of quarrel, and endeavoured to raise a disturbance in the theatre, as had been done successfully at Rome, Naples, and elsewhere; when a most alarming mutiny took place among the foreign troops in Fort Ricosoli; on all these, and on many other occasions, the firm, temperate, and judicious conduct of Gen. Villettez was successfully employed.

In the year 1807, the personal and professional merit of this Officer, his perfect knowledge of most of the European languages, and his long acquaintance with the military systems of the Continental Powers, pointed him out to his Majesty's Government as a proper person to command the foreign troops who were to form a part of the Army intended to be sent to the Baltic, under Lord Cathcart. Gen. Villettez was accordingly recalled from Malta; but, though he obeyed the summons with the utmost promptitude, it was found impossible for him to arrive in England in time to take any share in the Northern Expedition. That Expedition was accordingly dispatched under other Commanders, whose able

and successful conduct is well known; and Gen. Villettez was, soon after his arrival, appointed to a situation still more honourable, but eventually fatal to him.

It was in the month of September, 1807, that this valuable Officer, now a Lieutenant-general, returned to England, a country in which he had passed so small a portion of his life, as to be much less known in it than his worth deserved. It was also a country which he was now to visit for the last time. His reception from his superiors, and from his friends, was such as was justly due to his services and his merit. He was soon after appointed Colonel of the 64th Regiment of Infantry; and his talents were not suffered to remain long unemployed.

A proper person was wanted to be Commander of the Forces, and Lieutenant-governor of Jamaica. Many circumstances in the situation of that Island rendered it necessary to be particularly careful in the appointment of a General Officer suited to that important trust.

Gen. Villettez was selected for this purpose; and it would perhaps have been difficult to have found a man more capable of fulfilling the duties of the station to the satisfaction of Government, and for the benefit of the Colony. He was accordingly appointed Lieutenant-governor and Commander of the Forces in Jamaica, with the rank of a General in that Island, in the latter end of the year 1807.

Highly honourable as this appointment was, Gen. Villettez would willingly have declined it. His constitution, which was never very strong, had been much impaired by bilious complaints; and having been absent from England during almost the whole of the last 14 years, he would gladly have remained some time in this country. The last day before he embarked at Spithead was spent at the house of the earliest friend of his youth, to whom, in confidential conversation, he expressed his belief, that the climate of Jamaica would not agree with him; "but," he added, "I would not object to going there on that account; for if I were ordered to march up to a battery, I should do it, though I might be of opinion that I should be killed before my troops

troops could carry it; and, in like manner, I think I ought not to hesitate as to going to Jamaica, if his Majesty's service requires it, though I may be of opinion that I shall fall a victim to the climate."

But little is known in England of what happened in Jamaica during the short period that Gen. Villettes lived after his arrival in that Island. It is, however, well known, that his amiable disposition, and that firm, but conciliatory conduct which always formed so remarkable a part of his character, soon engaged the confidence and esteem of the whole community.

In the month of July, he undertook a Military Tour of inspection through the Island. Neither the state of his health, which was not very good, nor the weather, which was unfavourable, could induce him to postpone doing what he considered to be his duty.

Gen. Villettes left Kingston on the 3d of July, and proceeded as far as Port Antonio, where he inspected some of the troops. He set out from thence on the 11th, to go to Bull Bay, in the parish of St. George, to inspect a battalion of the 60th, which was stationed there; but in this journey he was seized with a fever, which, on the third day, put a fatal period to his existence. He died on the 15th July, at Mrs. Brown's estate, named Union; retaining in his last moments the same serenity of mind for which his whole life had been so remarkably distinguished.

The regret expressed on this occasion by all descriptions of persons in Jamaica, far exceeded what could have been supposed possible, when the short period that Gen. Villettes had resided among them is taken into consideration. His body was interred near Kingston, in the parish of Half-Way-Tree, in which he resided. The funeral was attended by the Duke of Manchester (the Governor of the Island), as chief mourner, and was conducted with all the military honours so justly due to the rank and merit of the deceased.

To say much of the character of Gen. Villettes would here be superfluous. It may, in some degree, be learnt from the foregoing sketch of his life. His many amiable qualities are already well known to those who

knew him; and by such as did not enjoy that pleasure, the enumeration of them would be suspected to proceed from the pen of Flattery. One circumstance alone shall be a little enlarged upon, as conveying a useful lesson—an example worthy of imitation. Few men have possessed, in a degree superior to Gen. Villettes, the talent of acquiring the good will of almost all, the ill will of scarce any who knew him. The chief reason was, that he felt good will towards all, and his conduct was suitable to his feelings. His friendship, though by no means restricted to a few, was far from being indiscriminate; but any person who once really enjoyed it, was sure that it would never be withdrawn. The first connexion of this nature that he ever formed, was with a school-fellow of his own age, who was afterwards his fellow-student at the University. This was followed by an uninterrupted confidential correspondence during 40 years. Their intimacy in that whole period never once experienced the smallest abatement or interruption, but went on, constantly strengthened and matured as life advanced, and could only be terminated by death. On his entrance into the Military Profession, Gen. Villettes' first intimacy was with a contemporary Officer in the 10th Regiment of Dragoons (now a much esteemed Lieutenant-general), and that friendship, like the former, continued constant to the last moment. When the death of his parents put Gen. Villettes in possession of some property, he considered the friends of his family as his own friends; and the management of his pecuniary concerns was ever after entrusted to a very respectable gentleman, at the head of one of the first foreign houses in the City.

"For sacred was the pen that wrote,
Thy father's friend forget thou not."

MARMION.

MR. URBAN, *Richmond, Surrey,*
Feb. 14.

IN your vol. LXXVIII. p. 484, "*A very Young Gardener*" solicits information respecting a cheap and easy method to render linen perfectly transparent, and impervious to the rain and air, and which would remain uninjured by heat or cold. His wish is to procure a covering for forcing

forcing or melon frames, &c. such as shall not be liable to the accidents either of glass or paper, and yet answer the purpose of glass altogether. This, it must be allowed, remains yet a grand desideratum to the Horticulturist; and I will yet hope, that some of your numerous Correspondents, who possess the ability, will not prove destitute of the will to make the wished-for communication public, as early as possible, through the medium of your useful and widely-extended publication.

Yours, &c.

RACEON.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

FOR every Oak he cut down, he took care to plant ten. Be that my epitaph.

If the disembodied spirit may rejoice in a truth recorded over its mouldering bones, what continuance of pleasure this inscription held forth must afford! The pens of History dwell much on the darlings of Fortune, much on the words, on the actions of Kings. A delicate reproof from the mouth of Royalty to an over-rich Satrap, deserves to be remembered, whilst we can boast a single vessel to breast the surge, or triumphantly bear aloft Britannia's double cross. The trees of this Nobleman were standing far beyond a full growth, crowded and rotting upon the ground. His Sovereign, at an occasional visit, remarked the size of his Oaks, and observed, more than once, "How fit are many of these to build fighting ships for the Nation!" Their owner hesitatingly said at last, "Sire, I am fond of Oaks, I love to look at Oaks."—"Fond, fond, my Lord, fond—I don't see you plant any."

Boscawen and Rodney, Howe, Nelson, and Hawke, of late years, without any planting, have contributed whole forests of ship-timber in the manufactured state; and most of the Naval Chiefs at this hour are eagerly seeking equal renown. Imagine ('tis no violent stretch) some great grandson, on a future day, pushing for honours, in full career with other brother worthies, would he feel less at home by knowing, that the good ship under foot was built with Oak of an ancestor's nursing? I think not. We then, of waning years, of worn-out personal exertions, may, at least, imitate some long departed, who dropt

into a grateful soil those acorns of glory, now prominent in naval lore and become the seaman's boast, from the Royal George, Formidable, and Nairn, to the Magnanime, Vanguard, and Victory.

Was an heir-apparent to plant a cluster of Oaks, a wood here, or a grove there, the very delight in such an employment would of itself instantly, and year after year, compensate to the full all his attention and care; besides, long after the term of his life, descendants of lineage would exult in the standing proof of their family's usefulness, and shew a laudable honest pride in comparative appeals to the face of the country all round.

In Ireland, above a century ago, bridges were erected in many parts of the County of Galway by legacies, under the will of an antient dame. The money was applied most usefully; and the grateful Irish still celebrate "The Lady of the Bridges," and bless her kind heart. What more flattering can be proposed to the most elevated personage than, posthumous honours? Neither sex is shut out from patriotic establishments: the growth of Oaks, encouraged by the daughter of a King, would be followed by public homage, to be envied, and with reason, even by the Partner of his Crown. A junior of the Royal Family thus decorating his title, would soar effectually beyond that extinguishing oblivion certain state regulations forbidding marriage are calculated to bring about. *Prince of the Oaks* would sound home to every British heart, and ages to come heap honour on the deed, and keep his name alive. Any scions, acknowledged by such a parent, might indulge claims far out-going the Herald's mark sinister; and the live oaks, pleading for founder's kin, ensure to children's children the gratitude of England.

In thus adventuring to point out an occupation, not to be disdained even by a sceptered hand, no streamlet of Charity is closed. Employing the poor is the genuine exercise of charity by the rich; and the feeling soul of those less amply provided is easily known by their mode and distribution of largesses, giving the thankful objects of kindness cause to sigh with regret for their donor's more

more enlarged means: His present Majesty's Uncle was removing heaps of ground from one spot to another; and the Princess Amelia, upon whose pocket her brother made frequent calls, reminding him (when borrowing another thousand) of his many needless expences, "William, you surely cannot want the work of all those people," said she, pointing to a crowd of old and young, bearing little baskets of earth; "True, my dear Amelia; but *they* do."

There spoke, indeed, a Royal Duke. He died; and multitudes felt, more than did its lamented object, that stroke of death.

An old Ninety-two-er.

MR. URBAN, *April 4.*

IN describing the effect of the poison of a Toad in your vol. LXXVIII. p. 1055, your Correspondent leaves us to suppose, the labourer handled the Toads: but he has forgot to say so. For the poison of a Toad, see an instance in vol. LIII. p. 990; another in vol. LIV. p. 252.

A large Toad was taken up and thrown on some loose sand; presently after, a woman took up this loose sand in her hand, and soon found a pain and swelling; it increased, and she was obliged to have her thumb taken off. She is now (1809) living at Kensington. X. Y.

MR. URBAN, *April 6.*

IN p. 11, an account of a Monastery in old times at Burton-Coggles, Lincolnshire, concludes, "The situation was not found to suit, or continued long; for we find it was moved to a place now in the Duke of Ancaster's park at Grimsthorpe."

The loss of a much valued friend, from but a short residence in Burton-Coggles, enables me to state a probable cause for that removal; viz. All the good water to be had must be caught from the element above. The ground is abundantly productive; but often, at only spit-deep, turns up with moisture offensive, like a drain from mire.

The manse was convenient and handsome, with a garden luxuriant, and considerable dovecote. A very liberal stipend, in farther recommendation, over-ruled any doubts in the man, we lament. Presuming too much upon good health, he reckoned

in haste for its continuance, and accepted the Curacy. What followed? The children, who were numerous, soon began to sicken; their mother wanted medical help presently herself; and the father was the last attacked by stomach complaints, ending fatally after some few months.

As soon as the sickness became general in the family, our friend removed from the place; and all recovered but himself.

The girls have great reason to be thankful for education in the Clergy's School at Lissos Green; not so the boy. He was sent to school in Yorkshire under the same Charity; where his disappointment, in common with many more neglected orphans, was both sad and cruel. Such, it is hoped, can never be suffered again; indeed seems impossible at Acton in Middlesex. W. P.

THE PROJECTOR. No. XCV.

"To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds

Timorous and slothful."

MILTON.

THERE are few vices more generally censured by Moralists than Idleness; which, in order that it may be avoided, is represented as not only the greatest of evils, but the occasion of all evil; and so many shocking pictures and characters are drawn of idle men and women, that we are inclined to question whether they have been taken from originals. But, with due submission to many of my predecessors, who have presented Idleness to their readers, either as an example or a warning, I have some doubt whether the subject has ever been handled with philosophical precision, and whether they have begun where they ought; first, by establishing the existence of Idleness, and then proceeding to a correct definition. For my own part, after very long and mature consideration of the subject, and after a very attentive observation of mankind, particularly in those ranks of life where it is thought to be principally inherent, I am inclined to be of opinion, that Moralists have entirely mistaken the matter; and that, so far from Idleness being a prevailing vice, there is some reason to doubt its very existence; while it would be very easy to prove, that there is an universal dislike and abhorrence of all that is called

called Idleness, among the very people who are supposed to indulge it in the highest degree.

Mankind are usually divided into two classes; those who are active, and those who are idle; or, in other words, those who do something, and those who do nothing. The former class I am very willing to admit as the most numerous; but of the latter we want more proofs than have yet been submitted to our consideration. In order, however, to render this division of mankind visible, we are told, that the active are to be seen among the middling and lower classes; and the idle among the upper, the rich, the gay, or the fashionable world. It is with a view to rescue these genteel classes from the imputation of Idleness, that I have put together the present thoughts; and have prefaced them by a doubt, whether such a thing as Idleness is to be found.

As all are agreed that it is not to be met with among the middling or lower classes, I may consider that point as fully established; and have nothing to do farther, unless to prove that no quality of the kind is to be discovered in the other grand division of mankind, namely, the rich and the fashionable. And this task, I apprehend, will not be very difficult, if I can prevail upon my Readers to agree upon some few preliminary points, and remove some little misunderstandings, that seem to prevail upon the subject.

Many men are apt to consider their neighbours as idle, merely because they happen not to be employed exactly as they are themselves; and it is probably owing to such prejudices, that the list of Idlers becomes nominally increased. But as every man is possessed of a portion of time which he is anxious to employ, and as all time employed must be employed by those who are doing something; it follows, that a state of perfect inactivity must be very rare. And, although mechanics are apt to think that they are more industrious than the customers for whom they work, a little observation might be sufficient to convince them, that their estimate of Idleness and Industry is formed upon wrong principles. Nothing, for example, can be worse founded than the supposition, that

the man who has constructed a dining-table is a more pains-taking man than the owner who gives a dinner on it; or that he who makes a pair of shoes in a day, is *ipso facto* a less idle man than him who walks many days upon them, in quest of employment to consume his time. And I question whether the lamp-lighter, the glass-grinder, the hot-house gardener, and the floor-chalker, who prepare a mansion for the reception of a party of five hundred friends, are not more idly employed than the lady of quality who gives the rout, and has not a moment's leisure or peace in preparing to entertain such a mass of *friendship*, and to rival or outshine her neighbours, whose houses may be equally, or more capable of containing it.

It is usual to say, that a life of Idleness is the most miserable of all lives; and it would be true, if it could be found. But such a life is not more incompatible in the case of the middling and lower classes, than in the case of the rich and fashionable; nor is there any other difference in their cares and anxieties, than that the one is desirous to be paid in money, and the other in a coin called *eclat*, a sort of paper currency, of which many fine specimens may be daily seen in the newspapers. Indeed; if we were to carry the comparison farther, we should probably find, that as far as care and industry go, the rich have by much the largest share; for the labour of those who are usually called industrious, is a simple operation, conducted upon the common principles of mechanics, and guided by a pattern that can be easily followed; while the employments of the rich are such as force them to ransack earth, sea, and air, and all the stores of Fancy, to produce a something, not only unlike any pattern, but incompatible with any known laws of taste, feeling, or common sense.

Still, if it be urged, that a life of Idleness is a life of misery, we would ask, who are they that enjoy such a life? If the absence of employment be Idleness, the mechanic has more of it to answer for than the opulent. The mechanic works by stated hours, and he has stated hours in which he does nothing. The gay and fashionable have no such allotments

ments of time; from the moment they get up until they go again to bed, a space frequently much longer than a mechanic's day, they are incessantly in quest, if not in possession, of something to consume time; and, if they are not doing something, they are asking for something to do. Their employments, therefore, are very various, and very frequently changed; which, we may suppose, gives an additional zest to them, and a zest which the mechanic cannot understand or relish. Their range of business, too, is far greater. They are anxiously busy, whether they sit still, or go abroad; they fly from one task to another on horses, or in chariots; they travel hundreds of miles in pursuit of employment; and seem never so happy, and never so industrious, as when they are going from something to something. The newspapers, whose virtuous attention to this class of men of business is a striking characteristic of an enlightened age, are particularly careful to note the progress of their industry; to inform us, when they were employed in the auction-room, when at the splendid gala, when in coming to town, when in going to the country, when engaged at dinner; and when in their Sunday devotions in Hyde Park, when examining the condition of their estates at Newmarket, and when toiling for fame and money behind four blood-horses in a barouche.

Examples like these would surely be sufficient to exculpate the fashionable world from the charge of idleness, if the prejudices already alluded to did not prevail too generally, and if the middling and lower classes did not arrogate to themselves the whole of industry, merely because they have no relish, or, at least, no opportunity, for any employments but their own. In this narrow spirit, they form themselves into companies, and they meet in halls, which they call the Goldsmiths Hall, the Haberdashers Hall, the Fishmongers Hall, &c. where the affairs of what they exclusively call industry are regularly transacted. But have we not lately seen a number of gentlemen, who were formerly content to be industrious separately, erect themselves into a company, called the Whip Club, practising the

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art and mystery of driving horses; holding their meetings regularly, in which all matters pertaining to the stable are discussed with great knowledge and precision; and subjects of every other kind most carefully excluded. I am not certain whether these gentlemen have yet obtained a Charter of Incorporation; but they are provided with a numerous *livery*, and are, in all respects, qualified to produce, by personal example, an excellent generation of coachmen and postillions. Yet, we shall probably be told, that these gentlemen are idle, because they have chosen one trade instead of another, and are more desirous to be masters of the whip and bridle, the reins and the girth, than to learn how to improve estates, bring up families, or fulfil the expectations of their tasteless ancestors.

There is another employment which may be brought as a proof that the rich are not to be ranked among the idle; and this, indeed, so peculiarly belongs to them, that men of no other description can have it in their power. Those, indeed, who suppose that the possessors of wealth are upon that account idle, might with greater truth reverse the proposition: since we find many instances in which it demands their utmost industry to get rid of that wealth in such a manner as to shew that they once had it. Here lies an essential difference between them and the mechanics who deny them the praise of industry. The latter never have more wealth than they know what to do with; to part with it, therefore, requires scarcely an effort; for, in truth, it is frequently called for before they can be said to have accumulated it. On the other hand, the fashionable opulent require all the thought and industry they can muster, to get rid of their possessions in a genteel and becoming manner; and, from the nature of their purchases, they frequently leave us at a loss to admire sufficiently the singularity and ingenuity of their expedients to free themselves from what has been justly termed "the root of all evil." And so far are they from being idle in this pursuit, that they are perhaps never so actively employed as when their jealous rivals,

vale, the mechanicks, the counter-men, and the counting-house-men, are not only *not* employed at their labours, but are actually fast asleep.

An objection, however, must here be obviated. It may be said, that although the opulent do discover a very great share of active industry in disposing of their superfluities; inasmuch that they even part with their necessities; that industry must surely and when they have come to an end of their wealth, and when, as the sympathetic and sentimental phrase is, they are "done up." There must surely be an end to work when the tools are no longer to be had; and that indefatigable industry you have been celebrating, must depart with the last guinea.

This is plausible, and is consistent with the order of things in common business; but in arguing a point of such a peculiar nature, we must not trust too much to analogy, nor adopt a figurative language, where facts only ought to be produced and discussed. The industry of the rich is so far from being abated in the case stated, that it may be said to be very much increased; and to have added to it, that which will quicken every species of industry, a *never-ceasing and painful anxiety*. The object only is changed; and the pains now bestowed, the ingenious arts, the close application, and the sleepless nights, are calculated to bring back what former industry had dispersed; and as this must be a much more difficult aim than the other, in proportion to that difficulty is their industry increased to a degree which few mechanicks can understand. But, were this mere industry, it would still serve but to raise them to an equality with those who think them idle; it is, however, more—it requires not only bodily fatigue and common degrees of anxiety, suspense, and care, but a mind as fertile in resources as that of the most original genius, and one capable of producing expedients of the most extraordinary kind. My Readers may have probably heard this ingenuity called a "raising of the wind;" and from many instances of late date that have been made public, it seems to be effected by engines of very uncommon powers.

There is only one circumstance which I shall notice, with a view to

remove the prejudices of those who fancy themselves the only industrious persons in the world, and that the others are idle; or, to say the least, that their labour is no better than amusement. If this matter were carefully inquired into, I apprehend it would be found that there is very little of amusement in the occupations we have detailed, and that no occupations, either in progress or in consequence, are attended with more serious effects. As to the mechanicks asserting that they only are conscientiously industrious, and that the others scarcely know what conscience means, it is an assertion easily disproved; since the parties alluded to are those who, above all others, know, sooner or later, not only what conscience means, but what it can do, and who have nothing so much to regret as that they were, in the midst of their active employments, too deeply engaged to cultivate the acquaintance of so useful a monitor.

MR. URBAN,

April 11.

THANKS to your numerous and spirited remonstrances; thanks to the Author of that excellent Publication, "*Free and Impartial Thoughts*;" thanks to the Methodist Non-conformists themselves, who are now erecting several new Meeting-houses in the precincts of Mary-lane; the heads of that most extensive and populous parish have at length arisen from the lethargy with which they have been long afflicted, and are taking measures which ought to have been resorted to years ago. They have opened their Chapels of Ease on the evenings of Sundays, for the indiscriminate accommodation of all who chuse to assemble within their walls, for the important purpose of Divine Worship. Crowded Congregations attest the utility and expediency of the proceeding; and may it be attended with every success!

There is a report also, that it is in contemplation to divert the sums raised for the education of poor children to other channels; and employ them, or a portion of them, in erecting pious edifices, not on speculation, or for private emolument, but general advantage. More laudable or useful undertakings there cannot be, than the implanting of sound principles and religious sentiments in the minds

minds of indigent little ones; who, without the aid of charity, must be destitute of all knowledge of their Creator, and what he requires of them; and the enabling of adults of the lower, but more numerous class of society, at stated intervals appointed by the Almighty himself, to hear the word of God, to offer up their prayers and praises to their Maker, and to receive such edifying lessons as may make them wise unto salvation. These are great and glorious objects. The promoting of them must eminently conduce to the increase of the glory of God, the good of the community, and to the comfort and happiness of a man's own breast.

Our Liturgy is, by all the Reformed Churches, with few exceptions, allowed to be excellent; and, were it delivered in an earnest and emphatic manner, rather than coldly and tamely read, would produce strong and admirable effects. A Clergyman used to say of another, remarkable, like Dr. Barlow in *Cælebs*, for pronouncing our Church Service with warmth and energy, that he had often heard him *say* his Prayers, never heard him *read* them, in all his life. Our Clergy, also, are honourably distinguished for their learning and correct compositions.

That ground of contempt, ignorance, adverted most strongly to by Echard, no longer, whatever it might do in his time, exists among them.

They are, in general, also most respectable characters. What then is wanted? Not literature; not morality; not good intention. Their want is what the French call *Uction*, *Zeal*, and *Energy*. These are the engines by which the Non-conformist makes such a rapid progress, as cannot be viewed without a degree of consternation; and by these he must be opposed, if we wish that our endeavours should be crowned with success. Go where you will, you will find, that earnestness which flows, or seems to flow, from the heart, makes a stronger impression on the minds of men, than deep erudition, recondite researches, the weeping system which now prevails, or the witty system which flourished in good old South's days. Our doctrines are sound; our ecclesiastical discipline admirable. Nothing but

a greater number of Churches, a more intense application of thought, of time, of exertion, in the Minister, to the furtherance of true piety, and of corresponding endeavours on the part of the Laity, in their several families, by encouraging and enforcing attendance, during the stated seasons of Divine Worship, in the House of God, are necessary to check the shocking inroads of Fanaticism, and to diffuse a spirit of genuine devotion, "neither soaring into Enthusiasm, nor sinking into Superstition," throughout the land.

There are several auspicious signs at present. Our places of regular worship, the Churches and Chapels belonging to our Establishment, were never so filled, nor has the number of Communicants been so great, at least for many years, as they have been during the late season of Lent, and on Good Friday, and Easter Sunday. I am, Mr. Urban, at all times,

Your Constant Reader and Well-wisher,
A FRIEND TO RATIONAL
CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. URBAN, *March 27.*

YOUR pages furnish many edifying discussions on the subject of Conformity. It seems generally agreed, that Sects, so wide of each other, as Protestants holding the Doctrine of the Trinity, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics, cannot join in Communion without abandoning their leading tenets. There seems little objection to concurring with those who express a wish, that in this Island, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Anabaptists, Independents, and every other subdivision of those who disclaim the Pope's authority, would unite with their National Church. If a man whose property or occupation induces him to reside alternately in England and Scotland can screw up his mind to a conformity with each of those Establishments, I would applaud him for so doing; but deem it shocking to decency, humanity, and common sense, to say, that if he steadfastly adhere to the Church in which he was born and bred, or to which he, on mature deliberation, gives a decided preference, he passes half his life, and perhaps dies, in the situation of a guilty schismatic. Such, however, is the unavoidable inference

inference to be drawn from the writings of many modern High-Church Divines.

On the other hand, when the late Bp. Horne was so forgetful of what he owed to a "*Congé d'élire*," as to pronounce the titular Scotch Prelates to be "better Bishops" than himself; and when the University of Oxford raised a public subscription for them; I could not wholly acquit either his Lordship, or that learned body, of acting contrary to their own principles, by giving undue encouragement to Separatists. Had Scotland sent five thousand pounds towards the more ample maintenance of Presbyterian Ministers in Oxford, it would have been deemed highly unseasonable.

The word *Conventicle* is grossly abused. No Clergyman can be so ignorant as not to know, that when a Place of Worship is licensed under the Toleration Act at the English Quarter-sessions, or registered in Scotland, it from that moment ceases to be a Conventicle: but we find the expression still retained, where it is notoriously misplaced; not only in writings of the coarsest texture, "*ad captandum vulgus*," but even in solemn Charges, principally calculated for the perusal of their Reverend Auditors.

One of your old Correspondents, Dr. Gleig, is, I find, become a *nominal* Scotch Bishop. About the year 1787, he exhibited some half-dozen Letters in your Magazine, under the signature of "A Presbyter;" not long afterwards, he re-printed them in a pamphlet of considerable bulk, without any apparent motive, except that of asserting, in a furious Appendix, that "the right of James the Second to the Throne of these Realms was at least equal to that of his Successor." I have various reasons for thinking, that by far the greater part of the impression was withdrawn from sale: one copy was, however, bound up, and sent to Dr. Williams's Library in Redcross Street. An antagonist, against whom he hurled the epithets "scurrilous, foul-mouthed," and all manner of hard words, ventured to assert, that he was then grasping at the shadowy semblance of a Caledonian Mitre. This grand object of pursuit is, it seems, at length obtained. Mr. Hor-

ley has shewn much condescension in preaching and publishing the Consecration Sermon: the propriety of so doing will not bear too rigorous an enquiry. Even admitting it possible for any British Bishop to be appointed without the Royal signature, it is notorious, that, twenty years ago, such Letters of Orders as Dr. Gleig could have produced, were forbidden by the Legislature to be registered, and were moreover declared totally "null and void." As it does not appear that he has re-trodden his steps, and been admitted into the Priesthood by any English or even Irish Prelate, his *pretended* Consecration must be looked upon as a mere farce. "*Collapsa ruunt subductis tectis columnis*." The Lawyer who was never regularly called to the Bar, is disqualified from becoming a Judge.

The popular cry of the Church being in danger carries, I trust, no weight with it, even when applied to the Church of Scotland. That Church has been sneeringly spoken of as "founded on the rock of Poverty;" but its Pastors seldom absent themselves from their Benefices, and are truly respectable. What though part of its Aristocracy, drawn aside by lucre or ambition, barter their national hereditary tenets for larger endowments, it is devoutly to be hoped, that there is still energy enough left among the bulk of its enlightened population, to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges, which were originally obtained for them by their justly-honoured Patriarch, John Knox, aided by the stern virtue of their ancestors, and which received their ultimate confirmation from our great deliverer, King William.

As for the Church of England, to speak of it in similar terms, would convey the bitterest sarcasm on its Conductors; who must feel themselves entrusted with authority little short of absolute. A profusion of loaves and fishes attract younger branches of the most opulent, as well as the most powerful families, and bring proselytes, even from the Highlands; a competent number of clamorous Polemicks, if not profound Scholars, are interspersed with its noble and honourable Dignitaries; its landed possessions have been abundantly increased since the Restoration;

tion; I presume not to enquire into their unequal distribution. Wemourn over the Mortmain Act, nearly reduced to a dead letter, from being partly repealed, and partly evaded. Convocations indeed are curbed: but in every district from the Tweed to the Land's-End in Cornwall, a Spiritual Court, vested with inquisitorial cognizance, not only over crimes, but inadvertences, brandishes the scourge over such of its Ministers as eschew the Creed of St. Athanasius. The power of the Hierarchy has recently acquired additional strength, by disabling the Laity who pay tithes from enforcing the residence of an Incumbent; it being now left to the sole discretion of the Bishop (who perhaps sees his diocese for a few weeks once in three years) to determine, whether the Rector shall go to his Parsonage, or continue, like his superiors, at places of public amusement. Are not, in short, greater things than these still in agitation, and already peeping out from behind the curtain?

Limiting my present speculation to the Island we inhabit, I readily join my feeble voice to the panegyrists of Conformity; provided it be sufficiently broad and impartial. The Episcopal Church of England, and the Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland, are equally entitled to protection from Government: but, when the sargon of the Warburtonian School is adopted, and "Alliances between Church and State" are recommended, such language is not to be endured in any Christian Realm; obedience to their civil rulers, not an arrogant rivalry with them, being the doctrine inculcated on the Apostles by the great Founder of our Religion.

More ostentatious distinctions I leave to others, and aspire to no title beyond that of an occasional Conformist; it would ill become me, therefore, to decide which of our two Pales, Southern or Northern, is so constructed, as to be best calculated for admitting the numerous society of Methodists: they are a sect not after my taste; but I would always refrain from speaking of them with disrespect, being convinced that they have done abundance of good to the Established Clergy, by keeping them more on the alert.

L. L.

Mr. URBAN,

April 15.

I DO not often trouble you; but there are subjects, for the discussion of which I consider your *Miscellany* peculiarly appropriate: consequently, when I have occasion to write upon such subjects, I generally appeal to your candour to grant a corner in one of your pages, for the publication of my sentiments; and I take this opportunity of remarking, that I never addressed you under any other signature than that which is subscribed to this Letter. My motive has generally been, to correct erroneous statements, in matters where my particular situation gave me an opportunity of acquiring authentic information; and, upon that principle, I now request, you will allow me to call your and your Readers' attention to a paragraph in the "Addenda et Corrigenenda," in Mr. Banks's third volume of "The Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England;" where, speaking of the descent of the Barony of Zouche, and alluding to the Case recently determined in the House of Lords, he says, "that the issue from Elizabeth the eldest daughter" (of the 1st Lord) "in the line of Tate is illegitimate;" and he adds, that this is "a circumstance, which, notwithstanding the evidence adduced, and the strong assertions made to the contrary, will ever remain impressed as the fact upon the minds of those who are not obliged by any Statute known in the law to believe otherwise."

Now, Sir, I desire leave to say, not only upon the authority of the decision of the House of Lords, but upon that of my own personal knowledge, arising from the most strict and minute investigation, that there is not one link in the whole chain of descent from the last Lord, who died in 1625, to his present Representative, wherein the legitimacy of the respective persons has not been most unequivocally and satisfactorily proved.

I shall not, at present, enter into any enquiry as to Mr. Banks's motive for thus stepping aside, as it were, merely for the purpose of publishing a foul and malignant slander; but content myself with assuring you, that there is not, in truth, even the shadow of a pretence for his assertion.

W—D—R.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, April 5.

IT is now a considerable time since the Poems of the late Henry Kirke White were ushered into the world; and their reception has been so favourable, that at present few people are unacquainted with their extraordinary merit. The sale, consequently, must have been very extensive, and the profit upon that sale considerable. Now, Mr. Urban, you will confer a favour upon my fireside, by acquainting the publick, whether the family of the deceased are benefited by the circulation of the "Remains."

From several passages in his Letters, the "*Rés angusta domi*" appear to have pressed heavily upon Henry's mind; and should they still operate upon the family, remuneration by this means would be the most delicate, and, at the same time, most effective, for the unavoidable expences occasioned by a College education. Still, an improper disclosure of family affairs is not the wish of your occasional Correspondent,

NAT. ORWADE, D.D.

Mr. URBAN, April 6.

PERMIT me to enquire, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, whether it is the intention of the family or friends of the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, to continue, at any future period, the publication of his "Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary." The first part, containing the letter A, was given to the world at the commencement of the year 1807; and it must be a matter of sincere regret to those who are acquainted with the superior degree of excellence which this small portion of the work exhibits, to think that the remainder of it should rest in oblivion, from a want of *public encouragement*. A Dictionary of this nature (at a time when old English Literature is so generally cultivated) is certainly a great desideratum; and, as the expences of printing, &c. are at present highly exorbitant, I beg leave to suggest a mode, by which the cost of publication might be considerably lessened, *viz.* by omitting the *Provincial Glossary*, and thus rendering it *exclusively* a Dictionary of *Obsolete Words*.

I perceive that Mr. Nares has advertised a work, containing an elucidation of the Language of the

"Middle Age." This will doubtless, in some degree, supply the deficiency of which I complain; although it cannot, by any means, reconcile us to that loss we shall sustain, in case Mr. Boucher's most valuable Supplement remains in Manuscript.

Yours, &c. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, Strand, April 7.

IN your last month's Magazine is recorded the death of Hugh Hewson, noted as the original Strap of Dr. Smollett. About 35 years ago, a Mr. Lewis, bookbinder, then lived at Chelsea, and was the reputed Strap. He was, as I have been informed, put into business by the Doctor, and much patronised by him. I think Lewis's son was some years ago a bookseller and binder in the neighbourhood of Carnaby Market; he may be alive now, and might probably be able to unravel the mystery.

I have heard several of Lewis's countrymen and profession, as well as the inhabitants of Chelsea, speak of him as the Strap of Smollett; indeed, there are many of the old inhabitants that remember them well. Some of your numerous Correspondents may be able to set this matter in its true light.

W. R.

Mr. URBAN, Leicestershire, Apr. 9.

I HAVE been much surprised at the Monkish Verses, beginning "*Solitudo quam dilecta*" (in your volume LXXXVIII. p. 728.) being given to a different person from him who I always believed had written them, *viz.* the late Rev. Mr. Jones of Nayland. I saw them many years ago, on a fine oak, in the grounds of his son-in-law, E. Walker, esq. of Gestingthorpe in Essex; and the late reverend and venerable Mr. Bridges, who was related to him by marriage, assured me Mr. Jones was the author of those lines.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 15.

THE remarks of Cantianus, in your Magazine for January, p. 31, are before me. It may gratify him, perhaps, to be informed, that I collated, a few years ago, the whole of the "Common Prayer" with one of the "Sealed Books;" which are the standards from which all copies of the "Common Prayer" ought to be printed; as the Act of Uniformity

of

of Charles the Second directs; and, that the two omissions (as he calls them) in his Oxford edition of 1803, are correct. But the differences in the *pointing* which I found are almost without number. Yet I am at a loss to guess, why the Commissioners who were appointed by King Charles to revise the Liturgy, should have struck out the first *and* in the Doxology of the Lord's Prayer; because it is certainly contained in all the Bibles, in any language, that I have ever seen; and also in every Lord's Prayer of those published in Chamberlayne's *Oratio Dominica*, that I, who am not an universal linguist, am able to make out.

I wish, at the same time, to thank Cantianus for his hint, respecting the notice given by some of the Clergy in his neighbourhood, of the Collect of the day. I shall adopt it myself the very next Sunday; making an alteration as to the *time* of the notice, which, I trust, he will approve, viz. to enlarge a little the notice before the Lessons, by adding, "being such a *Sunday*, or such a *Festival*;" because, by this alteration, all interruption will be avoided to the devout feelings of the Congregation; engaged at the other time in prayer upon their knees.

I concur with Cantianus in his opinion, that the Methodists had better be let alone by us "in the Pulpit." But why should not the Legislature make some restrictive regulations for the obtaining by them of what is called a Licence to preach?

I shall close my Letter with the offering to Cantianus, and to the curious publick, of the following literary *morceau*, omitting only the name of the candidate and of the place. It was handed up to me, whilst on the Bench, at the last Easter Quarter Sessions, by the Clerk of the Peace, for the purpose of putting it before the Chairman. The man came the following day, took the oaths, got a certificate of his having done so, for which he paid six-pence, and thus easily became a licenced Preacher of "the Gospel of Christ the Lord." The very same man was convicted, a few weeks ago, in the full penalty, for having used weights short of the standard, in his chandler's shop.

LITERAL COPY.

"J.— M.— of the parish of

M.— in the County of Surrey, Duth bear by a Ply for a Licence to preach the Gospel of Christ the Lord, this 26 Day of April 1808."

O! the oppressive Toleration Act!!!
CLERICUS SURRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Charlotte-street,
March 15.

AS Mr. Bagster has given a very defective representation of what passed between us, I think it necessary here to print, from my own notes, the exact substance of our conversations; and, though Mr. B. says, for what purpose I made such memoranda is best known to myself, I here avow my reason for doing it was, to be able, if necessary, to refute subsequent misrepresentations; and, I think, I did no more than was needful.

That my name, considering my relation to the Editor of the Complete Angler, was intended to be used as a recommendation to the work, cannot be doubted. It was so understood at the time by some of my own friends, who advised me to exculpate myself; and I know, that in one instance, before the fact was explained, it had operated as an inducement to the purchase of the book.

As to the censure against my father, I objected to it, for the reasons stated in my former Letter. I never requested the leaf to be cancelled; but Mr. B. voluntarily tore it. He has, however, in p. 132, of your Magazine, now given the note, and observation on it, as it stood; and my answer to it is in addition to what I before urged, that, in p. vi. of the Life of Cotton, my father has used these words: "And here we may suppose, the younger Mr. Cotton, tempted by the vicinity of a river plentifully stored with fish of the best kinds, to have chosen angling for his recreation; and, looking upon it to be, what Walton rightly terms it, an *art*, to have applied himself," &c. This passage occurs in the Life of Cotton, prefixed to the edition of 1784, and has been continued in the subsequent editions; and it is remarkable, that in the above passage, my father has been anxious to impress the sentiment more particularly on the mind of the reader, by printing the words *an art* in italick.

Mr. Bagster's third charge is, that I at-

I attempt to depreciate the drawings; and he attributes my former Letter to my being, as he says, disappointed in a wish to purchase them. What I stated, as to the drawings, is what frequently happens, where engravings are made from drawings, that the original designer, if still alive, corrected the proofs; and every one at all acquainted with the subject knows, that, in consequence of the opportunity thus afforded of reconsidering the several parts at different times, engravings are generally much improved by this method. My letter has no relation to the drawings, nor is it the consequence of any circumstance respecting them. It is, and was intended as an exculpation of myself from any censure, in permitting such a wretched portrait of my father, and a republication of the work, in a manner so disgraceful to the memory of him and the original authors, to appear. It was sent on the recommendation of some of my friends; and whatever had happened as to the drawings, I should have thought myself bound, in justice both to my father and myself, to have vindicated myself. But, as Mr. B. has adverted to other circumstances, and not stated them fully, I shall, from my notes, give them correctly.

In the course of the first conversation with him, on the 27th of September, 1808, he told me, his engraver was in possession of the original drawings for the cuts of the Complete Angler, from which he meant to re-engage the cuts; and, on my asking, as I had always wished to possess them, because they belonged to a work of my father's, whether the Engraver would be inclined to part with them, Mr. B. said he had made him an offer, which had been refused; from which I understood, as any one else would, and as those persons to whom this fact has been mentioned have invariably done, that they were unengaged.

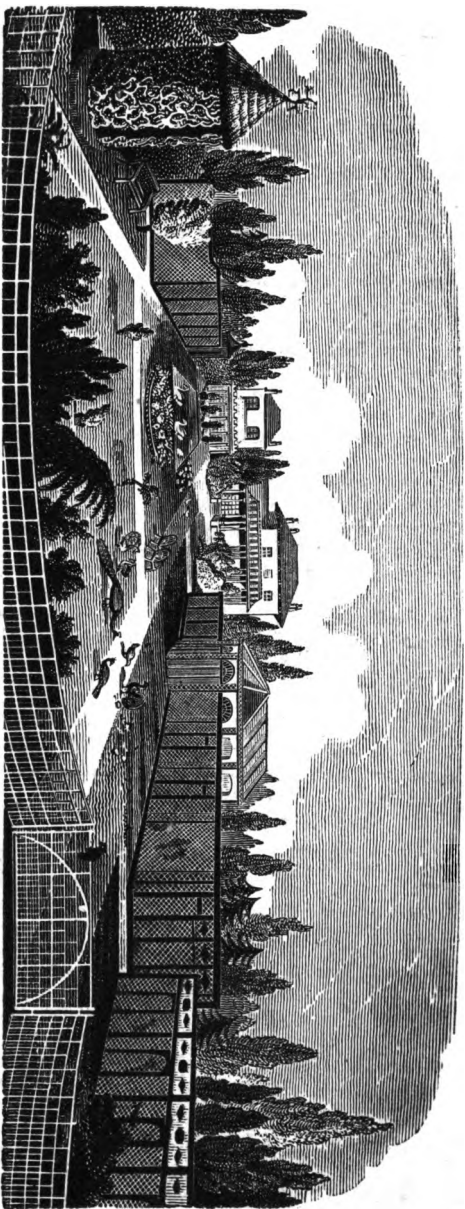
The autograph of Walton, which he had borrowed on the 27th of September, 1808, for three days, a time limited by himself, not having been returned, I called on Mr. B. on the 1st of October; and, as I still conceived the drawings unengaged, I asked him the name of his engraver, and whether he was the person who

had the drawings. He told me his name was Audinet, that he was the person who had the drawings; but said, he must beg I would not apply to him, as he himself had secured the refusal of the drawings, if Mr. Audinet parted with them; and it would only induce Mr. A. either to refuse to part with them, or to ask more for them. He said, he meant to make up a copy of the book with the original drawings, and some other drawings of fish; but not for sale. In the course of a very short conversation, on my saying, that some of the original drawings were lost (which I did, on recollecting that those of the fishing-tackle, at the end of Part I. had been destroyed when my father's house was burnt, some years since), he said, that that of the inside of the fishing-house was missing. On my saying also that I had never seen them, he offered to shew them to me when he should have them; but to this I made no reply, as I never intended to ask for a sight of them. He then said, he hoped to return Walton's autograph on Monday following (which he did not till Saturday the 8th of October, and then only in consequence of my requiring it). I left him, and have not applied to his engraver; though I think, as others also think, that, between my first and second interview with him, fresh measures were taken to defeat any application from me.

If he made, as he says he did, any promise, that, if he declined the drawings, I should have the next offer, it made so little impression on my mind, after the above conversation, which implied a determined resolution to purchase the drawings, that I never placed any dependence on it. It was evidently nugatory; and Mr. Baxter was undertaking for what he could not perform. If he had not interest sufficient to procure them for himself, he certainly could not influence the owner as to the manner in which he should act respecting them.

When Mr. B. talks of his desire to do justice to my father's portrait, and speaks of its being unfinished and since completed, he only shews he knows nothing of the subject. No finishing that the best engraver in the world could give it could ever make it good for any thing. The whole

JAMES PILTON'S MANUFACTORY,
KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, MIDDLESEX.



*THE INTERIOR OF THE MENAGERIE,
Displaying Ornamental Works for Country Residences, and Specimens of the Invisible Fence.*

Merrett and Chervel, printers,
37, Little Bartholomew Close.

whole outline is most miserably bad ; it is ill-drawn ; it does not resemble the print from which it was taken ; and it is not like my father's.

How far my threat as to *Ignoramus* is irrelevant or futile the reader will judge, after the following circumstances. I knew that the book had been described in a country catalogue as *scarce*, and an increased price, double the original sum, asked for it ; as has also since been the case in a London catalogue. Such circumstances are seldom unknown to booksellers. The unwarrantable indulgence of his curiosity, which he has neither attempted to defend or apologise for, was undoubtedly such as to imply a strong degree of interest ; especially when the very title lettered on the back of the book informed him there were corrections in it, and he could not open the book without seeing it was interleaved for the purpose of manuscript insertions, of which there were several.

After Mr. B.'s conduct in the gratification of his curiosity, and after having seen' as I had this degrading representation of my father, is it wonderful that I should express myself with warmth ? and am I not justified in resenting a publication so disgraceful to my father's memory ?

To Mr. B.'s assertion that the hand of Walton is correctly copied, and his inference that the engraver is not responsible for the bad drawing of it, I shall only say that, since my last letter, I have had an opportunity of comparing Walton's hand in Mr. B.'s print with the print before Dr. Zouch's 4to edition of Walton's *Lives of Dr. Donne, &c.* from which it was copied. This I have done very carefully ; and I do affirm that Mr. B.'s print is so grossly inaccurate in that part, that every artist who understands the human figure (for some confine themselves wholly to other branches) would immediately on seeing the prints together be of that opinion.

Mr. B. seems to lay much stress on my not objecting, as he says, to his publication, and wants to construe that into acquiescence ; but the whole book was, as I then understood, and still understand, already printed off before I knew that any such undertaking was in hand ; and therefore it was too late to object.

GENT. MAG. April, 1809.

I see no necessity for noticing any farther any circumstances in his letter ; and having, in the opinion of those friends whom I have consulted, fully vindicated myself, which is what I intended, I shall here drop the subject. JOHN SIDNEY HAWKINS.

MR. URBAN, April 3.

YOU are requested to insert the following description of a Fence upon a new principle, with the accompanying Plate, if the subject, on account of its affinity with one branch of mechanics, and its subserviency to ornamental gardening, may be allowed a place in your interesting Miscellany.

Mr. Repton, in his *Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*, appears to have regarded the ordinary kind of Fence which he found had been set up, in most situations round the house, to keep off stock from the dressed grounds, as a stubborn obstacle to opening an extensive view.

The Invisible Fence, invented by the undersigned, has in numerous instances been consistently employed by that tasteful and scientific designer to rescue a fine prospect, which he found excluded or masqued by pales or railing of the common heavy materials and construction. The substitution of the new principle has occurred subsequently to the publication of Mr. Repton's book ; or a work which describes not merely every grand object but every minute feature connected with the laying out of grounds, might have honoured it by incidental notice.

The Basis of the Invisible Fence is elastic iron wire, manufactured, prepared, and applied, by a process discovered and matured by the undersigned. Of this infrangible material, which for the main-wires must be drawn out to the thickness of a small reed, continuous strings are inserted horizontally through upright iron stanchions ; the intervals between the strings is about nine inches, between the stanchions about seven feet. The horizontal wires in a state of tension are fastened to two main-stanchions at the extremities of the fence, passing at freedom through holes drilled in the intermediate stanchions.

The tension of each horizontal wire

is preserved by the superior stability of the extreme stanchions, on the construction of which, and the mechanism of the base-work, the whole as a barrier against heavy cattle depends.

When the extent of the Fence is great, the main-stanchions are relieved at expedient distances by other principal stanchions. An improvement in the mode of joining horizontal wires qualifies every part of the length equally to bear the highest degree of tension. The Invisible Fence, in the simple form of the height of three feet and six inches, has in the Royal Pleasure Grounds at Frogmore, and in several parks of the nobility and gentry, been invariably found adequate to exclude the largest and strongest kinds of grazing stock.

Increased in height two feet, the Fence becomes applicable to deer parks. Deer have never been found to injure it, or attempt to leap it, and appear to avoid it as a snare, probably deterred by its transparent appearance. When it is intended to keep lambs out of plantations, perpendicular wires comparatively small are interwoven upon the lower horizontal wires: and to preserve flowers and exotics from hares and rabbits, it is only necessary to narrow the interstices by minute additions to the upright wires. On substances so small, presenting a round surface, neither rain nor snow can lodge: independent of which, by a coating of paint they are preserved from the effects of the weather.

The strength attained by the principles on which the materials are manufactured, and the erection of the Fence is conducted, cannot be justly conceived, but by a person who has witnessed the effect of a considerable force impressed, or weight lodged on a single wire of a Fence erected. The tempered elasticity of the tort-string allows it to bend, and on the removal of the oppressing force the vigorous recoil of the wire vibrating till it re-assumes a perfectly strait line, shews that a violent shock cannot warp it. With regard to the effect of these transparent boundaries in opening a view—a pleasure-ground intersected or surrounded with them, must be surveyed before an estimate can be

formed of the small distance at which they vanish from the eye and leave the prospect free: this distance may be stated by experience at seventy yards.

On the utility of this invention to gentlemen engaged in the improvement of grounds, it would be unnecessary to enlarge.

Yours, &c. J. PILTON.

*Wire Manufactory,
King's-road, Chelsea.*

Mr. URBAN, April 10.

I HAVE lately had occasion to consult the Registers of the Marriages performed in the Fleet. They are contained in above eighty books, and arranged with little regularity; so that almost the whole number must be inspected in order to find out any particular marriage.

They are also private property; and though they may be in the possession of a very honourable person at the existing moment, yet there is no knowing into what hands they may fall. What arts might not be practised? What insertions or erasures might not be made, to suit the interests of unprincipled individuals, by fraudulent stratagems or criminal connivance? How nearly is the honour of many respectable families concerned in this important matter! How many large inheritances are at stake! Government should immediately purchase these records, deposit them in safe custody, have them transcribed, and a regular index made for the whole of them. The difficulty of access, and the heaviness of the fee at present demanded for an inspection and copy of a Register, are considerations, though minor considerations, deserving of some attention.

I should be much obliged to you also, Mr. Urban, if you, or any of your numerous and intelligent correspondents, could acquaint me with the name of a tall black clergyman, who used to solicit the commands of the votaries of Hymen at the door of a public-house known by the sign of the Cock in Fleet-market, previously to the Marriage Act, as the knowledge of this personage's name might very much facilitate an investigation I am now making in a case of some consequence.

Yours, &c.

A. B.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, April 6.
I HAVE long observed, and not without regret, that whenever you have occasion to mention the parish of Mary-le-bone, you invariably and *studiously* write it *Mary-la-bonne*. I have observed it, I say, with regret; because, as a constant reader, and veteran admirer of the *Magazine*, I am grieved at observing any thing in it which can be liable to censure as an affectation of singularity*. That the article *le* is not feminine in the French language, must be admitted: as well as that *bone* is not the French feminine of *bon*. If *St. Mary the good*, therefore, was the *true* English meaning of the name, the jumble of French and English in *St. Mary-la-bonne* would certainly, upon the whole, approach nearer to correctness than the other medley of *St. Mary-le-bone*. The fact, however, is that the name has *no such* meaning: nor has any one (that I know of) ever contended that it had.

Mr. Lysons, in his *Environ*s of London, vol. III. p. 242, article *Marybone*, says,

"The name of this place was antiently called *Tiburn*, from its situation near a small bourn or rivulet, formerly called *Aye-brook*, or *Eye-brook*, and now *Ty-bourn-brook*. When the site of the Church was altered to another spot near the same brook, it was called, I imagine, *St. Mary at the bourn*, now corrupted to *St. Mary-le-bone*, or *Marybone*."

Mr. Lysons's *imagination*, however (though it never so far misled him as to make him stumble upon the conceit of *St. Mary the good*) does not happen to have gone hand in hand with the evidence of Antiquity upon this subject. For the name in old writings is constantly "*Sancta Maria de Ossibua*," which is strictly *St. Mary of the bones*, but popularly, according to the old idiom, *St. Mary-le-bone*. In like manner, *St. Mary-le-bow* is invariably rendered in Latin *Sancta Maria de Arcu*; which, as *le* is here again not a feminine article, and *bow*, or *beau*, is not a feminine adjective in the French language, might with just as much propriety be translated *St. Mary-la-belle*. In what manner the name of another parish in this metropolis, viz. *St. Mary-le-Strand*, would be managed so as to bring that likewise within the pale of the new French

* Our Correspondent will find that we are not pertinacious. EDIT.

Dictionary, I am wholly unable to conjecture; and leave that difficulty to be surmounted by superior ingenuity. S. L. S.

Mr. URBAN, April 10.
I SHOULD have refrained from making public the following notes, had it not lately been suggested, by a Gentleman whose opinion I esteem, that such a step was necessary to shew I had not neglected to notice, in a proper manner, the abuse levelled at me by the agents of Dr. Jenner, in that Report of his Institution relative to the fatal effects of Cow-Pox protection at Ringwood* in Hampshire. As the Institution in Salisbury-square was distinguished by the name of Jenner, and as the Doctor was the ostensible director of the proceedings of that body, I considered him responsible for whatever appeared in the Reports of it, and therefore to him I applied for information and redress by the following note:

Sir, Spring Gardens, July 7, 1808.

One part of the Ringwood Report published by the Society, bearing your name, reflects on my character, and has been referred to in the *Morning Post*. I beg to know whether you consider yourself as responsible for that Report, as it may then be necessary for me to require a farther explanation. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

To Dr. Jenner. J. BIRCH.

ANSWER.

Sir, Great Russell-st. July 8, 1808.

NEITHER the Report of the Ringwood Cases, nor any publication I have seen in the Newspapers, seem to me sufficient grounds for the honour of your correspondence. You must therefore excuse my sending an answer to a question with which I have nothing to do. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant, To J. Birch, Esq. EDWARD JENNER.

The only construction I could put upon this reply was, that Dr. Jenner did not chuse to answer for the proceedings of his own Institution, but referred me to his agents, whose names were signed to the Report, and who acted as inspectors for him, in the cases where the fatal effects and insecurity of his practice resulted. But I could receive no satisfaction from individuals I considered too insignificant to injure my character; and, therefore, when I was taught to conclude the Ringwood Report was the act of these persons, and not of Dr.

* See *Genl. Mag.* vol. LXXV. III. p. 344.

Jenner,

Jenner, I no longer thought it a subject worthy of my attention; and should never have resumed the notice of it, but for the suggestion I have stated. I desire it may be remembered, that from the first proposal of this irrational experiment, I have uniformly and avowedly opposed it on the firm principles of sound Surgery, from which the greatest part of the Faculty have been Dissenters. I have never had occasion to alter my opinion, I have remained at my post: while the Cow-Poxers of all descriptions have been driven from every station they held, and have abandoned all the hypotheses they adduced in defence of the practice*; and the Director himself, after having been twice rewarded by Parliament, is a second time compelled to seek the protection of the College of Physicians, who, without either *examination* or *licence*, have not only permitted him to practice within the district of their power, but have amalgamated him with the chief Officers of their Corporation, and have appointed *his* Secretary to overlook *their* Register. The period draws nigh when the publick will be satisfied whether Dr. Jenner deserves £30,000. for an attempt to snatch the laurels from the brow of Lady Wortley Montague; or whether the Opponents of Vaccination, who have stemmed the torrent, and maintained the orthodox principles of safe and salutary practice, against the obsequiousness of the Faculty, and the Report of the College of Physicians, merit better epithets from that learned body than those of *ignorant and designing men*.

JOHN BIRCH.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Easter Even, 1809.*

YESTERDAY being Good Friday, the antient dames of this place were especially careful to lay up a sufficient stock of *Cross Buns* (which will keep without growing mouldy!), as a panacea for all disorders during the succeeding twelve-month.

This superstition is evidently the relick of a Roman Catholic practice, founded on the doctrine of Transubstantiation; though the practice (and with it the doctrine itself) was re-

* This, though from principles of the strictest impartiality we have inserted Mr. Birch's Letters, we cannot possibly admit. EDIT.

probated by the Church in the time of our Saxon ancestors nearly 800 years ago. "Here followeth the wordes of *Elfricke*, Abbot of S. Albones, and also of Malmesberye, taken out of his Epistle written to Wulf-sine, Byshop of Scyrburne*: 'Some Pristes keepe the Housell (*i. e.* the Sacramental Wafer) that is hallowed on Easter Day, *all the yere for syke men*. But they doe greatlye amysse, by cause it waxeth *horge*. That Housell is Christe's bodye, *not body-lye, but ghostlye*.'" (A Testimonie of Antiquitie; shewing the auncient Fayth in the Church of England, 1567, p. 63.)

Elfrick also uses similar language in an Epistle to Wulfstan, Archbishop of York (*ut sup.* p. 66).

The following story (given, with another nearly as wonderful, by Butler in his *Feminin Monarchi*, 1634, p. 18, from Bozius, de Signis Ecclesiae, lib. XIV. c. 8.) will shew to what an extent the belief of a real presence has been carried; and that the architectural skill of bees is not confined to their waxen cells, but has displayed itself in the erection of a complete religious edifice!

"Cum mulier quædam simplicis ingenij nonnulla apum alvearia possideret, neq; illæ reddereat expetitur fructum, sed luc quâdam tabescentes morerentur; de consilio alterius fœminæ simplicioris, accessit ad Sacerdotem perceptura Eucharistiam: quam sumptam tamen ore continuit, domumq; reversa extractam collocavit in uno ex alvearijs. Lues cessavit: mella affluebant. Itaq; suo tempore mulier, apertis, ut mel educeret, alvearijs, vidit (miranda res!) exedificatum ab apibus sacellum, constructum altare, parietes miro Architecturæ artificio suis fenestris appositè suis locis ornatos, ostium, turrim, cum suis *intinabulis*: Eucharistiam verd in altari repositam, circumvolabant suavi susurro perstreptentes apes."

WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *April 19.*

I SHALL be much obliged if any of your Correspondents will inform me of a cheap remedy for the Ague, to be distributed amongst poor people afflicted with that complaint. Also a remedy for destroying Black-beetles, which swarm in the houses in London; my servants can scarce sit in the kitchen of an evening for them †.

Yours, &c,

MENDOZA.

* I need not trouble you to print the original Saxon.

† See our former volumes, *passim*.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF MR. GOUGH; *continued from p. 195.*

GREATLY as the blessing of a long life is to be esteemed, the circumstances which attend it are often of the most afflicting nature; and amongst these, the loss of our earliest and most valuable friends is not the least distressing. This observation is not new; but it forcibly recurs to us on recollecting the Friend we now deplore. During the long period in which the present Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine has had the melancholy satisfaction of recording the departure of numberless Worthies, with whom it has been his happiness and his pride to have formed an intimacy, he has never felt himself so inadequate to the task.

The loss of Mr. GOUGH is to him the loss of more than a Brother—it is losing a part of himself. For the last forty years he has experienced in Mr. Gough the kind, disinterested friend; the prudent, judicious adviser; the firm, unshaken patron. To him every material event in life was confidentially imparted. In those that were prosperous, no man more heartily rejoiced; in such as were less propitious, no man more sincerely con-

doled, or more readily endeavoured to alleviate. This was more particularly the case in the two last years, in calamities of the most trying nature! But he is happily released from an illness which threatened to overwhelm a noble mind with mental imbecility; and is gone to receive the reward of a well-spent, religious life.

The account given of Mr. GOUGH* in our last, from his own pen, un-mixed with extraneous observations, it may now be allowable to enlarge.

One of the most prominent features in his character was, an insatiable thirst for Literature; and particularly that branch of it in which he so eminently excelled, the study of our National Antiquities. Young as he was at the time of his Father's death, in 1751; not having then attained his 16th year; an only son, with the certainty of inheriting a plentiful fortune; his attention was principally turned to the improvement of his mind, and the foundation of a noble Library. Hence the pleasurable diversions of the age to him had little charms. The well-stored shop of *honest Tom Payne* at the Mews Gate,

* The family from which Mr. Gough descended, the Goughs of Wales, extend their line no farther back than the time of Henry IV., though others of the name, and connected with the family, occur as early as the reign of Henry I. Sir Matthew Gough, with whose father, Innerth or John, the pedigree begins, having passed the prime of his life in the French wars of Henry V. and VI., finished it in Cade's rebellion, fighting on the part of the Citizens, in July 1430, at the battle of London-bridge. Nor is this the only instance where Mr. Gough's ancestors were highly distinguished for their loyalty. The unfortunate Charles I. during his troubles, stopt at Wolverhampton, where he was entertained by Madam St. Andrew, who was either sister or aunt to Mr. Henry Gough; and that gentleman ventured to accommodate their Royal Highnesses Charles Prince and James Duke of York. An ancient tenement still remains at Wolverhampton, where these princely guests resided. A subscription being set on foot to aid the exigencies of the Royal Cause, the inhabitants cheerfully contributed according to their ability, but the most ample supply was expected from Mr. Gough, whose loyalty was as eminent as his fortune was superior; when, to the great surprise and disappointment of every one, he refused any assistance, though strongly urged by the King's Commissioners, who retired in disgust and chagrin. When night approached, putting on his hat and cloak, Mr. Gough went secretly and solicited a private audience of his Majesty. This appearing an extraordinary request, the dangerous circumstances of the times considered, the Lord in Waiting wished to know the object of the request, with an offer to communicate it to the King. Mr. Gough persisted in rejecting this offer; and, after much interrogation, obtained admission to the Royal Presence. He then drew from his cloak a purse, containing a large sum of money, and presenting it with due respect, said, "May it please your Majesty to accept this; it is all the cash I have by me, or I would have brought more." The gift was so acceptable to the King, that an offer of knighthood was made to Mr. Gough; but this loyal subject, having no other view than to serve his Sovereign, declined this honour, which was afterwards conferred on his grandson, Henry of Perryhall, when he was introduced at the Court of Charles II. and had mention made of the loyalty of his ancestors. It is presumed these services were not forgotten in the reign of Queen Anne, as Sir Henry obtained for two of his sons, while very young, the places of page to the Queen and Duke of Gloucester.

or the auction-rooms of the *two Sams*, Baker and Paterson, had beauties far transcending the alluring scenes of fashionable dissipation.

At Cambridge his studies were regular and severe; diverted only by occasional visits to the Metropolis; or by the delightful excursions which for twenty years he made to various parts of the kingdom, taking notes for a future edition of Camden; one of which, and that not the least pleasant to himself, was to *Pleshy* in Essex in 1762; and of which, after an interval of more than forty years, he published an excellent "History" in 1803; in the Preface to which he says,

"Having collected the history of this renowned little spot from all the materials within my reach, I leave the farther investigation of its antient glory to those whom a nearer residence to it gives an opportunity of more frequently examining. If I have failed in any essential part of my description, when I flatter myself I have done more towards bringing *Pleshy* into view than any before me have done, or are disinterested enough to attempt in future—

I have my praise,

And let the rest the burthen bear.

Yet, ere I quit this favourite scene, let me pay it the tribute of a verse, which, if it did not recall its former lustre, would teach me to recollect some of my earliest feelings in the rounds of Antiquarianism which I have ever since been running, and which I can with pleasure recommence with my Poetical Friend from *Pleshy*."

The *Poetical Friend*, whose nervous lines are an ornament to the "History of *Pleshy*," needs not the additional merit of having written good verses, to enhance that genuine worth by which he has long been distinguished, as one of the most eminent of that honourable and useful body of men of whom Britain justly boasts—whose *Merchants are Princes*.

Mr. Gough was elected into the Society of Antiquaries in 1767; and in 1768 demonstrated his qualification in that science by publishing his "*British Topography*," a work which, when the age of the Compiler is considered, may be looked upon as an extraordinary effort in an individual.

In 1770 he drew up an Account of the Society of Antiquaries; and in the following year, to the general satisfaction of the whole Society, was appointed their Director. How ably he fulfilled that office for 26 years, the

publications of the Society will best testify.

His attentions, meanwhile, were not so entirely devoted to Literature, as to exclude him from the social duties and the rational pleasures of life.

Aug. 18, 1774, soon after the death of his Mother*, an event by which he came into full possession of the house at Enfield†, with the large estate bequeathed to him by his Father, he added considerably to his other comforts, by marrying Anne daughter of Thomas Hall, esq. of Golding, Herts; a lady of distinguished merit; whose family was equally respectable with his own; and who, after a long and happy union, has to lament the loss of him whose object through life was to increase her happiness.

Those only who have had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Gough in his domestic and familiar circle can properly appreciate his merits. Though highly and deservedly distinguished as a scholar, the pleasantry and the easy condescension of his convivial hours still more endeared him, not only to his intimates, but even to those with whom the forms and customs of the world rendered it necessary that he should occasionally associate.

There was, however, another class of society to which, if possible, he was still more dear—the poor and the afflicted, to whom he was at all times a father, a friend, and a protector.

Of his literary labours it may not be necessary here to say more than that he translated *Camden's Britannia* from the original, and supplied his additions, with so little interruption of the ordinary intercourse of life, that none of his family were aware that he was at any time engaged in so laborious an undertaking.

* Elizabeth, daughter of Morgan Hynde, esq. of London. She was married in 1719; and, dying May 27, 1774, was buried (where the remains of her husband had been deposited in 1751) in the Rector's vault in St. Andrew's, Holborn. See vol. XLIV. pp. 287, 446.

† To the property at Enfield (where he constantly resided), the late Mr. Gough made considerable additions by purchase, particularly of a noble additional garden, and of a field nearly adjoining, adorned with a long row of beautiful chestnut-trees, which, he used pleasantly to say, were planted by his father, and were coeval with himself—and which he afterwards had to pay for as full-grown timber.

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To pass over his less-important publications, the "Sepulchral Monuments" would alone have been sufficient to perpetuate his fame, and the credit of the Arts in England; where few works of superior splendour have before or since appeared. The assistance which he received towards its improvement and decoration shall be given in his own words:

"Far am I from being insensible of the difficulty of procuring accurate drawings of monuments at a distance from the Capital. This I have experienced too often, when I have been obliged to borrow an inferior pencil; and have frequently been left without any help at all: where, had a Vertue, a Grimm, a Carter, or a Basire, assisted, the monuments of distant Cathedrals might have been rendered as familiar as those of Westminster. Nor is it only the distance of draughtsmen from the spot, but the little practice of the subject: The walk of fame for modern Artists is not sufficiently enlarged. Emulous of excelling in History, Portrait, or Landscape, they overlook the unprofitable, though not less tasteful, walk of Antiquity; or, in Grecian and Roman, forget Gothic and more domestic monuments. The unfrequency of the pursuit enhances the price. I must except from this reproach my friend Basire, whose praise it is to be faithful in his transcripts and modest in his prices; though it is almost a perversion of his burh, which shines so much in living portraits, to employ it on Gothic ones. Nor must I forget how many specimens are contributed to this Collection by Mr. John Carter, whose rising talents I had hailed with predictive applause, and to whose merit I am always ready to do justice.

"It would be the highest ingratitude not to acknowledge what obligations this work is under to the hand of Friendship. To Mr. Tyson I am indebted for several drawings; and had he lived to enjoy his long-wished-for retreat, I should have received many more. To the exertions of Craven Ord, Esq. are owing the impressions of some of the finest brasses, as well as many valuable descriptive hints. I am happy also in testifying my acknowledgments to Mr. Kerrich, for several highly-finished drawings; and for many useful particulars to the late Sir John Cullum (*O si fata aspera trampus!*) who lived not to see the success of his labours and those of his excellent coadjutor in my behalf. The Hon. Horace Walpole, with that readiness of communication which marks his character, indulged me with the free use of a number of drawings by Mr. Vertue or Sir Charles Frederick, which he purchased, amongst a vast fund of others, at Mr. Lethieullier's sale. And, should this work attract the

notice of the curious enough to induce any person of taste and liberality to communicate correct drawings of such monuments in this period as have escaped or been omitted by me, I shall be ready to engrave them for a new edition, or a Supplement. Since I first conceived the present design, some events have happened, which render the candour of the Publick of very serious concern to me. The Society of Antiquaries have published Engravings of Five Monuments in Westminster Abbey, with an accurate description by the Montfaucon of England, the late Sir Joseph Ayloff. When I reflect on his intimate acquaintance with every part of that venerable structure, and the opportunities he had for pursuing his enquiries there, I am at a loss whether to lament his reluctance to continue what he had so happily begun, or my own presumption in attempting to supply his knowledge by vague conjectures. He closed a life devoted to the study of our National Antiquities before three sheets of this work had passed the press; and it can only pay a tribute to his abilities. Had my ingenious friend Mr. Tyson been living, his taste in drawing, and his knowledge of these subjects, would have corrected innumerable errors which now obtrude themselves. It is enough for me to bewail my loss by his death; and to add to it, and the instances of mortality I am here contemplating, those of our common friend Mr. James Essex, and the Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart. Deprived of these aids,

*"Ferimur per opaca locorum,
Et me quem dudum non ulla injecta
movebant [mine Graium,
Tela, neque adverso glomerati ex ag-
Nunc omnes terrent aure; sonus excitat omnis,
[que timentem,"*

Suspensum, et pariter comitique oneri.
Thus much from the Preface to the first volume in 1786. In the Introduction to the second volume in 1796 Mr. Gough adds,

"It were an invidious boast how little is owing to the assistance of my fellow-labourers in the vineyard of Antiquity. The little success of invitation to communicate correct drawings of monuments serves but to prove how novel the subject is, or how little impression it has made on them; or that in this, as in most of the pursuits of life, we labour individually for ourselves. I feel, however, gratified in the reflection that I shall not have passed uselessly through the world, if I have administered to the amusement of an idle hour; and it affords me peculiar pleasure to have preserved so many ancient memorials of art in my native country. While I congratulate myself in having contributed to preserve from decay so many of these beautiful,

beautiful remains, I congratulate my country that so many monuments of art have yet survived the decay of time, and the ruder devastation of ignorance, violence, malice, and accidents; that, while a neighbouring Nation, which was so stored with similar monuments, seems to have given them up a prey to a new system of policy, and to almost as rapid a destruction as befell those in our own kingdom at the Dissolution, or to the unequal representation of the declining arts, I have found a Schnebbelie, a Carter, and a Basire, to second my efforts; which, without their hand, would most imperfectly have fulfilled the task. The monuments of the XVth Century have multiplied so fast, and many more still remain unnoticed, that it was impossible to compress the original plan within the compass of the present volume. It were useless to continue it beyond the period of the Reformation, which left much to glean after it in the XVth Century, its ravages not taking effect before the middle of that Century. Many circumstances conspire to prevent an absolute engagement to carry it so low.

"In the mean time let me congratulate the Society of Antiquaries that their views have been directed to the preservation of those public buildings which the piety of our ancestors consecrated to the service of Religion, while yet they can be contemplated with useful admiration. This has been done by a single Artist, under private patronage, in a most perfect manner, for the monastery of Batalha, which owed its foundation to an intermarriage with a Princess of England, and to an English Architect. This promises to be done for the Cathedrals of our own country at the expense of the before-mentioned Society, who have just published Eleven beautiful Prints of Exeter Cathedral, engraved by Mr. Basire jun. after drawings by Mr. Carter.

"—Dii, cœptis, nam vos mutastis et illas, Aspirate suis."

"I seem fated to deplore the loss of some valuable associate and congenial friend in these pursuits at the close of this as of the former volume. In this I am to erect a monument to that able Artist and Antiquary Jacob Schnebbelie, who was pointed out to me at the beginning of this volume, and who has borne his part of the pleasing labour through it. I lament his mild and modest manners, his ready eye, and expressive hand. His first specimens were taken in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury in the year 1787, when our acquaintance commenced. I have notes taken by himself alone and with me in various churches, illustrated with drawings of monuments and parts of architecture. Often have I indulged an unlimited confidence in him by himself; often I received instruction from his suggestions, when we

visited many churches together. His unremitting zeal and energy was relieved by the frankness of a cheerful companionableness when the labours of the day were ended*. To an admirable talent of drawing he had gradually superadded a happy talent of distinguishing and comparing subjects of Antiquity. Let me not be accused of undue partiality when I say he was a true practical Antiquary; nor of vanity when I add, we mutually instructed each other. "We took sweet counsel together, and walked in the house of God as friends." In the five years of our acquaintance I see nothing to blame in him, but that he had not accumulated a sufficiency for an amiable wife and a young family; or to regret for myself, but that I had not more proofs of his abilities. I had planned a concluding View of Monuments in England and Scotland, to have compared those of our own country, and even with those in France; but,

"Ostendunt terris hunc tantum fata!" I hesitate not to say, that in my favourite pursuit of antiquarian research I have sustained an irreparable loss. I take the warning; and retire from the pleasing task of immortalizing former generations, those who have gone before me for centuries—to meditate on my own mortality; and, with the good Abbot of St. Alban's, "*re-cordans melius et memorans quomodo diei mei vitalis tam mane transierat quam meridies; sicque pene finitæ sint vespere, quod multum de prope instat completorii, juberem sterni mihi lectum in quo pausando quiescerem quousque sol vitæ secundæ iterum assurgeret, reducetque ad ortum*†."

One great object of the latter part of Mr. Gough's life was, to prepare his "*Sepulchral Monuments*" for a new edition. With this constantly in

* In more than one of these pleasant Antiquarian journeys has the present Writer accompanied Mr. Gough and Mr. Schnebbelie; and pleasant indeed they were. For several years successively Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols paid an annual visit to the venerable Dr. Pegge at Whittington, and to Major Rooke at Mansfield Woodhouse.—At three different periods also (after the death of Mr. Schnebbelie) was Dorsetshire traversed by his two surviving friends, assisted by the attentive and accurate James Basire and other able Draughtsmen, for the improvement of the second edition of the History of that County; the result of which, to the extent of two volumes, is already before the Public; and the third, if due encouragement be given, may yet possibly see the light.

† Whethamstede; in whose tomb it was at one time Mr. Gough's wish that his own remains should be placed.

view,

view, he spared neither trouble nor expence in obtaining an ample store of additional drawings by the first Artists; all which, with the beautiful copper-plates already engraved, at an expence of some thousand pounds, form part of his noble gift to the UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD; who will doubtless have great pleasure in fulfilling the wishes of their generous Benefactor, by presenting an improved edition of his "Sepulchral Monuments" to the Publick.

To have re-published also his "Anecdotes of British Topography" would have been to him an event of the highest gratification. A second edition had appeared in 1750; and a third, which was begun at the press in 1806, was rapidly advancing, when the destructive fire of Feb. 8, 1808, and the then declining state of Mr. Gough's health, interrupted an undertaking, which neither the Author nor his Printer have since had sufficient spirits to resume*.—The deep concern which Mr. Gough felt at the dreadful event which terminated his labours at the press was shewn in a series of the kindest consolatory letters; the first of which may serve as an example:

"*Enfield, Feb. 10.* My dear Nichols, God preserve and comfort you and yours under your severe calamity, of which we were first apprised by our friend Mr. M. but in a less perfect manner. I send — to make all possible enquiries, and to convey to you all my assurances of assistance, which I hope you will call upon me for. When I shall be able to come myself I am uncertain; but shall embrace and wish for every opportunity of hearing from you, and of you. We are much obliged for the tender manner of communicating the event; and are all as well as circumstances allow. Yours most sincerely, R. G."

Near the end of September last, he wrote a short but very kind letter, requesting Mr. Nichols to execute a confidential commission; which, he emphatically adds, "*may be the last office you will have to do for your sincere Friend, R. G.*"

This was nearly prophetic; for there was little now to be done, that could contribute to his comforts, beyond the very able assistance of his medical friends, Dr. Maton and Mr.

Clarke—the spiritual and consolatory advice of his much-valued friend the Rev. Thomas McCulloch—and the unremitting attentions of the whole of his affectionate family.

The bright gem of intellect, though frequently clouded, had intervals of its former splendour; and the frequent emanations of benevolence displayed through a long and painful illness, whilst they comforted and delighted those around him, added poignancy to the regret which they experienced for his bitter sufferings; from which he was mercifully released, without an apparent struggle at the last, on the 20th of February 1809; and was buried on the 28th, in the church-yard of Wormley, Herts, in a vault built for that purpose, on the South side of the chancel, not far from the altar which for several years he had devoutly frequented.—The funeral, in conformity to his own directions, was as little ceremonious as propriety would permit. The attendants were, the Rev. T. McCulloch (whose feelings scarcely permitted him to pay the last sad office of reading the church service); Mr. Kirkby, Mr. James Hall, and Mr. Clarke; who were followed from Enfield to Wormley by crowds, whose lamentations and regrets were unequivocally shewn.—The following Epitaph, written by himself five or six years ago, and containing matter that might fill a volume, he directed to be inscribed in the church:

"Hunc propè parietem
Reliquias suas condi voluit
RICARDUS GOUGH,
antiquæ stirpe ortus:
Ex heroibus qui in bellis Gallicis et
civilibus clauore
gloriam,
ex mercatoribus Stapulæ Calesiæ Indiæque
orientalis divitias,
deduxit:
Patriæ amorem, erga Reges fidem,
Legum Antiquitatumque patriæ peritiam,
ex atavis consanguineisque derivatam,
constanter coluit;
Hasce investigandi cupiditatis innatæ
testimonia habeto
Topographiam Britannicam,
Gulielmi Camdeni Britanniam renovatam,
Monumenta Sepulchralia Magnæ Britanniæ,
Abi, Lector, nec vanitatis insimules.
Obiit XX die mensis Februarii, A. D.
MDCCCIX.
ætat. LXXIV."

* The corrected copy is now, however, consigned to Oxford; and will most probably receive much advantage in appearing anew from the University press.

GENT. MAG. April, 1809.

By his last will, Mr. Gough has given to the University of Oxford all his printed Books and Manuscripts on Saxon and Northern Literature, "for the use of the Saxon Professor." All his "Manuscripts, printed Books, and Pamphlets, Prints and Drawings, Maps, and Copper Plates, relating to British Topography; with his interleaved Copies of the "British Topography," "Camden's Britannia," and the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," with all the Drawings relative to the latter Work; and all the Copper Plates of the "Monuments" and the "Topography."—With XIV Volumes of "Drawings of Sepulchral and other Monuments in France."—And all these he wills and desires may "be placed in the BODLEIAN LIBRARY, in a Building adjoining to the Picture Gallery, known by the name of *The Antiquaries Closet*, erected for keeping Manuscripts, printed Books, and other Articles relating to British Topography; so that all together they may form one uniform Body of English Antiquities."—And he particularly desires that Mr. John Nichols (or his son John-Bowyer Nichols) will assist his Executors in selecting the said Articles, and transmitting them to Oxford.

He gives to Mr. Nichols his interleaved Set of the "Gentleman's Magazine," and of the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer."

And he then directs that the other parts of his very valuable Library and Curiosities shall be sold (between Christmas and Lady-day next) by Messieurs Leigh and Sotheby.

To Mrs. Gough he has very properly secured a life-interest in the whole of his property (with the exception of annuities* to some of his domesticks and particular friends; and a few legacies to be paid within

twelve months; amongst which are, to the Rev. T. M'Culloch, rector of Wormley, 200*l.*—to his Physician, Dr. Maton, 100*l.*—to his Apothecary, Mr. Clarke, 50 guineas—and to the poor of Solihull 50*l.*)—And, at a period which we sincerely hope may be far distant, he gives the following legacies: To the London Hospital,.....£.1000
To the Royal Humane Society.. 1000
To Christ's Hospital..... 600
To St. Luke's Hospital..... 600
To a Fund for the Relief of the Widows of the Clergy in Essex, 300
The like in Warwickshire..... 200
Mr. H. L. Lee, of Bath.....£.3000
Mr. Wade of Skinner-street..... 1000
Mr. Wade's sister..... 1000
Miss Farran..... 1000
Miss Roberts..... 1000
His three Executors, Messrs.

Whitwick, Claxton, and James Hall, each 1000*l.*.....3000
Mr. Nichols..... 1000
His six daughters, each 100*l.*.... 600
Mrs. Manning, relict of the Historian of Surrey..... 500
Her two daughters, each 200*l.*... 400
Two daughters of Edward Haistwell, esq. 500*l.* each..... 1000
Rev. William Spooner..... 500
Mr. Richard Chattock..... 500
Edward Forster, esq..... 500
His four children, each 100*l.*.... 400
Mr. Thomas Payne, Pall Mall.. 500
Mr. James Basire, Chancery-lane 500
William Kirkby, esq..... 500
Mr. Henry Ellis, British Museum 300
Mr. James Peller, Surveyor.... 300
Mrs. Yates of Solihull..... 200
Rev. Ralph Churton, rector of Middleton Cheney..... 100
Rev. John Lane, of Sawbridgeworth..... 100
Rev. Edward Fisher, of Linton.. 100
Mr. James Peller Malcolm..... 100
Mr. Thomas Fisher..... 100

With a few other Legacies, to the amount in the whole of more than 30,000*l.* all which are to be paid without deduction for the stamps.

The Residue is to be thus divided:

One third between his relations, the Rev. Richard-Thomas Gough, John-Calthorpe Gough, and Elizabeth Gough, equally.

One third between Miss Farran and her two brothers equally.

The remaining third between the Rev. John Gutch of Oxford and his nine children by his late wife (four sons and five daughters) equally.

* In this class is one which reflects the highest credit on his memory. The late Mr. Barnevelt, who died about ten years since, bequeathed 100*l.* a year in the Short Annuities, to be divided among ten poor men and women of Enfield, not receiving alms from the parish. On the close of the Short Annuities in 1807, this source of bounty ceased; and Mr. Gough, (though wholly unconnected with Mr. Barnevelt but as a neighbour) humanely took up the business, and voluntarily gave the like sum to each of the Annuitants; and, by his will, he has made provision that the Annuities shall continue to be paid as long as one individual shall survive.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK II. EPISTLE III.

TO L. CALPURNIUS PISO and his SONS.

PROBABLY the whole history of Literature cannot furnish another instance of so singular a fatality as has attended this Horatian Epistle. If, instead of the usual superscription, *De arte poetica liber*, it had always borne that which we have here given it, and which, in the unanimous opinion of its best commentators, properly belongs to it, the sole cause of its being generally seen in an erroneous point of view would have been entirely obviated. The expositors, from Jason de Neres and James Grifioli to those of later times, would not have sought either with the ancient commentators a complete art of Poetry, or with Batteux a theory of the dramatic art, or with Bp. Hurd have made its principal scope and design to be a critique upon the Roman drama, in a letter which was no more intended by Horace for a manual of Poetry, than his first Epistle to Mæcenas a system of Ethics, or that to Augustus a history of the Roman Literature.

Many knots of their own tying, and as many ingenious, but impertinent solutions, would have been spared. But for the pre-conceived opinion, in short, which this unhappy title had put into the heads of the learned, no man would have either taken the trouble to fust into this poetical discourse, so much of which Horace never thought, nor probably so long have missed the only true point of view from whence it should be considered. M. Escheuberg has relieved me from the necessity of saying anything more on this head, by the first of his learned remarks upon Bp. Hurd's Commentary on this Epistle. However, though that learned Prelate (to whose various merits in the advancement of real Literature no man is more ready to do ample justice than myself) seems to have very accurately perceived the mistake of all the interpreters of the Epistle to the Pisos, and to have come nearer to the proper station from whence it should be contemplated than the others; yet I cannot avoid testifying from my own experience against his assertion, that nobody will deny that the Epistle in general relates to the Drama. The work of translation na-

turally puts me in a condition to vouch myself tolerably conversant with it; and my astonishment at the blindness of the generality and the most learned of the expositors, especially Hurd and Batteux, who see nothing in it, from beginning to end, but dramatic poeticks and criticism, must be so much the greater, since I, opening my eyes as wide as I could, was not able to perceive, that only the half of it relates to the Drama, as the particular object of the Poet; nay, that the half of the half related exclusively to the theatre. The more accurately I weighed all circumstances, the less could I comprehend why Horace, if his main design had been the reform of the stage, and with it the Roman theatre, should have chosen precisely such a course, have gone so frequently, and, on the slightest occasions, out of his way, and with all the graceful negligence which is readily allowed to a poetical Epistle, should not have put a little more method into his performance. On the contrary, I thought I plainly saw, that, in the composition of this discourse, he had quite another design, an individual aim, not at all relating to the Roman Theatre: that but a small portion of his precepts or suggestions relate to dramatic poetry; and that, for the most part, where the commentators have perceived rules for the theatre, he only borrows instances from it, for the exemplification of general rules which are common to all kinds of poetry, particularly to all narrative poetry, as well as the dramatic.

Not to detain the Reader any longer with enigmas, I will now (with all willingness to be corrected by others, if my hypothesis be found not better to solve the problem than those that have hitherto been made) proceed to indicate the point of view, from whence, in my opinion, this Epistle should be contemplated.

The same process which, in consequence of a hint from the excellent Lord Shaftesbury, I have observed in the former Epistles of Horace, has led me, I think, to the true method; as, perhaps, the learned commentators have failed for no other reason, than because they were by far too erudite for honest Horace. A Poet is, perhaps, at least in many cases, more happily explained by another poet,

poet, than by critics, who are so full of the theory, method, and metaphysics of the art; that, by an operation which is become mechanical with them, they metamorphose in their heads all the *concreta* of the Poet into *abstracta*, make of every individual induction a general rule, and so, at last, a lesson to caution a young noble author against a false taste, is turned into a theory of dramatic poetry.

In the several Horatian Epistles, in the illustration whereof we have been hitherto engaged, we have presupposed, that none of them were purposely written for the publick, but always on some particular occasion, for some certain person, from which, or their relation with the Poet, the whole subject of the Letter derives its peculiar reference. We have perceived in each either manifest tokens, or at least sufficient traces and innuendos, for authorising this supposition; and it will scarcely be denied, that, though even the particular circumstances and views which we offer as a sort of key to the juster apprehension of them, should, on strict enquiry, be by some pronounced mere hypothesis: yet this alone, if all that is dark and mysterious be solved and cleared up in a satisfactory manner, would be of itself sufficient to confer on such hypothesis as much probability as can reasonably be required in a case of this nature. I see not why the same reasoning should not obtain in the Letter to the Pisos. I am rather convinced, that the key to the right understanding of it is to be found in the particular design in which it was written; and that this design is to be conjectured from certain particularities, which are sufficiently alluded to in the Letter, although the Commentators have not deigned to pay them any attention.

In order to throw as much light as possible on this, we shall, according to our usual mode, begin with making a closer acquaintance with the persons to whom Horace has addressed this discourse.

Though the Letter itself says nothing farther on this matter, than that it is written to the Pisos, father and sons; and, except one or two of very little significant, or even equivocal compliments, nothing is said

about them in it. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the father Piso was the same Lucius Calpurnius Piso who filled the Consulate in the year 739 with M. Livius Drusus, was afterwards Viceroy of Pamphylia, and, in the year 743, received the commission from Augustus, whose confidence he enjoyed, of quelling the disturbances which a certain priest of Bacchus, *Vesgubus* by name, who boasted of an immediate inspiration of that deity, had excited at the head of an army of fanatics in Thrace*. When Velleius Paterculus composed his Roman History, that is, upwards of 40 years after the period when the Horatian Epistle may have been written, this Piso, at a very advanced age, was invested with the dignity of a prefect, or chief police-master of the city of Rome, under Tiberius, with whom he was every thing. Velleius affirms of him, "*That every one must confess and admit, esse mores ejus vigore et lenitate mixtos, et vix quemquam reperiri posse, qui aut otium validius diligeret, aut facilius sufficeret negotio, et magis, quæ agenda sunt, curæ sine ulla ostentatione agendi.*" This Author, in whose work is represented the spirit of the times or his idolized Tiberius as in a concave mirror, commonly uses in his portraits a sort of mixture of colours which is not easily copied; it is therefore only an attempt, if I translate this passage thus: "There prevailed in his manners an admirable mixture of severity and gentleness; and it would not be easy to find any one who was more fond of the leisure of private life, and yet was better qualified for any transaction committed to him; and, though he provided for every thing in the best manner, made less noise about it, and gave himself less the airs of a man of great business." One may perceive, through the pretty transparent colours of this encomium, tolerably well what sort of a man the L. Piso might have been, who, with a name that should always have reminded him what his ancestors had been in free Rome, had plenty enough to keep himself for a series of 50 years in the confidence of an Augustus, and even of a Ti-

* Dio Cassius, lib. liv.

† Lib. ii. c. 98.

berius. However, it may be urged in his excuse, that he had never seen the free republic; and even Seneca, who never flatters any deceased person, gives him the praise, that, notwithstanding his unroman practice of toping the whole night through, and then sleeping all the next morning, he was a very careful police-master, and kept the city in excellent order*.

Among the minor poems of Antipater of Thessalonica, which are preserved in the Anthology, there are several to our L. Piso; from whence we may conclude, that he was a particular patron of that Grecian bard. In one of them, with which Antipater accompanies a poem in honour of his victory over the Thracians, which he sends him, a very delicate stricture occurs. "The Muse, says he, can never come upon thee unseasonably; however busy thou mayst be, thy ear has always leisure for her." Whoever peruses the text will find, that this, though in far more words than the Grecian employs, is the sense of his last pentameter†. This stroke, connected with another, wherein Horace, in the 366th verse of this Epistle, seems to make a compliment to the taste of the father Piso, explains to us, now an autient scholiast, in his peculiar apprehension and language, came to say, "*Nam et ipse Piso poeta fuit, et studiorum liberalium antistes*"; which I, in the language of those people who are more accurate in the signification of their words, thus translate: Piso, as at that time in Rome every man made verses, indulged himself occasionally in composing some pretty pieces in that way; and he was, in the main, a friend to Literature, and a general patron and protector of the learned, in some such manner as Mæcenas had been before him.

The exact time when Horace wrote this Epistle to the Pisos cannot now be ascertained; however, it is rather to be conjectured, that it was before than after the Consulship of L. Piso, and consequently antecedent to the year 739 ‡. That noble Roman was

at that time still a young man himself, and his sons not more than boys; for the word *juvenes* (*pater digni*) ought not to lead us into a mistake, since it here signifies, not youths, but sons; in which signification *juvenis*, as the Philologists well know, often appears in the best Roman authors. If we consider, that L. Piso, the father, was still *profectus urbi*, in the year 783, when Velleius wrote his History; it is not to be supposed that his eldest son, in the year 738, had already put on the toga virilis; and he was therefore just at that age when the study of the fine arts, as we call them, was the principal employment of young Romans of rank or education.

This being settled, I thus represent to myself the occasion of this Epistle. The young Piso, in the course of his scholastic studies, evinced a particular fondness for poetry, and so strong a propensity to verse-making, that the father at length grew uneasy about it. One may be plagued with an inexpressible *pruritus* for the Muses' art, although not born with real genius. This is very often the case with young people, and was perhaps with the little Piso. The young gentleman treated the matter, not merely as boy's-play, or in order to be in the fashion, but applied himself to it in sober sadness. The father, a man of one of the best families in Rome, who, under the new Government wanted to preserve as much as he could of his hereditary magnificence, and with which it was not consistent to see his son exposed to the ridicule of a passion so little suited to his birth and destination, found it necessary to reclaim him from it effectually. The Calpurnian family, probably since their first progenitor Calpus, the son of Numa, had never produced a poet, good or bad: should his son be the first to think of founding his reputation on an art, wherein it is so difficult to arrive at excellence, and in which pretensions without talents are not less common than they are contemptible! To say nothing of the bad impression which the first poor theatrical piece with which a young Calpurnius should have made his entrance into the world, might leave on the public mind: how prejudicial such a frivolous and ridiculous passion might be to his success with Augustus,

* Epistol. ix. xiii.

† See Brunckii Analecta, vol. ii. p. 112, n. xiv.

‡ Shortly after his Consulship, Piso was appointed Governor of Pamphilia, and from the year 743 to 746, in which Horace died, was employed in the Thracian war,

* Dodwelli Anagl. Yellon.

who wanted to obtain from the young Roman Nobility, not poets, but obsequious courtiers, and useful servants of the State? Piso was indeed fond of Literature; and if he had not loved it from inclination, yet he would have thought it necessary to conform in this point to the prevailing fashion of his time; but he was as little desirous that his son should make a profession of it, as that he should be a tumbler on the public Stage, because it was a part of education to be able to vault, and cut capers; — and for the very reason that he himself was, by way of pastime, occasionally addicted to versifying, he was the more concerned to prevent the reputation for poetry from becoming hereditary in his house.

I conceive that this idea may very naturally be adopted by a man in L. Piso's circumstances; and even though the danger his son ran from his eagerness to seize the poetic wreath, might not have been so important in his eyes; yet it was always sufficient to prevail upon his friend Horace to impart to the young man juster notions of the art of poetry, and its difficulties and dangers. Piso (as we may easily imagine) was on too good terms with our poet for the latter to refuse him this piece of kindness which cost him so little. An essay wherein the principal rules, and as it were, the mysteries of the poetic art, should be unfolded, appeared the properest means the most assuredly to procure the intended effect. It is not unlikely that the young Calpurnius might himself have applied to Horace for some such directions; and the latter might, under the appearance of wishing to form him into a poet, contrive the discourse in such a manner (without letting him perceive that this was his real aim) as to deter him from it. The Horatian manner of reasoning, in his Discourses and Epistles, was particularly suitable to this design. The liberty of running on as his thoughts arose, without any regard to method, which is peculiar to this mode of composition, allowed him all the little episodes and digressions, to which his own fancy might lead him; his principal aim was less striking, and enabled him to make his discourse interesting to other readers, as well as to them to whom it was immediately addressed. But he chiefly gained by it another, and to him apparently a welcome opportunity of speaking his mind to the poetasters

that swarmed around him, and of making them feel, with all the cool jocular scorn, which they so richly merited, that they did not comprehend even the first elements of the art which they presumed to follow.

If we admit this hypothesis on the origin and design of the Epistle to the Pisos, I conceive that all it contains will be clear, intelligible, and consistent; and this Horatian *ars Poetica*, as it is called, which, under the notion of its being a compendium of the art of Poetry, is an ill-connected, flighty piece of patchwork, full of extraneous matter and radotage; — I say, if we admit it to be what I have above represented it, namely, a poetical Epistle, wherein, under pretence of unlocking to him the secrets of the poetic art, to draw him off from his attachment to the practice of that art, is a work worthy of Horace, and deserving of the foremost place amongst his discourses.

By adopting this view, it is immediately comprehensible why it is not more complete in its rules. — It was not his design to write a system of Poetics.

Why did he not introduce more method into his plan? — He was writing a letter, and had no other plan than his main object, of which he never loses sight.

Why do the generality of his precepts consist in cautions to guard against faults? — The young Piso was most in want of them.

Why are those passages in which the mysteries of the poetic art are really involved, intelligible only to adepts, and why from that day to this never any dabbler has yet learned any thing from this Epistle? — Horace intended nothing less, than to make the young Piso a Poet.

Why, in short, do the sarcasms on the wretched poets of his time, the cautions against the seductive charms of the Muse, the dangers of poetical self-deceit, the hard conditions, utterly intolerable to an inceptive poetaster, imposed by him on the young Piso, and the keen dry satire, the piercing caustick that sears the very bones, which he applies, without mercy, to the crazy poet, whom he calls wretched; why does all this compose nearly one half of the whole discourse? — To answer the end proposed by the whole discourse.

W. T.

Great Ormond Street.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.
No. CXXXIII.

PRIORY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW,
SMITHFIELD.

(Continued from p. 228.)

ELEVATIONS.

WEST Front of the Church; of which the doorway entering into the South Aile of the Nave only remains. It is of considerable dimensions, and much enriched; four columns on each side (capitals plain) support a succession of four architraves round the arch of the doorway: in each architrave are the small diagonal flowers so peculiar to the early Pointed Style. If, therefore, this remnant door-way shews so much consequence, what ideas must be entertained of the whole front, when in its perfect state? In a similar door-way into the North Aile of the Nave, and a centre door-way (of still greater magnitude, no doubt) into the centre Aile of the Nave; windows, buttresses, peditments, and every other decoration, making out a design upon such an enlarged and magnificent scale. As the Nave is in a manner destroyed, little opinion can be advanced of its upright; yet, judging from the remnant of groins at the back of the West door-way, and those to the last division of the South Aile, attached to the South Transept, it unquestionably appeared with much grandeur. The present West Front, run up against the entrance under the four grand arches introductory to the Choir, may be applied to Elizabeth's reign, made out in a brick Tower, with stone dressings, a door-way, and windows; a common West window, with frames of glass, and a common West door-way. This latter object, and West window-frames, of a recent date.

North Front of the Church. Some vestige of the stone walls, but patched with brick-work. Outside of the great arch to the Transept visible; side of Aile, and centre Aile of Choir visible: each patched with brick-work.

East Front. Wholly faced with brick-work.

South Front. Vestiges of the stone walls, and arches of windows to the centre Aile of the Choir; they are in general patched with brick-work. The windows of the Vestry of the plainest forms, yet not the less interesting.

Magnificent Chapel on the South side of the Choir. The windows on the East and South sides have lost

their arched heads; the columns and architraves to the jambs remain: they are very delicate and beautiful; the dado mouldings are remarkably so. The large archway from the South Transept has columns and a fine architrave. The upper part of this Chapel destroyed.

East Cloister. Each division gives columns supporting the groins; and the architraves to the windows follow the lines of ditto. The arches are in the best Tudor proportion; that is, before they began to fall from their equilateral proportion to that flat sweep, which was necessarily obliged to be struck from four centres; a sweep never wholly disused, until the latter end of Elizabeth's reign. At the intersection of the ribs of the groins are bosses, with a variety of historic basso-relievos, shields, heads, and foliage. Upon the whole, this Cloister is a good study for the curious Artist and Amateur.

Chapter House. The walls are left on the East, North, and South sides to a height from whence it may be inferred, the windows took their rise, comprehending the dado part of the design. On the East side are three entrances (stopped up) from the Cloister; on the North and South sides, a series of arches, supported by ornamented corbels: the arches have most pleasing and chaste tracery.

The avenue on the South side of the Cloisters, lately destroyed (which unfortunately I neglected to sketch in 1791), if my recollection does not fail me, had arches and corbels correspondent to those in the Chapter House.

Grand Crypt. In its lines rather plain, as the mouldings to the capitals of the octangular columns (bases buried) and ribs of groins are but few; yet of that appropriate turn, which, as an introductory story to a more enriched or principal one, was consequently adapted.

Of the four grand arches at the entrance into the Choir, the West arch shews a circular sweep; East arch, a circular sweep; North and South arches present Pointed sweeps. Although the detail of these arches are Saxon, still there is displayed a sort of unity in these varied sweeps. This was a practice not uncommon with our ancestors; for the like combination is found at Canterbury, Malmesbury, Hexham, &c. &c. At present, the West arch springs from

from Tudor brackets; East arch springs from columns, their lower lines cut away; North and South arches have their supporting columns complete. The ornaments to the capitals of these columns are pleasing, as are also some to the compartments in the spandrels of the arches.

South Transept. Awfully picturesque! rendered so from its cruel state of dilapidation. On the East side, over the grand entrance to the magnificent Chapel, is a most pleasing gallery of arches, and demi ditto with columns; some of the arches remain open, while the others are bricked up. On the South side, three grand windows (centre one of the larger dimension), but bricked up. The West side shews barely any vestige of decorations.

Choir. The arches are supported alternately by single columns and piers, with many breaks. Their lines are much obtruded upon, not alone by the monument of Raherus, but by those of a much more recent setting up; bases buried. The capitals have the divided ovolo; the mouldings to the architraves of the arches have in the hollows detached rounds, vulgarly termed billet-mouldings. The gallery story is grand; large arches and columns, with demi ditto, succeed each other: the capitals have the divided ovolo, and the larger arches in their architraves give the detached rounds*. In the third division of the Gallery on the South side (from the West) is inserted the seat of Prior Bolton (the last Prior but one) rendered a secluded situation by a screen of much rich work set up before it. In its dado is a basso-relievo of his device, a bolt (arrow) transfixed through a tun. The Tudor work of this screen but ill accords with the primæval lines of the gallery; however, as it is an historical memorial, we must forgive the seeming incongruity. In the window story, Tudor Pointed windows, mullions destroyed. Ceiling; the wreck perhaps of some rich Tudor open-worked timber roof, pared down to a common pediment, covering, and cross timbers, which timbers are supported by cherubim heads. Cherubim heads, considered as architectural corbels in our Churches, seem to have been first brought in by Sir

Christopher Wren, as is demonstrated in his St. Paul's by such a numerous and confused shew, and in other of his religious erections. Thus of course they became a general ornament; and we must not be surprised to find them stuck up at St. Bartholomew's as an *improvement* in the embellishments of the building. At the East end of the Choir, some faint traces of the original East window; the rest of the space filled in with two modern common circular-headed windows, and a painted theatrical scene of Architecture in the Doric style, by way of an altar decoration. The side Ailes retain their original groins.

The monument of Raherus, taking up two of the arches on the North side of the Choir, is in the Tudor style. Stow informs us, indeed, that it was renewed at such a period; let us suppose by Prior Bolton himself, who, by the above over-to-be-revered Antiquary, is called "a great builder." The monument has six divisions; the first three open into a recess, containing the tomb of the founder, on which lies recumbent, in the usual devotional attitude, his statue, in his monk's habit. On each side of him, a small kneeling statue of a monk, each reading. At the East end of the recess, a half-length Angel, with Raherus's shield of arms. The tomb possesses much rich tracery, with shields; the recess is elaborately adorned also. Fourth division of the monument gives a large compartment; fifth and sixth divisions afford space for a door-way, entering from the North Aile. The canopies and spandrels to each division, rich, and full of delicate compartments and tracery. The design terminates with an entablature, and a rich fleur-de-lis, architectural, small parapet.

Let me again laud that very excellent Artist, and true Lover of our Antiquities (noticed in my last paper) for his spirited exertions in the preservation of this Church; as, in consequence, I now enjoy the sight of such a valuable public structure, even as my eyes first beheld it. And, no doubt, when others come to follow my steps, by an examination of the remains, from the innate pleasure they must feel, will thank him also. Happy I am, and most truly so, that one opportunity has at last enabled me to speak well of a Professional Brother.

AN ARCHITECT.

* Elevation of one division engraved in the "Antient Architecture of England."

43. *Bishop Warburton's Letters.*

(Continued from p. 43.)

THE following unaffected description, by Mr. Hurd, of his own personal history, is highly interesting:

"July 2, 1754. I shall set forward directly for Shifnal in Shropshire, where I propose staying till the end of the month, and shall then return, by the way of Sir Edward Littleton's, to Cambridge. Mr. Balguy is to meet me there, on invitation, from Buxton. But, if there was not more in the matter, I believe my laziness would find pretences to excuse me from the trouble of this long journey. The truth is, I go to pass some time with two of the best people in the world, to whom I owe the highest duty, and have all possible obligation. I believe I never told you how happy I am in an excellent Father and Mother, very plain people you may be sure, for they are farmers, but of a turn of mind that might have honoured any rank and any education. With very tolerable but in no degree affluent circumstances, their generosity was such, they never regarded any expence that was in their power, and almost out of it, in whatever concerned the welfare of their children. We are three brothers of us. The eldest settled very reputably in their own way, and the youngest in the Birmingham trade. For myself, a *poor scholar* as you know, I am almost ashamed to own to you how solicitous they always were to furnish me with all the opportunities of the best and most liberal education. My case in so many particulars resembles that which the Roman Poet describes as his own, that with Pope's wit I could apply almost every circumstance of it. And if ever I were to wish in earnest to be a poet, it would be for the sake of doing justice to so uncommon a virtue. I should be a wretch if I did not conclude, as he does,

— si Natura juberet

A certis annis ævum remeare peractum,
Atque alios legere ad fastum quoscunque
parentes, [onustus

Optaret sibi quisque: meis contentus,
Fascibus et sellis nolim mihi sumere: de-
Judicio vulgi, sanus fortasse tuo." [mens
In a word, when they had fixed us in such a rank of life as they designed, and believed should satisfy us, they very wisely left the business of the world to such as wanted it more, or liked it better. They considered what age and declining health seemed to demand of them, reserving to themselves only such a support as their few and little wants made them think sufficient. I should beg pardon for troubling you with this humble history; but the subjects of it are so much and so tenderly

GENT. MAG. April, 1809.

in my thoughts at present, that if I writ at all, I could hardly help writing about them. I shall long to hear that you have put the last hand to the 'View of Bolingbroke.' If ever you write above yourself, it is when your zeal for truth and religion animates you to expose the ignorance of foolish men."

The answer is equally pleasing:

"You could not have obliged me more than by bringing me acquainted, as you do in your last kind letter, with persons who can never be indifferent to me when so near to you. Sir Edward Littleton had told me great things of them; and from him I learnt that virtue and good sense are hereditary amongst you, and family qualities. And as to filial piety, I knew it could not but crown all the rest of your admirable endowments. Pray make me acquainted with your good Father and Mother: tell them how sincerely I congratulate with them on the honour of such a Son; and how much I share in their happiness on that head. Sir Edward oft sees your elder Brother, and speaks of him as the best companion he has—indeed, in a very extraordinary manner of his abilities. Your other Brother was, I was told, not long since amongst the trading towns in this neighbourhood [Prior park], where he fell into company at dinner with some of our Somersetshire Clergy, by whom he was much caressed on hearing to whom he was related. Sir Edward and his Lady came yesterday to pay us a visit, where he was treated with all the hospitality you have seen, and with all the cordiality, by Mr. Allen, of a friend of Mr. Hurd's. Sir Edward leaves Bristol on Tuesday. They are a most amiable couple. The women here were extremely taken with Lady Littleton, and particularly your friend my namesake. I should have told you that last week she and I went to pay them a visit to Bristol; a placé I have not been to of some years, and which a less occasion would not have drawn me to. We passed by the Deanry-house, in our way to the Hot Wells. I know you smile. But if you and the Duke of Newcastle knew with what indifference, I should be much despised, at least by one of you."

"Oct. 14. I am come up to be in waiting, as they call it, this latter half of the month: being added to that illustrious list, the terror of Rome and Geneva; and often of King George himself; by Sermons of an hour long. There is at present a young man* in waiting, whom I never

* "Mr. Wright, of Romeley, Derbyshire; who had been educated at St. John's, Cambridge. H."

GRW

saw nor heard of before; but he renders himself respectable to me by claiming acquaintance with you and Mr. Balcuy.—But this is more than enough on so silly a subject.”

“Our honest little friend Browne is fertile in projects. He has a scheme to erect a Chaplain and Chapel in the Castle of Carlisle, and to be himself the man. *Inter nos*, I believe he might as well think of erecting a third Archbishoprick. He wrote to me for Sir J. Ligonier's interest with the Duke; whose application there would be enough to blast the project, could he ever bring it to blossom.”

“Oct. 24. Mr. Mason has called upon me. I found him yet unresolved whether he should take the living. I said, was the question about a mere secular employment, I should blame him without reserve if he refused the offer. But as I regarded going into orders in another light, I frankly owned to him, he ought not to go, unless he had a *call*: by which I meant, I told him, nothing fanatical or superstitious; but an inclination, and, on that, a resolution, to dedicate all his studies to the service of Religion, and totally to abandon his poetry. This sacrifice, I said, I thought was required at any time, but more indispensably so in this, when we are fighting with Infidelity *pro aris & focis*. This was what I said; and I will do him the justice to say, that he entirely agreed with me in thinking that decency, reputation, and religion, all required this sacrifice of him; and that, if he went into orders, he intended to give it.”

“Oct. 28. Send me another Dialogue, and I will forget and forgive. I will forget the trash that goes under that name, and forgive your indolence, which is less pardonable in you than in any body I know.—You expect perhaps I should tell you of the wonders I met with in this new Elysium. I found but two things to admire, as excellent in their kinds; the one is the Beef-eaters, whose broad faces bespeak such repletion of body and inanition of mind as perfectly fright away those two enemies of man, *famine and thought*. The other curiosity is our Table-decker, of so placid a mien and so entire a taciturnity (both of them improved by the late elopement of his wife), that he is much fitter for the service of a Minister of State than of the Gospel. In short, I found him the only reasonable man *not* to converse with.”

“Dec. 10. Why do I hear no more of the Dialogues? Don't you think that age in want of a little *truth and sense* which gave credit to the *Bottle-man*, and applause to *Orrery's Letters*, of which the Bookseller told me he has sold twelve thousand?”

“March 21, 1755. You will see in the papers an article that mentions me, which

will give you pleasure, on which account I thought myself obliged to confirm it to you. The Bishop of Durham, concurring with the Attorney-general in their good opinion of me, has given me the Prebend, which was lately Mangey's, near 500*l*. He had other friends, you may imagine, to oblige; so I have resigned the Prebend of Gloucester, and I shall resign another piece of preferment in the country. But the free motion and friendly manner in which this thing was done, you will easily believe, enhances the value of it to me. My friends are solicitous in these matters for me; I myself, at this time of life, extremely little.”

Mr. Hurd says, in answer,

“It makes me truly happy that I can now, at length, honestly congratulate with you on a preferment worth your acceptance. The Church has been so long and deeply in your debt, that it will seem but common justice if it now pays you with interest. Not that I look upon this Prebend as such payment; which delights me principally, as it does you, from its being given at *this* time, and by *such* a person. I have no words to tell you how much I honour the Attorney-general. The nobleness of mind he has shewn on this occasion is only to be matched by that which every body takes notice of in a late *Apologist*. If the world were made acquainted with particulars, it would, methinks, be taken for one of the most beautiful events in both your lives, that he should confer and you receive such a favour at this juncture. May every circumstance concur to afford you the full enjoyment of this and better things, which your great services have long since merited!”

“*Prior park, March 31.* I deferred my thanks for your last kind letter till I had got to this place, whither I am come for about a fortnight; and shall then return back to Easter term, and to the preaching a foolish sermon, they balled me into, at the Small-Pox Hospital (after having refused the Sons of the Clergy), but on condition they would not press me to print it. I hate to have my name in a dirty news-paper on any account; which has always made me decline these Charity-jobs, that every body is fit for, and almost every body ready for. And the impertinence of the advertisement on this occasion will make it difficult to draw me into another.”

In answer to an admirable letter from Mr. Hurd, descriptive of his own studies, and the satisfaction he had experienced in perusing the writings of his highly-valued friend, Dr. Warburton says,

“Your

"Your little History is very dear to me, though it calls the sins of my youth to remembrance. I was very much a boy when I wrote that thing about *Prodigies*, and I had never the courage to look into it since; so I have quite forgot all the nonsense that it contains. But, since you mention it, I will tell you how it came to see the light. I met many years ago with an ingenious Irishman at a coffee-house near Gray's-inn, where I lodged. He studied the Law, and was very poor. I had given him money for many a dinner; and, at last, I gave him those papers, which he sold to the Booksellers for more money than you would think, much more than they were worth. But I must finish the history both of the Irishman and the papers. Soon after, he got acquainted with Sir William Younge, wrote for Sir Robert, and was made Attorney-general of Jamaica. He married there an opulent widow, and died very rich a few years ago here in England; but of so scoundrel a temper, that he avoided ever coming into my sight; so that the memory of all this intercourse between us has been buried in silence till this moment. And who should this man be but one of the heroes of the *Dupciad*, *Concannea* by name! The papers had a similar fortune. A few years before Curl's death, he wrote me a letter to acquaint me he had bought the property of my excellent Discourse; and that, as it had been long out of print, he was going to re-print it; only he desired to know if I had any additions or alterations to make, he should be glad of the honour of receiving them. The writer and the contents of his letter very much alarmed me; so I wrote to Mr. Knapton to go to the fellow, and buy my own book of him again; which he did; and so ended this ridiculous affair, which may be a warning to young scribblers."

"*Jan. 15, 1757.* What you say of Heathcote is exactly right. His matter is rational, but superficial and thin spread. He will prove as great a scribbler as Comber. They are both sensible, and both have reading. The difference is, that the one has so much vivacity as to make him ridiculous; the other so little, as to be unentertaining. Comber's excessive vanity may be matched by Heathcote's pride; which I think is a much worse quality—if we may call these two qualities, when they arise from the same root, and only receive this circumstantial diversity from the different tempers of the subject; it being, in a good-natured man, what we call *vanity*, in an ill-natured man, *pride*."

"*Feb. 7.* I tell Garrick he grows wanton, like Sir Epicure Mammon, who would have for his flatterers the *purest of Divines*; so he will deal with none but Doctors to

furnish out his entertainments. A Doctor of Divinity ushered in Barbarossa; a Doctor of Laws has lately restored Amphitryon: and as Dodsley now presses him to take a Tragedy of his fashion, I advise him to insist upon the Bookseller's being previously made Doctor of Physick, at least, at Edinburgh."

"*Durham, July 12.* I am now got (through much hot weather and fatigue) to this place. I hurried from the heat of London at a time, and under such circumstances, when a true Court Chaplain would never have forgiven himself the folly of preferring the company of his friends and relations to attendance on the Minister. But every one to his taste. I had the pleasure of finding you well at Cambridge; I had the pleasure of finding a Sister and a Niece well at Broughton; with whom I spent a few days with much satisfaction; for you must know I have a numerous family, perhaps the more endeared to me by their sole dependence on me. It pleased Providence that two of my Sisters should marry unhappily; and that a third, on the point of venturing, should escape the hazard, and so engage my care only for herself.—I reckon this a lucky year; for I have married a Niece to a reputable Grocer at York, and have got a commission for a Nephew in the Regiment of Artillery: and this fierce Man of War lies at present encamped, much at my expense, at Amersham, near High Wycombe (as he *notifies* to me), with two field-pieces under his command. These are pleasures; but less than what I enjoy in the superior merit and affection of a friend like you."

"*Weymouth, Sept. 19.* Last Friday I came to this place with a purpose to stay a week with them. The next day an express came to me from Bath, acquainting me with the death of the Dean of Bristol. You know I had a kind of promise of it some time ago from the Duke of Newcastle. What alterations some late transactions, or rather what revolutions they have made in his Grace's promissory system, I can't tell. But I am very indifferent of obligations from that quarter; so I stay here with much tranquillity and unconcern, instead of posting to his levée. But this is not properly the subject of my letter, though I make it a part of it, as knowing the chance I have in the next turn of the Ecclesiastical Lottery; which, for a Deanry, will give you vastly more pleasure than it gives me. — *Sept. 28.* I have just received an account that Mr. Pitt has asked the Deanry of Bristol of the King for me, who has graciously nominated me to it."

"*Nov. 25, 1758.* "A ridiculous accident happened not long ago, which is likely to prove a serious one to the party concerned. Lady Betty Waldegrave, one of

of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber, wrote to her Husband, in Germany, in a very free manner, of all the intrigues of Court and Parties, in which Mr. Pitt is mentioned more to his honour than certain persons cared to hear. By ill luck, the dispatches in which was this letter were intercepted. It was signed only E. W. and the direction lost. The French mistook it for a letter of the Countess of Yarmouth, and as such published and cried it about at the Hague. You may judge what alarm this gave at Court; and what apprehensions and uneasiness to the party concerned."

"Jan. 30, 1759. As to my letters to Middleton, I do not recollect any one word or sentiment of any one letter. Only this I know; I spoke my sentiments freely of men and things, because this is my way: therefore it cannot but be that there must be things in them which will give offence. Yet I can never think that the woman can be so infamous to print them without my leave. I acted very differently by her husband. When her own Bookseller collected a complete Edition of his Works, I gave him, at his request, about a dozen of the Doctor's Letters, carefully purged of domestic matters, and such as might give offence, in order to make men think better both of his moral and religious character. However, if the woman be thus prostituted to gain, I must try whether the Courts of Justice or Equity will give me relief for a violation of the most sacred trust amongst mankind."

"Feb. 17. Weston, the son of the late Bishop of Exeter, the present Gazetteer by profession, by inclination a Methodist, and connected with Thomas and Sherlock, is writing against my conclusion of the Dedication to the Jews, concerning *Naturalization*. It seems he wrote in defence of that Bill. The Father was tutor to Walpole, and the Son is one of his pupils. I am afraid he will be a sharer in that silent contempt with which I treat my answerers."

"May 17. I don't know whether you have seen Dr. Young's *Conjectures on Original Composition*. He is the finest writer of nonsense of any of this age. And, had he known that *original composition* consisted in the manner, and not in the matter, he had wrote with common sense, and perhaps very dully under so insufferable a burthen. But the wisest and kindest part of his work is, advising writers to be original, and not imitators; that is; to be geniuses rather than blockheads; for I believe nothing but these different qualities made Virgil an original author, and Blackmore an imitator; for they certainly were borrowers alike."

"Jan. 6, 1761. I will tell you what (though perhaps I may have told it you

before) I said in the Drawing-room to a knot of Courtiers, in the old King's time. One chanced to say he heard the King was not well. 'Hush,' said Colonel Robinson, 'it is not polite or decent to talk in this manner; the King is always well, and in health; you are never to suppose that the diseases of his subjects ever approach his Royal Person.' "I perceive, then, Colonel," replied I, "there is some difference between your Master and mine. Mine was subject to all human infirmities, sin excepted; yours is subject to none, sin excepted."

Mr. Hurd thus characterises two Writers of eccentric fame:

"March 18. How would your Lordship be disgraced if it were known that your Chaplain was permitted, or, which is much the same thing, that he presumed to entertain your Lordship with accounts of Romances? Yet I must just say, that the *New Heloise* has afforded me much pleasure. There are many exquisite beauties in this odd Romance; so odd, that one may be sure the story is two-thirds *fact* for one of *fiction*. But, to make amends for this defect, the sensibility of the passionate parts, and the sense, the nature, and the virtue of the rest, is above every thing we find in the *Crebillons* and *Voltaires*, those idol *beaux-esprits* of London and Paris. I wish I could say half so much of our Yorkshire Novelist [Sterne]. Not but the humour of his fourth volume makes up for the dullness of the third. The worst is, one sees by both that he has not the discretion, or perhaps the courage, to follow the excellent advice that was given him, of *laughing in such a manner as that priests and virgins might laugh with him.*"

Bp. Warburton afterwards says,

"Dec. 27. Sterne has published his fifth and sixth volumes of *Tristram*. They are written pretty much like the first and second; but whether they will restore his reputation as a writer with the publick is another question. The fellow himself is an irrecoverable scoundrel."

"Oct. 15, 1764. A Letter to Dr. Leland, of Dublin, in defence of me, which has just fallen into my hands, is so admirable that I think I certainly know the hand, and that it could be nobody's but yours, I do not judge of the author by his style, though I think that detects him, but because nobody else could write so; or, if they could, that nobody else was so well disposed to do me justice and honour. This then must be one of your tricks to serve your friend clandestinely and by stealth; but you see I have detected you. But I will say no more till you confess and plead guilty."

(To be continued.)

44. John De Lancaster. *A Novel.* By Richard Cumberland, Esq. In Three Volumes. sm. 8vo. Lackington and Co.

THIS popular publication, which the Author evidently intends should travel out of the beaten road of its predecessors, has neither *Preface* nor *Introduction*; and we are some time before we meet with the Author's name, except on the Bookbinder's label at the back of the volumes. At the end of each of the Books, however, into which the subject is divided, we meet the pleasant and instructive Veteran, RICHARD CUMBERLAND, *in propria persona*; and in the first of these discursive paragraphs he pathetically tells the Reader,

"If I take the freedom of saying a few words, whilst the fable pauses, recollect that I cannot, in the course of nature, have many more opportunities of conversing with you; and few have been the writers with whom you have had more frequent intercourse, or who have been more pertinaciously industrious to deserve your favour and esteem; for I am now striving to amuse and edify even the youngest of my Readers, when I myself am short of fourscore years by less than four: and I am inclined to believe that the mere manual operation of writing these pages (as I am now doing for the third time with my own hand) would be found task enough for any person of my age, without engaging in the labour of inventing, or the risk of fathering them. Be that as it may; the work is done; and done, not in the evil spirit of the time, but without a single glance at any living character. Conscious, therefore, that I have not endangered what is sacred to me as a gentleman, the Criticks are most cordially welcome to every thing they can find about me as an Author. However, as I know some of them to be fair and honourable gentlemen, I hope they will recollect how often I have been useful to them in the sale of their publications, and assist me now with their good word in the circulation of De Lancaster."

In the second of his episodic articles Mr. Cumberland says,

"Have patience with me, kind and courteous Reader! I am not leading you into the regions of Romance: I aim not to surprise you; but I am aiming to find out (if haply Nature shall direct my hand) that clue which, rightly followed, may empower me to unravel the recesses of your heart. This is my object; in attempting this, success, however short of triumph, will repay me; but, if I wholly fail, my labour's lost; I have no second hope!"

And in the next,

"I here close the third book and first volume of my history; and, availing myself of the licence I have assumed in the two preceding books, I stop progress, to look back upon what hitherto has been done: no mighty matter, I confess; yet it has put me to the labour of turning over many a crabbed antiquated author, to furnish out materials for these pages; and to what purpose? Wiser perhaps I had been to have followed the example of those easy gentlemen who write without any pains what you read without any profit. What recommendation would it be of this book, if humbly I should say it can do no harm? But if vainly I avowed that it was my object and endeavour to do good, I might indeed speak the truth as to my wishes, but I should palpably disguise my expectations. It will do no good. Reformers are as unpopular as informers; the medicine which nobody will take can do nobody any service. When I witness the avidity with which men will read a thing called a *Novel*, wherein the characters of their friends are libeled; what folly would it be to suppose they will countenance an attempt to impress them with more kindness for their fellow-creatures, than they are disposed to entertain, or will suffer themselves to be persuaded that their fellow-creatures merit? I have been too long acquainted with you, my dear candid Readers, to trouble you with any compliments, or solicit you for any favours. I have only to say, that I am doing my utmost to amuse you; and if you shall lay down this volume with any appetite for the second, I hope you will not find that my exertions flag."

Once more our venerable Author shall speak in his own character; with the addition of a year to his age, and of aggravated domestic affliction:

"I am ill at these descriptions; I confess it. *Seventy years and seven*, with clouds that hang upon my setting sun, will chill the brain that should devise scenes and descriptions warm with youthful love. Still the chaste maiden and the prudent wife shall turn these leaves with no revolting hand, nor blush for having read them. The friend of man will find no fault with me for having given a dark shade here and there upon my canvas, to set off and contrast the brighter tints and nobler attributes of human Nature. Whether in Novel, Drama, or in Poem, I love the mirror that presents mankind in amiable lights; nor can I think that frowns or wrinkles are a mark of wisdom, or that asperity becomes the face of Critick or Philosopher."

"Whilst I write this, my Grandson, a brave youth, of six years service in the Royal

Royal Navy, born, as I vainly hoped, to grace my name, and recompense the cares that I bestowed upon his education, lies (as 'twere before me) dead, and as yet unburied; whilst I not only mourn his loss, but feel his wrongs, of which the World must hear, if the appeal that he had made to Justice is cut short by his untimely death. Where then can a heart-wounded man, like me, find comfort but with that beloved Daughter to whom I gave the *Memoirs of my Life*, and who still lives to cheer its short remains? To her I dedicate this humble work; for these repeated testimonies of my love are all the inheritance I can bequeath her, *all my hard fortune hath not wrested from me!*"

The *Dramatis Personæ* are principally of the family of De Lancaster; and the subject is a simple domestic tale, without any of the marvelous adventures usually met with in Novels. The eccentricities of Robert De Lancaster, the possessor of Kray castle, are an admirable sarcasm on pedantry, and on the pride of genealogy; at the same time, his unaffected benevolence and suavity of manners inspire us with something of that kind of sentiment we feel for Sir Roger De Coverley. The character of Philip De Lancaster, his son, is such an one as we do not often find delineated; but it is well kept up, and presents a melancholy picture of the perversion of time and talents, produced by want of energy. He is married, agreeably to the suggestion of his father, to the only daughter of a friend and neighbour, Mr. Morgan, of Glen-Morgan, who can also trace his descent through a long line of ancestry. Miss Morgan is induced to give her hand to Philip De Lancaster in obedience to her father's wishes (without acknowledging that her heart had been previously bestowed on Mr. Jones, a deserving young man, who is afterwards liberally patronized by Mr. Morgan). The Hero, John De Lancaster, is the only offspring of this union: and, from the apathy of his father, Philip; the dejection of his mother (who, in consequence of disappointment, has devoted herself to solitude); and the peculiarities of his grandfather; the culture of his early years would have been entirely neglected, had not his aunt Cecilia drawn forth and encouraged by her own example every amiable propensity of the heart, without pretending to initiate him in such ac-

quirements as are beyond the power of the sex to teach. At length an unexceptionable tutor is found in Mr. Wilson; and under his auspices our Hero makes a rapid advance in every branch of study he engages in. In the mean time, Jones, by the favour of his friend Mr. Morgan, gets a commission in the Army; he marries; has one daughter, who soon becomes an orphan by the death of both her parents. She is the *protégé* of Mrs. Philip De Lancaster, and of Mr. Morgan, and, in the sequel, becomes the wife of John De Lancaster. This, with the adventures of the Ap-Owens, forms the subject of the story; which is, however, rendered interesting by the pleasant way in which it is told, and by many happy strokes of wit and humour, which are introduced.

De Lancaster's blind Minstrel occasionally displays the inspiration of his Muse; and the following lines are upon the birth of the Hero;

"Shine forth, bright Sun, and gild the day,
That greets our new-born Hope with light!
Give me to feel thy cheering ray,
Though these dark orbs are wrapt in night.

"Yet Heav'n in pity hath allow'd
These hands to wake the tuneful string;
The Muse her influence hath bestow'd,
And taught her sightless Bard to sing.

"Sound then, my Harp, thy softest strain,
Melodious solace of the Blind!
Airs, that may heal a Mother's pain,
And soothe a Father's anxious mind!

"Hush, hush! for now the Infant sleeps—
Let no rude string disturb its rest;
And lo! instinctively it creeps
To nestle at its parent-breast.

"Ah luckless me! these curtain'd eyes
Shall never view its lovely face;
I ne'er must see that star arise,
The day-spring of an antient race!

"Father of Life! in mercy take
This Infant to thy nursing care;
And, for the virtuous Grandsire's sake,
Oh! hear the humble Minstrel's prayer!

"Grant that this Babe, as yet the last
Of Lancaster's time-honour'd name,
When coming ages shall have past,
May rank among the first in fame!"

There is also a very animated and pleasing account of an Assembly of the Minstrels at Kray Castle; and the language in general is such as was to be expected from a Gentleman and a Scholar, and varies as circumstances require. We only object to the *pedantry* of old De Lancaster.

In some cases Mr. Cumberland has not disdained to describe scenes of a nature so domestic as an adjournment from the bottle to the drawing-room.

"This was the time when every one was solicitous to approach and pay their homage to Cecilia De Lancaster; here, like Cato's daughter, she presided—

'Whilst winning mildness and attractive smiles

Dwelt in her eyes, and with becoming grace Soften'd the rigour of her father's virtue—'

On one side of her sate the sage preceptress of the young and blooming Amelia; who, on the other side, assisted in the elegant ministration of those lady-like offices which it was not then the custom to transfer to a domestick. The refreshments of the tea-table came recommended to our lips from the fair hands of the Lady-president, who delicately distinguished every person's right, and without confusion of property guarded his exclusive cup, and faithfully returned it to the owner. Now some snuffy hectic house-keeper huddles all together, and indiscriminately serves out the messes, hot or cold, strong or weak, as chance directs, to be handed round the room for those who chuse to try their luck in a lottery of hot water, very little better than poor Timon's dinner to his disappointed parasites."

Many passages might be readily adduced, that are highly pathetic; let one of these suffice:

"Ushered by his friendly host through a noble hall, John De Lancaster ascended the stairs, and cautiously entered the chamber where his father was lying on a couch, at the side of which a young lady was standing, who made a sign for him to stop. It was the daughter of Mr. Devereux; and, by the faint light that was admitted into the chamber, the elegance of her form struck on the instant with such a resemblance to the image ever present to his mind, that in the agitation of the moment the words involuntarily escaped him in a murmur loud enough for her to hear, "Heaven defend me! is it my Amelia, or some Sister-angel, that I see?"—"Alas!" she said, "'t would be an Angel's office to afford you comfort; for human help, I fear, is all in vain." He bowed, and approached the couch. A death-like insensibility, though not death itself, seemed to have locked-up all the vital powers of the unhappy object, which to behold now chilled the filial heart of our afflicted Hero. He took his father's hand, and turning to the lady by his side, "It is not absolutely cold," he said, "nor is his pulse quite gone. If I could waken him from this morbid trance, and get him once to turn his eyes upon me, I think

that he would know me." 'Try it,' she said; 'and speak to him. Perhaps your voice may rouse him; our's have no effect.' "Father!" he cried, "my father! do you hear me? I am your son! I am come to visit you, to comfort you, to avenge you! Look on me! recollect me! It is I; 'tis John De Lancaster who speaks to you!" The filial voice awakened him; the animating call stayed the emancipated spirit, even in the act of parting on its flight; and Death, at Nature's privileged appeal still to be heard, forbore to stop the pulses of the heart, and gave the reinstated senses once more use of their suspended functions. When Maria Devereux saw this, she exclaimed, 'He lives! he stirs! Let in more light, that he may see his son.' The dying father had now unclosed his eyes; and the wild ghastly stare with which at first he fixed them on his son, as his mind gained its recollecting power, softened, and by degrees assumed a look indicative of that intelligence, that gleam of satisfaction and delight, which in his mercy God sometimes vouchsafes when he releases his afflicted creatures, and calls them to his peace from persecution and a world of woe!"

45. *De Motu per Britanniam Civico Annis MDCCXLV et MDCCXLVI Liber Unicus.* Auctore T. D. Whitakero, LL.D. S.S.A. 12mo. Longman and Co.

THIS elegant, and we may add classical History of the Rebellion of 1745 will probably be received by Scholars as an acceptable present from a Scholar and Antiquary.

The language is pure and elegant, although occasionally impeded in its equable flow by the harshness of the proper names. Buchanan, indeed, affords a precedent for many of them; but the names of clans, of individuals, and of places in the Highlands, which are difficult to an Englishman in their original, cannot be expected to be easier when expressed in a factitious Latin.

This is not, however, a dry detail of facts, such as might be sufficient to furnish an exercise for a Latin student. The reflections of the Author, which are frequent, are profound, and appropriate to a period of particular convulsion and danger, and will be read with the more satisfaction as at this distant period the Rebellion may be contemplated without much mixture of party feelings. It is an event that no longer is to be classed among national disputes; and no man, except an

an Historian, feels himself interested in the questions which, from the abdication of James II. to the battle of Culloden, kept alive the embers of national discord, and perpetuated, or threatened to perpetuate, the insecurity of the Crown.

After a modest apology for the Author's undertaking what we think, with him, will be "*frugiferum et legitimum jucundum*," he gives the following brief detail of the very singular and melancholy fate of the Stuart Family:

"*Uni fortasse è stirpibus non Europæ modò sed & orbis terrarum regis hucusque contigit, ut, decem principibus continuato ordine in regnum cooptatis, mortem cruentam oppeterent seni, merore extingueretur unus, alius, quo tamen superstite, fortuna domus pene sopita videretur, perduellium manibus vitæ discrimen his subiret; è reliquis duobus, ille bello devictus, regno exutus, capite damnatus, anno demum XVI postliminiò rediret; hic verò regni primordiis auspaticissimè cœptis, brevi ex S. C. ejectionis inter peregrinos hospes consenesceret. Neque profectò, quod magis miremur, tantæ, tamque iteratæ, clades in tyrannos aut stolidè feroces aut ab omni humanitate alienos incidere: namque Stuartis regibus singulis excelsum erat ingenium, prout cujusque ferebat ætas, optimis artibus excultum; plerisque belli usus ac disciplina, nemini animus per se cruentus; nec quidquam ad æternandum in eâ domo regnum defuisse videatur, præter civilem animum, & legum & libertatis justæ patientem. Hos inter Carolo Martyri soli fortasse mortalium obigit, ut & rectè sæcuscque factorum invidiâ per vices premeretur; nam quum inter initia regni, tempore maximè alieno inchoati, multa inciviler, avarè nonnulla, quædam asperè fecisset, deinde verò procerum plebisque unanimi ferme voce ad meliorem frugem perductus resipisset; ne sic quidem aut gratiâ præteriti aut fide promissis impetratâ, atrox in insontem jam rerumque omnium inopem regem exarsit bellum, quo contra scelestissimos homines, & legum, libertatum, religionum, quorum tamen vocabula semper in ore habebant, infestissimos hostes, ecclesiæ atque reipublicæ vindicem acerrimum in suam ipsius perniciem agebat. Mitto Carolum à Carolo, de quo nihil æqui mediæ profari licet, quum & meliori sæculo patriis commendaretur virtutibus, & nostro fortasse propriâ ipsius nequitia.*"

Nor have we been less pleased with the summary appended of the circumstances which contributed, if not to render the cause of the abdi-

cated Family popular, at least to encourage in their friends the hopes that they might be restored to the regal possessions of their ancestors.

"*Jacobus frater, qui nihil sancti pensive habebat, modò religiones avitas postliminiò revocaret, ubi regno ac patriâ caruisset, nec studia partium extemplo deflagrabant, neque pulsi spes conciderant. Profectò haud ita pronum ac proclive est ima summis mutare, ut regii spiritus quanquam casu insperato attoniti infractique, novo tamen insolentique regno fasces ultro summittant; neque Jacobo exuli deerant egregia adminicula: primum ipsa fortuna, quæ suaptè naturâ ex imis retro volvi consueta, res humanas in orbem agere atque torquere gaudet; inde animi hominum, ac præcipuè Anglorum, addictis principum rebus in misericordiam proclives: mox insidia secundis rebus agnata, adversis secunda: accedebant innumeri clientes, qui presso in præsentia dolore, eò latius sævisquæ, admotâ quavis scintillulâ, conflagrarent: partim pontificii qui sub signis justis piique uti ferebant, regis, D. O. M. promereri sese crederent, partim Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ episcopi nonnulli iisque obnoxii, qui alia omnia de religionibus sentientes, ab inuncto principe quidvis perpeti decreverant, ideoque & manus & animos in verba suffecti regis injuratos adservarant. Maximi tamen in summam rem momenti fuere Scoto-montani, genus hominum simplex ac generosum, belli studiis asperimum, regibusque quovis in discrimine vel tuendis vel instaurandis planè natum. Nondum Montisrosanus obsoleverat: necdum ætate provectorum animis exciderant æmermi barbarorum manu, duces egregii, justus exercitus, fusi ac fugati. Ad fauces Killikrankinas eadem arma, iidem spiritus, haud dispar imperator, cujus nece insperatâ, nisi intercisâ victoria foret, par eventus in eo erat, ut extemplo sequeretur. Porro barbarorum animis altissimè insederat carnificina Glencoensis; quumque ad maximas reipublicæ conversiones utique pertineant adfectus ex adverso sese mutuò constantes, iisdem pectoribus, prout hac aut illac versabantur, flagrabant ira atque amor, misericordia ac vindictæ studium."*

Proceeding to the detail of the rising in 1745, Dr. Whitaker takes occasion to digress on the antiquities of that remarkable class the Highlanders, their manners, antient character, fidelity, dress, &c. The arrival of the Pretender, and his apparently-successful career in the conquest of many important stations in Scotland, his arrival in England, within an hundred miles of the capital, and

and the infatuation which disturbed his councils, and drove him back to the Highlands, to be conquered on the very spot where he thought himself most secure of aid, are detailed with fidelity and elegance, from the best authorities. But the miraculous escape of Prince Charles gives a peculiar animation to the narrative, and will probably be read with most interest. For some of the more minute particulars Dr. Whitaker is indebted, if we mistake not, to that very curious History which Boswell picked up in his Tour with Johnson, and afterwards published. As this part of the work before us affords a very striking instance of the fidelity of loyalty, when loyalty was an object of veneration, when it was a principle not to be ridiculed with impunity, insulted by the clamours of demagogues, nor shaken by any of the usual corrupters of the human heart, we shall present our Readers, without any fear of trespassing on their patience, with a sample of Dr. Whitaker's narrative, beginning with the honourable mention of the celebrated Flora Macdonald.

"Erepti tandem decus ac gratia penès forānam erat; namque Flora Macdonalda, natu Uistensis, agnatis proximis in partes regias propensis, Clanranaldo quoque gentis principi consanguinea, ejusque in ædibus tum fortè commorata, Neiliūm Stuarti sortis misertum inaudiverat. Re aliquantò perpensā, quanquam exploratæ pudicitiae virgo, juvenem regium conventum se velle ait, operam, si qua dictis fides haberetur, ad offigium pollicita. Plurimum ad id videbatur pollere non modò fœminens astus, sed sexui apud Scotos (gentem verecundam) reverentia habita. Ea res & novitate & audentiā Neiliūm percellit; eoque gratiis actis enixè rogat (quod Floræ non in animo fuisset) 'ut principem, cultu muliebri occultatum, ancillæ loco secum in Skiam duceret. Id commentum neque ætatem neque formam adeò abnuere.' Primò refragatur fœmina tanquam rei alē plenæ; deinde, viso Carolo, ærumnis vigiliisque marcēte & exangui, enīmvērō animi victa, amicum judicis se permittit. Jamque Macdonalda, sibi in votis esse domum redire fingens, à vitrico suo, qui tum fortè copiis quibusdam tumultuariis Skia conscriptis præerat, commeatum impetrat. Comites itineris destinati servulus quidam & Burkia ancilla, natu Hiberna. Nomina, forma, genus, cæteraque bello sueta, in album redacta. Literis præterea

ad id ipsum datis, Macdonaldus, rem minime subodoratus, Burkiam tanquam linnendi egregiè peritam, uxori commendat. Adhæc Hibernam ancillam Stuartum finxerat Macdonalda, quia Carolus Gælici sermonis expertus, ne Anglicum quidem satis Anglice enunciarēt. Rei totius ordine constituto, remigibusque sex, unā cum cymbā, ad littus opperiri jussis, vespere Carolus ancillam mēditus, Macdonaldam cum Clanranaldā Dominā tempore ac loco præstitutis convenit. Cæterum vix M. P. ab ædibus Clanranaldi (Ormacladæ nomen est) aberant, quum inter cœnandum trepidus supervenit nunciū, 'Cambellum præfectum, & milite & sociis navalibus stipatum, Ormacladam venisse, Carolum dedendum postulare, negantibusque famulis sisti posse, omnia rimari. Jamque terrā marique aneeps ac propè par periculum. Namque trepidè cymbam ingressis, ac vix arenam eluctatis, quatuor lembi regii ad id ipsum dispositi comparuere. Cæterum, quum per anfractus rupium æstus insinuatus latebras cymbis & actuariis naviculis satis tutas obtulerit, eò omni nisu subiere remiges, jamque lembis, quos omnino latuerant prænavigantibus, iterum evecti, Skiam nocte non illumi tenuere. Ne ibi quidem tuti quidquam aut pacati reperiuntur: namque stabat jam tum in orā maris Macledorum temerè coactorum manipulus, qui sclopētis cymbam versūs è proximo intentis, remiges adpellere vectoresque, exponere jubent: 'Id nī facerent haud impunè laturos.' Tamen, spretis his terribilibus, majori nisu littus legebant, ne Macledii, cymbam quæ in propinquo subducta jacebat, deducerent, & vel tantillum moratos adsequerentur. Tandem, infesto minis littore, egrediuntur, & Macdonalda, Carolo ponè æcto, ad ædes reguli cognominis, quæ in vicino essent, propè contendit, Dominamque, splendidis natalibus ortam, commonefacit, Principem adesse, ejusque fidem & opem implorare. Cohorruit fœmina, cui, licet animus esset in partes regias propensissimus, tamen hospitum ac præcipuè supplicum jura violare religio fuit. Adhæc, tecto hospitioque excipere cupienti in morā fuit, quod regii exercitus præfecti complures, eò jam tum diverterentur. Re seriò perpensā Macdonaldum Kinsburiensem, qui Domino suo à rationibus erat, accessit, Carolumque ejus fidei commendatum amandat. Pedibus versūs ædes Kinsburii tendentem, Macdonalda eques adsequitur. Mane proximo Carolus, resumpto cultu virili, ad portum regis progressus, Raasam trajicit. Insula est ambitu mediocri, à Skiā freto v. circiter M. P. dirempta, Macledio domino, qui patriniō longè impari, cognomine Skiensi de principatu clientelæ, parūm cederet. Con-

tingit

tigit autem quod regulus, qui, Falkirki primum, dein Culloduni, Stuarto operam fortem ac fidelem navarat, ad id temporis abesset: filii, ut in re perditâ & adfectâ, Principem exceperunt: egredienti verò mentem consciâ perculere, vasta solitudo, habitatoribus vacuæ domus, cuncta denique ferro flammisque absumpta. Itaque fretum properè remensus, Makinnonos, qui soli inter Skienses partibus ejus fidi remanserant, petere instituit, eorum, uti sperabat, ope, continentem Scotiæ repetiturus. Cymba domini præstò fuit. Conscendit Carolus, & fortè remigio usus, eodem die, qui iii non. Jul. fuit, apud Lochnevis (falso lacui nomen est) in continentem iterum exponitur. Ibi verò in os ipsum leonis sese concessisse videbatur: namque Abria provincia, tanquam novarum rerum prima ac præcipua molitrix, stationibus regis undequaque infesta erat. Audito igitur, quod haud diù custodias latuerat, Carolum appropinxisse, utique jam prædam, ut fît, desperatione in fauces suas actam rati; regionem Nevisiæ vicinam, continuis stationibus, tanquam plagarum indagine, circumdant. Interea Carolo aderant Macdonaldi duo, viri consilio prompti regionisque apprime gnari. Jamque actum esse de Principe, ni extemplo eruptio fieret, arbitrati, rem utcumque ancipitem aggredi statuerunt. Perdiù, excubitores ultrò citròque commebant: noctu autem ingentibus pyris incensis, cito gradu vigiles ita in diversum incedebant, ut ab occursum quavis vice superesset paucillimè loci, per quod, neque alter è vigilibus alterum, neque profectò quid omnino à tergo utriusque ageretur, cernere posset. Solum per id tempus periculum à nimium auritis. Macdonaldos, homines oculatissimos, ea spes haud fefellit, & fortè, inter binos ignes, interfluens per depressam convalem rivulus canaliculum angustum attriverat. Arreptâ, quæ unica suppeteret, temporis particulâ, incolumes evasere; favente numine, ut inter reptandum neque fragor artuscularum neque petrarum lapsus exaudiretur. Jamque elapsis, iis in finibus cunctandum non erat. Macdonaldo Glenaladalo in mentem venerat, inter Macenzios, Rossensis comitatûs incolas, quamquam regi fidissimos, tutissimum Carolo receptum fore, quia, eam ipsam ob causam, militem novæ experti fuerant. Ad hæc, animo simplici ac generoso persuasum fuit, homines fide moribusque antiquis hostem illustrem, eumque supplicem, nunquam prodituros. Rossiam igitur pedestri itinere contendentes, mediâque prope confecti, Macraviorum regniaculam adsequuntur. Gens est sine principe, ingenuisve magnam partem viris, & quod plerumque intimæ sortis hominibus seorsum habitantibus contingit, nihil honesti aut genuini sapiens. Mox ad Christopheri ejusdem Macravii divertunt. Cibus enixe

petunt, nummorum quod satis esset, spondent. Macravius sicut inediaque hospitum nihil moratus, omnium primum sciscitari, 'Quinam hominum essent? Quis iste juvenis? Unde venerant? Quonam pergerent?' cæteraque importunè ac stolidè curioso sueta. Responsum, 'Glenaladalum juvenem esse; ni cibo reficerentur iteratorum.' Penuario tandem recluso, prodeunt obsonia, duplo veniunt, citò conficiuntur. Macravius, ubi pretio ac fortasse potu incaluisse, noctis quoque hospitum promittit. Inter fabulandum, quamquam reguli filium qui à Caroli partibus, stetisset, alloqui sese arbitraretur, haud se continuit homo protervus quin in perduelles acerrimè debaccharetur, neque adeò quia caussa iis pejor fuisset, sed quia damnosa. Porro qui, spretâ mercedè, nebulonem istum tueretur, foveret, celaret, profectò recedem eum esse ait ac furiosam. Jamque satis adparebat, quid, si hospes innotuerit, ipse facturum esset. Hunc sermonem haudquaquam æquis auribus acceptum, diremit interventus Macdonaldi ejusdem, qui sub signis Caroli meruerat. Is, quamquam, primo statim obtutu, Principem agnovisset, pro eâ quâ fuit & fide & prudentiâ, rem dissimulabat; mox autem Glenaladalum contribulè suum seorsum habitum obtestabatur, 'Macravium, bipedum nequissimum, rem celaret.' Glenaladalus suum consilium exponit, sententiamque hominis integerimi rogat, æquam aliam effugii viam excogitaret. Ad hæc novus hospes, 'Macenziorum fidei cave Principem committas. Consilium melius tutiusque expedit: namque inter anfractus montis Coradi, unde hoc ipso die, primâ luce, profectus sum, septem viros fortes, ceterosque utriusque fortunæ amicos, reliqui. Huic contubernio Principem commendo. Locum quoque tutum ac secretum fore promitto: delicias luxumque non promitto.' Nec mora: ubi primum illuxit, Macdonaldum, tanquam 'dò celo sospitatorem missum' secuti proficiuntur,' &c.

The whole concludes with an account of the trials and executions of the Rebel Lords, &c.; the laws enacted with respect to the better government of the Highlands; and a short notice of the Stuart Family, and the demise of the last who kept up any pretensions to the Crown of these kingdoms.

46. *The Elements of English Education: containing, Part I. An Introduction to English Grammar; II. A concise English Grammar; III. A short System of Oratory; IV. An abridged History of England; V. Outlines of Geography; VI. A miscellaneous Prose Selection, from approved Authors; VII. A miscellaneous Poetical Selection,*

Selection, from the best Authors. Intended for the Improvement of Youth of both Sexes. By John Brown, Master of an Academy, Kingston, Surrey.

IN the Preface to this elementary treatise on the English Language the Author has sufficiently expressed his design in the work before us; and, as we think it but justice to let every man speak for himself, we sat down to examine how far that object has been realised. Much judgment, we find, has been happily exercised in this useful publication; and there is less reason than usual with such kind of works to complain of inaccuracy.

To pass over many of the parts entitled to commendation, we shall only advert to a few more prominent and distinguishing features of the volume. Some very judicious observations occur on pp. 19, 21, 24, and 25, on one of the sounds of *g*, hitherto but little regarded; on the letter *j*; and the pronunciation of *sch* and *æ*; which are too copious for us to repeat. In the III^d part are many excellent remarks; and we could not help noting, in a more especial manner, the second paragraph at p. 85, on reading prose, as shewing a perfect knowledge of the subject. The first chapter also of part IV. contains many historical notices, in a chronological order, of remarkable events, brought down nearly to the close of 1808; and the two notes on pp. 138 and 139, with some special information on the former page, demonstrate his acquaintance with local recent events. The population of each county is also given from the most authentic sources, and recapitulated in pp. 200 and 201.

Before closing the Vth part, we find the Author presenting his Readers with an account of the uses of the Terrestrial Globe; which, so far as we have had time to examine it, appears to be judiciously simple and natural. This part contains six appropriate cuts, which are neatly executed; but we noticed a trivial inaccuracy of the artist in that on p. 218, where the polar axis at Spring and Autumn should have extended beyond the limits of the globular figure, and the letters N and S respectively placed at the ends, in the direction towards the same polar axis of Winter and Summer.

Yet, with all these advantages, we do not feel authorised to agree with

Mr. Brown in the full extent to which he seems desirous of using the article *a*, and not *an*, before *u*; and we certainly dissent from his own use of it in the first page of the Preface, and in the note at p. 30, on the use of the indefinite article; though we perfectly accord with him in his observations on the letter *h*. In the observation on the use of *you* instead of *thou*, before the second person singular, we feel equally inclined to concur. But, in proceeding to the VIth part, we are sorry to perceive the Prose Selections closed with an account that must naturally give offence to many Readers, as strongly tinged with a spirit of party. In a future edition, to which this very useful elementary work, with these few exceptions, deserves speedily to attain, we think the book would be greatly improved by substituting for this extract some more general and more useful matter that would be less exceptionable. On such an occasion we are convinced that Mr. Brown will avail himself of our advice. Of its general utility in schools we have no doubt.

Mr. Brown has done much to establish a standard of our language in the minds of his pupils; and we think his labours entitled, on the whole, to every fair praise.

47. *Sermons on the Character and Professional Duties of Seamen: preached in the Western Squadron, during its Services off Brest, on-board His Majesty's Ship Impetueux, John Willett Payne, Esq. Commander. By James Stanier Clarke, F.R.S. Domestic Chaplain to the Prince; Vicar of Preston, in the County of Sussex; Morning Preacher at Park Street and Trinity Chapels. The Second Edition. 1801. small 8vo. pp. 275.*

THIS admirable little volume, which has not till very lately fallen within our notice, contains ten appropriate Discourses on the following subjects: 1. "A Life of Peril productive of Happiness;" 2. "The Mariner's Contemplation;" 3. "The Christian Religion;" 4. "Necessity and Advantage of Discipline;" 5. "The Naval Character;" 6. "The Storm;" 7. "The Shipwreck;" 8. "The Mariner's Attachment to his Native Land;" 9. "The Delusions which seduce Mariners from their Duty;" 10. "Devout Acknowledgment of Naval Victories, preached Dec. 19, 1797."

These

These Discourses may be characterised as possessing a peculiar elegance of style; easy and unaffected; and well adapted to the audience to whom they were addressed. They display a benevolence of heart, a sound understanding, a zealous attachment to Constituted Authorities; and the purest principles of Christianity. One specimen may suffice, where all are equally pleasing:

"The noble exploits of the British Navy may be said to glow in the brightest pages of our Country's Annals, and to obscure those of its Enemies. To trace their renown, however pleasing and grateful to a mind that long has contemplated the subject with astonishment and gratitude, would claim a portion of time that cannot now be allowed me, and a more brilliant eulogium than I have language to express. I well know, and am proud to declare, the high excellency of British Seamen; and shall therefore endeavour to place their character in a more favourable light than it has yet enjoyed. They are eminently distinguished by a zealous attachment to their Country; by humanity towards their Enemies; by moderation in victory; by a noble disdain of the severe hardships of their profession, and an elevated sense of its glories: nor am I insensible to the dangers they encounter, or the sufferings they undergo. I know, my fellow Christians, that you get your bread at the peril of your lives; but I also know it to be your pride and your consolation, that this is done in the service of your Country, without the parade of a vain spirit, or any regard for the splendid trophies of human pride. Yet shall Religion consecrate the laurels* you have won; and the humility which looked not for the applause of men shall receive their public gratitude and honour. To you, with all those brave men who are employed in its defence, your Country looks with the most perfect confidence; not only for the protection of its Laws and Liberties, but of its most Holy Religion: in the united character of Britons and Christians, she entrusts you with the permanent security of her Constitution, and the inviolate sanctity of her Altars."

43. *A Circumstantial Report of the Evidence and Proceedings upon the Charges preferred against His Royal Highness the Duke of York in the Capacity of Commander*

* "On the 19th of December 1797, and on the 29th of November 1798, twice during the present war, has his Majesty's Royal Proclamation been issued for a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the glorious Victories of the British Navy."

in Chief, in the Months of February and March 1809, by G. L. Wardle, Esq. M. P. before the Honourable House of Commons. Including the Whole of the Original Letters of His Royal Highness the Duke of York; the Speeches, correctly taken in full, of the various Members; with all the other Documents produced in the Course of the Investigation; and the Decision of the House of Commons upon this very important Subject. Illustrated by Portraits. Cundee. 8vo. pp. 700.

"Unless Corruption be attacked, and ATTACKED STRONGLY too, this Country will soon fall an easy prey to an inveterate Enemy." *Mr. Wardle's Opening Speech.*

THIS is one of the publications alluded to in p. 250; in which the public curiosity may be gratified with a full detail of the Evidence and other Documents produced in this important National Enquiry.

The business is taken up from the first opening of the Charges by Colonel Wardle, on the 27th of January, and closes with the debate on the 20th of March; when the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated,

"That, on the preceding Saturday, after the decision of the House had been known, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, of his own immediate and spontaneous motion, waited upon his Majesty, and tendered to him his resignation of the chief command of his Majesty's Army; and that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept of that resignation. The motives which evidently influenced the mind of his Royal Highness in taking that step appeared to him, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be of a nature so honourable and proper, that he was sure, when he had stated them to the House, the House would think of them as he did. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to read, from a paper he held in his hand, extracts, of which the following is a copy: "The House having, after a most attentive and laborious investigation of the merits of certain allegations preferred against his Royal Highness, passed a resolution of his innocence, he may now approach his Majesty, and may venture to tender to him his resignation of the chief command of his Majesty's Army, as his Royal Highness can no longer be suspected of acting from any apprehension of the result, nor can be accused of having shrunk from the full extent of an enquiry, which, painful as it has been, he trusts shall appear, even to those who have been disposed to condemn his conduct, to have met with that patience and firmness which can arise only from a conscious feeling of innocence. The motive which influences him

him arises from the truest sense of duty, and the warmest attachment to his Majesty, from which he has never departed, and which his Majesty has, if possible, confirmed by the affectionate and paternal solicitude which he has shewn for the honour and welfare of his Royal Highness upon this distressing occasion; to him, as a most kind and indulgent Father, as a generous Sovereign, his Royal Highness owes every thing; and his feelings alone would have prompted him to forego all considerations of personal interest in the determination he had taken. It would not become him to say that he should not quit, with sincere regret, a situation in which his Majesty's confidence and partiality had placed him, and the duties of which it had been his most anxious study and pride, during fourteen years, to discharge with integrity and fidelity—whether he might be allowed to add, with advantage to his Majesty's Service, his Majesty was best able to decide."

As the farther proceedings on that day will of course appear in our regular detail of the Parliamentary Debates, we shall only give the concluding remarks of the Editor of the volume now before us:

"Thus terminated this arduous discussion on a point ultimately connected with the vital interests of the Empire; a discussion which has no parallel in the Annals of English History. It is a singular fact, that the only instance of an adjourned debate, for so long a period as three days, happened at the Revolution of 1688, when the crown was transferred by a majority of one to the Prince of Orange.—Though the resignation of the office of Commander in Chief by the Duke of York suspended the proceedings relative to that specific object, it will be seen with pleasure by every well-wisher to this Country, that the matter will not be suffered to rest here. The scenes that have already been disclosed must have convinced the whole Nation of the absolute necessity of sifting the business to the bottom. We sincerely hope that these enquiries may lead to a thorough reform of all the abuses existing in the various departments of the Government, more especially in our Military System; and be the means of placing our Army on such a footing as the exigencies of these critical times most imperiously demand."

Thirteen Portraits are given; viz. the Duke of York, Mr. Adam, Mr. Wardle, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Sheridan, Capt. Sandon, Miss Taylor, Mr. Percival, Mr. Whitbread, Lord Folkestone, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Wilberforce, and Lord Henry Petty; and

a "Supplement to the Work" is announced, as preparing for publication.

49. *Illustrations of the Scenery of Killarney, and the surrounding Country.* By Isaac Weld, Esq. M. R. I. A. 1 vol. 4to. Longman and Co. and Carpenter.

UNDER the above words, part of a beautiful engraved Title-page, is the highly-finished View of a Saxon Gateway, the production of Landseer; of which too much cannot be said in praise.

The Preface to this splendid book is written in a very modest and unassuming manner; the Author observing that he should have thought an apology necessary for thus introducing another topographical work to the Publick, had it not been that it is descriptive "of a part of the United Kingdom which, though confessedly interesting, has hitherto remained very imperfectly known." The Lake of Killarney seems, however, to have received some share of the attention and admiration it excites and richly deserves, as every general Account of Ireland hitherto published contains a just though slight tribute to its beauties; and the Poet and the Artist have more than once contributed to transmit them to Europe and posterity. "But as language, unaided by the pencil, is insufficient to convey distinct ideas of visible objects, so the productions of art, unaccompanied by a detailed verbal explanation, can communicate little knowledge of a place beyond what may be collected from the mere glance of the eye; and accurate even as the representations of particular views may be, they commonly leave the mind ignorant both of the connexion of the component parts, and their relative situation in respect to the surrounding scenery. Some account of the lake, in which the description was assisted by a series of plates, appeared to be much wanting; and it is humbly hoped that the work now offered to the Publick will be found, in some measure, to supply this deficiency."

Mr. Weld selected the views which illustrate his work from a variety contained in his portfolio, as those he considered best suited for that purpose. He thinks, however, that some others in his possession are more pleasing, but do not possess that strength of character as the following

lowing list: General View of the Lower Lakes, in outline; View from the Green Hills; South-east View of Mucruss Abbey; South-west View of the same; Flesk Bridge; Dunloh Castle; Ross Castle; View on Ross Bay; View from Ross Island; the Rocks from Mahony's Point; Glenna Bay; View under Dinis Island; River between the Lakes; the Eagle's Nest; View on the Upper Lake; Cottage on Ronayn's Island; the Upper Lake, from Ronayn's Island. Besides which, Mr. Weld has given neatly-engraved Maps. He adds, it was his original intention to have inserted a greater number of prints; but the expence attending engraving them in the very superior style adopted made it expedient to limit them to the present number; "for, though profit has formed no part of the object of this work, the expences which have been incurred in its execution have necessarily swelled the price to an amount above what some persons may perhaps think the subject deserves." Mr. Weld farther informs us, that the late Mr. Byrne, and Messieurs Landseer, Middiman, J. C. Smith, Storer, and Greig, were engaged on their own terms; whose several performances came under the superintendence of Mr. F. Nicholson in his absence; to whom he is indebted for several improvements in them.

"The engravings and the two first divisions of the work are devoted entirely to the scenery of the lake; the remaining sections are generally descriptive of the surrounding country, and a considerable part of the Southern coast of Ireland. The materials were chiefly collected in the year 1800; they were augmented, at different periods afterwards, during repeated visits to Killarney, where the Author has occasionally remained for several months together." Not long before the period of publication he resolved to undertake the arrangement of his observations, more for amusement than with any other object; and concludes his Preface by saying, "That the work might have been rendered much more attractive by an abler pen, he feels very sensibly; but, whatever its imperfections may be, he lays claim at least to the merit of fidelity; and ventures, at the same time, to think that he has contributed somewhat to the general stock of information which has been

collected for those desirous of acquiring an intimate knowledge of the British Islands."

The Illustrations of the Scenery of Killarney are divided into five sections; the first contains a general description of the three lakes of that name; of Mucruss; Turk cottage and cascade; an account of the mines and minerals of the peninsula between the lakes, with geological observations; of the abbey of Irrelagh, and of the funerals of the Irish, the ruins of the abbey being still a favourite burial-place with them; this includes a sketch of the vehemence of their passions, and particularly in their expression of grief. To the above succeed descriptions of the islands near Mucruss; of Castle-lough, Cahirmane, and Kenmare house and gardens. Observations on the bogs of Ireland, and the vast trees discovered in them, are followed by a general description of the Northern shore of the great lower lake, with the extraordinary effects of sun-set. The Earl of Kenmare's deer-park, the hill of Aghadoe, its antiquities, the cathedral and abbey, and round towers, their age, and various theories respecting their original use, a stone circle, old fortifications near the river Flesk, Dunloh castle, the defile of that name, the road through it to the upper lake and MacCarthy More's country, are the subjects with which Mr. Weld concludes the first section.

The second commences with remarks on the navigation of the lake; an account of Ross castle; its siege, and surrender to the Parliament's Army, in the reign of Charles I.; followed by notices of Ross island, the destruction of its woods, and the impolicy of felling timber prematurely; the wandering musician; an account of the mines of Ross, which have lately been re-opened, &c. &c.

The Reader will be enabled, by the above outline of part of the contents, to judge of the remainder of the subjects introduced by Mr. Weld, who informs us, that the Lake of Killarney is situated at the basis of a chain of mountains in the maritime county of Kerry. For more than 30 miles, the space between the mountains and the sea, on the West, is composed of others of still greater magnitude; and of those, Magillicuddy's rocks are supposed to be the most elevated in Ireland.

Ireland. The latter chain forms abrupt cliffs on the border of the ocean; but at some distance from it they are in short ridges, and at length become very irregular in their disposition. The whole region abounds with lakes, and particularly the valleys; others are, however, found on the sides, at very considerable elevations, and in cavities strongly resembling the craters of volcanos. The Devil's Punch-bowl is computed to be more than 1500 feet above the level of the sea; and, after heavy rains, affords many grand cataracts, which rush down the sides of Mangerton, and may be seen, through the whiteness of their foam, at a great distance.

Killarney is the lowest and most considerable of these numerous lakes, and is indeed the extended reservoir, and in fact does receive almost all the superabundant water of the surrounding country, conveyed by channels from the mountains, and temporary streams, produced by the overflowing of the lakes above it. The river Laune, which passes through the bay of Dingle into the Atlantic, is the only visible means of discharging this accumulation of fluid, and it is equally clear and rapid. Exclusive of the claims of Killarney founded on its extent, it has others of superior importance, the consequence of the bounty of Nature, for the various beauties of its banks are as fascinating as those of the other lakes are dreary. Three distinct sheets of water compose the lake; the first, called The Upper Lake, is inclosed by mountains; the remaining portions are situated at the exterior base of the chain, with a boundary of mountains on one side, and on the opposite they spread into the cultivated country. The latter divisions are nearly upon the same level, and are contiguous to each other, the only separation being an inconsiderable peninsula and some small islands separated by channels that may be passed in boats; the upper lake is at the distance of three miles from the portions just mentioned, at the head of a navigable river, flowing through a valley remarkable for its romantic character; which, dividing into two branches, communicates with the lower lake, and with the middle lake, through a channel bounded by rocks, the former

receiving this addition of water in a quiet stream, and the latter by an impetuous current. Turk is the first mountain in the chain commencing from the East, which approaches the shores of Killarney, when it forms the boundary of one side of the middle division of the lake, hence called Turk Lake. At the extremity of the mountain is a chasm, and through that the river descends from the upper lake. Glenna, the next in succession, presents two sides to the water; one frowns over the bay of Glenna, the other opens to the broadest part of the lower lake; and as each of these mountains rise abruptly, with numerous fissures and projecting rocks, they necessarily give a majesty to the scene extremely impressive.

"Tomies mountain, the next and last in succession, which is washed by the lake, rises more gradually than the others, and at its base presents to view a considerable tract of fertile sloping ground, which is under cultivation. Not long since, all these mountains were clothed, to the water's edge, with oaks of large growth; but most of these venerable trees have fallen under the strokes of the axe, which has been plied year after year. On that side of Glenna next to the bay a considerable extent of wood still adorns the landscape; this last surviving remnant of the vast mountain-forests of Kerry has, however, been doomed to perish; the woodmen have already commenced their ravages, and in a short period the lake will lose one of the noblest ornaments that it at present possesses." The different manufactures of iron in this country were the original cause of the destruction of the forests; but, as they were consumed rapidly for charcoal, and consequently with a great degree of waste, the proprietors were compelled to discontinue their forges and furnaces; and as the value of timber was by this means much enhanced, there is at present a demand for it that will eventually render the whole district a dreary waste. Mr. Weld observes, in another page of his work, that "it is painful to reflect how much the beauty of the lake has been impaired by the destruction of the forests; and still more so to think that most of the venerable trees at present remaining have been devoted to the axe."

axe. By their removal the scenery is likely to sustain an injury irreparable during the present generation; but the vigorous efforts of Col. Herbert to form new plantations afford a ray of hope, that at a future day it may recover many of its former charms." This is certainly to be wished in the two-fold points of view, national utility, and the gratification of the innocent and laudable admiration of the beauties of natural wild scenery; we therefore consider it as a strange and unaccountable perverseness in those men of landed property, who wantonly destroy their timber to pay gaming and other equally honourable debts, that they do not direct the planting of young trees, the expense of which must be beneath the notice of him who stakes a whole forest on one turn of the dice.

Mr. Weld describes the geological arrangement of the peninsula as very curious. Beginning at Mucruss, it will be found that two-thirds of its length consist wholly of a pale blue calcareous rock, strongly approximating to the solidity and other qualities of marble; but no siliceous stones of any description are discoverable in the vicinity; and yet the remainder of the peninsula is composed of siliceous rocks, similar to those of the mountains. The change of the calcareous and siliceous rocks is by no means sudden or abrupt; as, for the extent of 90 feet, it would be difficult to decide which predominates; and in some instances the different substances are so completely united that Mr. W. found fragments, not larger than a walnut, one side of which effervesced violently with acids, while the other resisted them, and would produce fire on collision with steel.

"The mines are situated just where the alteration is first observable; and not only the ores of various metals are to be found, as I have already mentioned, at this place, of different qualities, but likewise a heterogeneous assemblage of earthy and stony substances. On the margin of Turk lake numerous shells, chiefly Tellinites and Turbinites, are found adhering to the rocks. Their forms are very distinct; and they may be readily detached from the rocks by a stroke of a hammer. The exterior surface of these shells is covered with

silex, so as to resist the impression of acids; whilst their interior parts are found completely filled with granular limestone; and this limestone either rests on the siliceous rocks or upon an intervening layer of argillaceous schistus. No shells, that I could discover, are observable on the surface of the calcareous rocks."

Many more and interesting particulars are given on this subject; which the Reader will find both amusing and instructive; but, as we have still to notice equally important matter, we shall pass to it, after expressing our approbation of the manner of treating it. In a subsequent page Mr. W. indulges in a masterly recapitulation of the numerous beauties of this celebrated place; and concludes it by saying, that the pleasures of the Enthusiast is often dispelled by the vicissitudes of the weather—

"Exhaling from the Atlantic surge,
Wild world of waters, distant clouds ascend,
In vapoury confluence, deepening cloud on cloud."

Or, as Mat Bramble more quaintly but as justly describes the humidity of Bath, "where the dæmon of vapours descends in a perpetual drizzle." Thus the vast volumes of mist collected on the sides of the Kerry mountains fall in frequent torrents at the season when a clear atmosphere and brilliant sun are expected to ripen the fruits of the earth, and reward the husbandman for his severe labours. "The romantic wanderer, who then wades through the long wet grass, sprinkled by every bush he passes under, and excluded from the charms of the prospect by impending clouds, thinks of the voluptuous descriptions which he has heard, and perhaps laments his credulity."

(To be continued.)

50. *The Alexandrian School; or, A Narrative of the, first Christian Professors in Alexandria: with Observations on the Influence they still maintain over the Established Church.* By Mr. Jerningham.

THE most interesting part of this elegant tract is what relates to the Calvinistic Principles which adhere to the Articles. The Author sets before the Reader, in formidable array, many eminent orthodox Divines of the Establishment, who have combated for the suppression of the Doctrine of Geneva, which deforms a Protestant Ritual.

Ritual. The subject is treated, without any controversial spleen, in a lively, animated manner.

51. *The Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's; chiefly compiled from Registers, Letters, and other authentic Evidences.* By Ralph Churton, M.A. Rector of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, Archdeacon of St. David's, and late Fellow of Brasen Nose College. Oxford, at the University Press; sold by Rivingtons, White, &c.. 448 pp. 8vo.

WITHOUT entering at present into an examination of this new and interesting accession to the Biography of British Worthies (which is judiciously inscribed to a Prelate of transcendent merit, who, unsolicited, collated the Author to an Archdeaconry in his Cathedral); we shall present to our Readers the acknowledgments which Mr. Archdeacon Churton very handsomely makes to his able Coadjutors; and the rather, as two of them have recently discharged the great debt of Nature. After paying all suitable respect to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and to their intelligent Registrar Mr. Hodgson, and contemplating "a phalanx of learned men" who have been Deans of that Cathedral, Colet, Nowell, Overall, Donne, Sancroft, Stillingfleet, Tillotson, Secker, and Newton (not to "intrude upon living merit"), Mr. Churton says,

"But I must not deviate from Nowell; nor forget one whose family has, in more than a single instance, been connected with the Nowells. Richard Heber, Esq. once my pupil, and always my friend, has kindly contributed an engraving of the Dean's uterine brother, John Towneley, Esq.; and favoured me with the sight of many rare books from his large and highly-curious collection; and supplied many useful hints from his own well-informed and generous mind. Biography, which looks back into times at all remote, is necessarily connected with patents and charters; and, in searching for these treasures, my wishes have been always met by John Kipling, Esq., of Overstone, Northamptonshire, Clerk of the Rolls, with an alacrity and zeal which the most intimate friendship could not surpass. It is honourable when those whose stores are inexhaustible, and who in consequence are open to frequent solicitation, give without sparing. The British Museum is an institution which reflects the highest honour on a great and affluent Nation. The Burghley Manuscripts, which have lately

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been repositied there by the well-judged munificence of Parliament, though called by the indefatigable Strype, and by others, still afford a rich harvest to the Antiquary and Biographer. The new Letters of Nowell in that Collection (for some of them have already appeared in the volumes of Strype) are certainly among the most valuable of his remains; and there are a dozen Letters or more by his nephew Whitaker, addressed, as most of Nowell's are, to Lord Burghley, the common friend and patron of both, which have never, I believe, been noticed in print. In the extensive Library of my excellent friend and neighbour, John Loveday*, D.C.L. of Williamscoff, abounding, particularly, with books of English Antiquities, fraught with innumerable references and notes (chiefly by the hand of his incomparable father, the late John Loveday, Esq. of Caversham), and in the quick mind, exact judgment, and retentive memory of the worthy Proprietor, I find a ready answer to every question, a satisfactory solution of every difficulty or doubt which might obstruct or retard my progress. But the pains which, for a number of years, have been bestowed in collecting scattered notices of the good Dean of St. Paul's (if indeed the endeavour to investigate departed merit "*labor potius quam voluptas appellanda sit*") would be amply compensated, had they procured me no other remuneration but the friendship and correspondence of the Historian, now, by the judicious selection of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Vicar of Whatley in Lancashire. Descended from a sister of Dean Nowell, and inheriting, from the eldest offspring of that match, the mansion where the Dean's favourite nephew, the celebrated Professor of Cambridge was born, Dr. Whitaker† feels a lively curiosity and interest in whatever relates to his two illustrious kinsmen; while, by his own habits of study, and excursive researches into the Antiquities of the neighbourhood, he is eminently qualified to elucidate the history of those who have adorned it. He was so obliging as to look over these papers when the greater part of them, as yet unaccompanied with notes, was otherwise in some forwardness for the press; and there is scarcely a page which has not been corrected by his strictures, improved by his judgment, or enriched by his ample communications.

"How shall I mention, and yet how can I forbear to mention, one who, for almost half a century, has been the Encourager and Patron of every literary undertaking, the Exemplar, Father, and Friend of Antiquaries? Till he had passed

* See p. 284.

† See p. 335.

the

the age of man. Mr. Gough possessed an understanding which in vigour and extent of powers was equaled by very few, and in activity and exertion left all competition far behind. Having honoured me with his notice, our acquaintance was gradually matured into friendship; and, during several years of sweet remembrance, scarcely a week passed without a letter from Enfield, and scarcely a letter came without some hint or allusion to Nowell. He perused my papers; and, with the partiality of a friend, wished to see them in print; and he may perhaps see them, but if he does, there is too much reason to fear it may be "*Ipsæ sui superstes!*" We do not inherit a frame of adamant; and it is no cause of surprise, but of infinite regret, if frequent and numberless epileptic seizures have clouded one of the brightest gems that ever was lodged in a mortal casket. It has been my lot, through the mercy of Heaven, to witness some of the closing days of some of the best men that ever added lustre to the English name; but never was I more deeply affected than in one of my latest visits at Enfield. A life of humble, but ardent, unostentatious piety and charity is not unrewarded. The harbingers of dissolution had already alarmed every one, excepting him only to whom their errand was. It was truly delightful, and yet pierced the inmost soul, to see with what steady composure and cheerfulness he discoursed of an event which he regarded as near at hand, and longed for its approach; and, when I left him, he said, with as much pleasantness as if he was dismissing me to my apartment for the night, "Remember my last dying words!"

These have been the principal sources of intelligence; and these are some of the invaluable Friends, to whom the Reader owes whatever he may find of entertainment or information (if indeed he finds any thing of either) in the following memoirs. It only remains to bespeak, if I might, his favourable indulgence towards the author, who has arranged the materials, and laid them together. But here what shall I say? No one ever forgives a foolish book; yet whatever faults or imperfections may be found in the volume, which is now, not without solicitude, sent into the world; it may tend, I hope, to propitiate or to disarm the severity of criticism, when it is known, that the whole was written and revised, not in retirement, which the Muses love, not in the shade of Academic bowers, but amidst the constant and arduous, though pleasing duties, of a populous parish and large family."

"P. S. March 10. The ingenious Reader will pardon me, I trust, if in the foregoing Preface, the revival of which has been delayed by necessary avocations

and deep sorrow, I neither cancel nor alter what was written, however feebly, with truth and affection, while two of the kindest and best of friends were living. But, alas! what is life! Three days after the preceding pages were sent to the press, I received information that on Monday evening, February 20, it pleased God to release Mr. Gough from his great sufferings; and on the morning of Saturday, March 4, Dr. Loveday, in full vigour, at the age of 66, sunk under a painless malady of only eight days! Each fell asleep without a pang or struggle; each left instructions to be interred in the cemetery of the church which they constantly frequented; Dr. Loveday at Cropredy, near Banbury, Oxon; Mr. Gough at Wormley, Herts." [See before, pp. 317—322.]

52. *A Sermon, preached on the 8th of February, 1809, being the Day appointed for a General Fast, at the Parish Church of Loughton in Essex. By the Rev. Robert Baynes, LL.B. Curate. 8vo. pp. 16.*

WE have before unequivocally given our opinion of the merits of this worthy Divine; and we here find the same animation and eloquence which distinguished his former Discourses (vol. LXXVIII. p. 716).

"Great are the claims, then, that an indulgent Providence has upon us; that, amidst the misery and slavery of surrounding States, subjugated to the unjust dominion of a merciless Tyrant and Usurper, the horrors of War have not yet invaded our land; that we yet possess our rights, our liberties, and independence, untouched. . . . If our arms have not been so successful as we had flattering reason to hope, in aiding a brave and loyal Nation to free themselves from the yoke of the Destroyer, we have certainly gained one point in the noble and generous struggle: for the firmness and bravery of our Troops, who contested for glory in the field in a manner never before experienced by the Tyrant, in which was exhibited so decided a superiority in military prowess, have taught him *what* he has to expect if he should ever dare to land his plundering hordes upon our happy coasts. We have had the most convincing evidence how the sons of a land of genuine freedom behave in a country not their own: and shall he expect less valour, less intrepidity, less contempt of the most cruel hardships and difficulties, when fighting on our own territories; and surrounded by the encouraging acclamations of our friends, relations, and fellow-citizens—of the mass of a people, in whom there will scarcely be found a single instance of coolness or disaffection in the cause?"

53. *A Sermon, intitled "A Wedding Ring;" preached at a Wedding in St. Edmund's. By W. Secker. 8vo. Printed in the Year 1707; and reprinted in 1809. Bentley.*

SERMONS or Discourses at Weddings were not uncommon about a century ago, but are now totally disused. The one before us is a very singular specimen; and, merely as a curiosity, for it is a very rare pamphlet, deserved republication. It contains much good advice, delivered in a peculiar and very quaint style, and illustrated with a profusion of imagery, some part of which will probably excite a smile at the same time that it forces conviction. It is dedicated very respectfully to her Majesty by the Editor, who has likewise prefixed an Address to the Reader, in which he seems to have caught a portion of Mr. Secker's style. We can promise our Readers much entertainment from this Sermon; and it must be their own fault if they reap no instruction, even in these days, when, among a certain very numerous and distinguished class, marriage is almost any thing but a serious engagement.

54. *A Sermon, preached at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Sunday, June 12, 1808. By the Rev. W. W. Dakins, LL.D. F.S.A. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. To which is added, an Appendix by the Society. 8vo.*

FROM Job xiv. 14, *If a man die, shall he live again?* Dr. Dakins expatiates on the practicability of the resuscitative art, and the propriety of its practice.

"To recall the soul," he says, "and again unite it to the body, is not within the ability of human skill. This is a miracle which God alone can effect; but to put in motion the machine after the vital principle has stopt, but not left the seat of its operation, is a discovery of human invention; and the exercise of this can no more be displeasing to the Creator than it is unmerciful in man to assuage, by medical assistance, the raging heat of a fever, or to attempt to subdue the inveterate influence of disease."

In this animated Discourse it is no slight praise to say that the zeal of the Preacher keeps pace with the importance of the subject, which, how-

ever frequently handled, must still present new and cheering views to the benevolent and well-informed mind. The simple, insulated fact, that three thousand persons have been restored to life and usefulness by the endeavours of the Humane Society is sufficient to recommend it, and that, we hope, not in vain, to the liberality of the Publick.

This publication, which was delayed by the fatal illness of Dr. Hawes, the philanthropic Founder of the Society, concludes with a brief Appendix, containing some useful directions in cases of emergency.—Several very pleasing Reports are also subjoined to Dr. Dakins's Sermon, which we should have perused with unmixed feelings of satisfaction if we had not perceived one name which we shall see no more,—that of the zealous, active, and benevolent Dr. William Hawes!

55. *Novum Testamentum Græcum, juxta Exemplar Wetstenii, Glasgux, et D. Jo. Jac. Griesbachii, Halæ, impressum. Accedunt Prolegomena in Evangelia, in Acta et Epistolas Apostolorum. Accurante Gulielmo Whitfield Dakins, LL.D. Societ. Antiq. Lond. Socio; Sancti Petri Westmon. Præcentore. Editio Stereotypi. Londini. Ex Officiis Andree Wilson. 1808.*

THIS is a very neat and correct edition, highly creditable both to Dr. Dakins and to his Printer.

56. *The Council of Hogs, a Descriptive Poem; containing a Patriotic Oration to the Swinish Multitude. 8vo. 1809.*

A whimsical Oration, in tolerable rhimes, supposed to have been delivered by a noted Political Writer, in order to disturb the peace of the country, and increase that ferment which such men have been but too successful in raising.

57. *Remarks on the Jacobinical Tendency of the Edinburgh Review; in a Letter to the Earl of Lonsdale. By R. Wharton, Esq. M. P. 8vo. 1809.*

AS it is not our practice to interfere with the manner in which our Brethren chuse to conduct their publications, we shall content ourselves with praising the vigilance and good sense of the Writer of these Remarks. The passages he has selected are not the only ones we have lately observed in a variety of pamphlets; which are sufficient

cient to convince us that the Jacobinical spirit of 1792-3 is not yet extinguished; and that, without a vigorous opposition on the part of the loyal subjects of these kingdoms, the days of popular delusion will again return.

58. *A Letter to the Young Gentlemen who write in the Edinburgh Review.* 8vo.

THIS Letter touches upon nearly the same topics as the preceding, and demands from us the same degree of notice. The present Writer, however, exercises a portion of sarcasm and ridicule which many will think well applied.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A Silver Medal, in commemoration of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, designed and executed by eminent Artists, has, we understand, been presented to the British Museum by some Gentlemen for the above purpose. On one side there is a Portrait of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq. M.P. from a model taken by his permission; on the reverse are several Figures happily expressive of the truly Christian Act of our Legislature, in putting an end to that iniquitous traffick.

An elegant Medallion has been published, with a striking Likeness of GWYLLIM LLOYD WARDLE, Esq. M.P. for Oakhampton, from an original Portrait. On the obverse is a finely-executed Bust of Col. WARDLE. Legend, round the head, "A most magnanimous, firm, candid, and independent Patriot!" On the reverse is the following emphatic Inscription, from Mr. WARDLE'S Speech, Mar. 8: "The Duty which I owe my Country is paramount to every other Consideration." The Medallion is two inches in diameter, and executed in the same style of elegance as BISSET'S superb Medallion, struck in honour of the immortal NELSON, and his commemorative Medals of those illustrious Statesmen PITT and FOX.

The Sale of the Books of the late worthy, modest, and obliging Mr. GEORGE PATON, of the Custom-house at Edinburgh, the friend and correspondent of Mr. GOUGH, commenced Feb. 27, and terminated March 25; the proceeds of the sale were 1358l.; a very considerable sum, considering the scantiness of his official salary.

The so-long-announced Fifty-two Lectures on the Church Catechism, by the Rev. Sir ADAM GORDON, Bart.

Prebendary of Bristol, and Rector of West Tilbury, will be published this month, in two volumes octavo.

The Author of "All the Talents" and "The Comet" has announced a Poem intituled "The Statesman;" which will contain "Biographical Sketches of Mr. PITT, Mr. FOX, Lord NELSON," &c. &c.

Dr. MAJOR, whose numerous Works on Education have contributed so much to the edification of youth, as well as to the facility of teaching, is about to produce a work on which he has been long engaged, a Series of Catechisms on popular Subjects. The Mother's Catechism, a Catechism of Health, and another on General Knowledge, will appear in a few days; and be followed, in rapid succession, by others on English History, Universal History, Geography, Animated Nature, Botany, the Laws and Constitution of England, the Bible, &c. They are intended to sell separately, or to form, when collected, two very neat pocket-volumes.

Dr. CAREY has in the press a familiar "Introduction to English Prosody, with practical Exercises in Scanning and Versification," for the use of Schools.

Mr. BRADLEY, of Wallingford, has prepared, under the sanction of Dr. VALPY and other distinguished Preceptors, a Series of Grammatical Questions, adapted to LINDLEY MURRAY'S Grammar, with copious Notes and Illustrations. The idea was suggested by MORGAN'S very useful book, the *Grammaticæ Questiones*.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A FRIEND informs us, that, in consequence of a method of drying WHITE LEAD, lately adopted in an extensive manufactory near London, the health of the workmen appears already to be materially benefited, the violent constipation in the bowels having been much less prevalent than it used to be. We understand that the white lead is now left to dry in earthen pans; by which practice it does not require so much hauling as formerly; and less dust floats in the air about the room, the inhaling of which is thought to be one principal cause of the above-mentioned disease. (See our Magazine for August and September last, pp. 671, 784.) Any information on this important subject we shall thankfully receive.

If A VETERAN sends his Query on Precedency to the *College of Arms*, with a proper Fee, he will get a regular answer, which we are not competent to give.

AN ADDRESS*

For the Anniversary of the LITERARY FUND,
at Freemasons' Hall, April 20, 1809.
Written and recited by WILLIAM THOMAS
FITZ-GERALD, Esq.

YE Sons of GENIUS, who in Fancy's
dream, [stream;
Haunt Tiber's banks, or fam'd Ilissus'
Who, in Poetic Vision, often rove
Near Hybla's mount, or Tempe's flow'ry
grove; [spring,
Quaff nectar'd draughts at Aganippe's
And hear, enchanted, all the Muses sing!
Rich in the wealth of Athens, and of
Rome,
But doom'd to wake in Poverty at home:
Wipe from your eyes Reflection's bitter
tear, [here—
And see with joy the Friends of Science
Your claims are not the claims of common
men, [Pen!
Martyrs of Thought! and Victims of the
High-gifted minds, too proud to ask relief,
Become the sacrifice of silent grief;
Hopeless of succour, and worn out with
care, [spair!
They sink, at last, in measureless de-
Or, patient and submissive to their doom,
Seek from their woes a refuge in the tomb:
You shall anticipate their wants and
save [grave.
The Letter'd Mourner from a timeless
In ev'ry region, and in ev'ry age,
The Bard, Historian, Moralist, and Sage
Have known the pangs neglected Talents
feel, [steel.
And found Ingratitude more sharp than
Yet the main spring of all that's great and
wise, [plies:
Genius invents, or Learning's power sup-
How brief the story of aspiring men,
If unrecorded by the Historian's pen!
Soon would Oblivion shade the States-
man's name, [Fame;
The Hero's Laurels, and the Patriot's
Vain all their boast of Honours, Wealth,
or Power!
The Ephemeral Beings of a transient hour,
Would like a blazing Meteor pass away,
Their little Reign, the Drama of a Day!
The brightest meed that fair Ambition
knows,
Is what the Bard, in lofty verse, bestows;
And Freedom's self would dim her sacred
fire, [Lyre!
If once the Muse disgusted broke her
Had the first LEADER Nations ever saw,
From CANNÆ's field to ROME propell'd the
War,
The mighty Mistress of the World had
found, [ground!
Her power gigantic levell'd with the

No Roman lie had slander'd PUNIC FAME,
Her faith as spotless as renown'd her
name!
But when enslav'd, and overwhelm'd by
power,
Her Bards, her Sages perish'd in an hour!
The cruel Victors, with remorseless rage,
From prostrate CARTHAGE tore th' Histo-
ric page;
And all we know of her illustrious Men,
Comes from the rancour of the ROMAN
PEN!
Such would be ENGLAND's fate, if sunk so
low,
As to endure the mandates of THE FOE—
Is there a Briton who would breathe the
air [there?
Of ENGLAND's soil, if FREEDOM was not
Her Woods, her waving Hills, would
please no more,
If Iron Tyranny usurp'd her shore:
And once enslav'd, the with'ring British
Oak [yoke;
Would feebly branch beneath a foreign
Her Boughs indignant would refuse to
brave
The Ocean's Tempest, to protect a Slave!
Dreary and desolate would all appear,
A Reign of Terror, and a Life of Fear!
Ne'er may we live to see that hated day,
When ENGLAND owns a foreign Tyrant's
sway;
When mean, and grov'ling her degenerate
race
Receive the Wages of their own Disgrace;
When Her proud Spirit bends the abject
knee, [FREE!
And History only tells SHE ONCE WAS
No, rather than submit, and basely yield,
Let's die, contending for the utmost field!
And leave, at least, an honourable name,
Free from the Coward's taint, or Traitor's
shame.
But nobler prospects open to our view,
And Public Virtue to its object true,
With Hopes more ardent warm a Briton's
breast, [press'd!
To aid the Valiant, and assist th' Op-
* DEGRADED EUROPE, in these awful
times, [CRIMES;
Stood pale spectatress of the TYRANT'S
ENGLAND alone oppos'd his iron reign,
'Till the bright Torch of Honour beam'd
in Spain!
Long may it beam, a beacon to inspire,
And warm IBERIA'S Sons with Patriot Fire;
SPANIARDS! the noble flame through Eu-
rope spread, [head!
And break your Fetters on your Tyrant's
Glorious your struggle in a glorious cause,
For Wives, Religion, Liberties, and Laws,

* In consequence of the Ambassador
and the Spanish Noblemen attending the
Anniversary, the Author has introduced
some Lines from his Address to the Pa-
triot's of Spain.

For

* Being the Thirteenth Anniversary
Poem written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for the
Literary Fund.

For all the soft endearments that can bind,
 And tune to Harmony the Human Mind!
 While Deeds of Glory stimulate the Brave,
 And Laurels spring upon the Hero's grave,
 Honour shall point to SARACOSSA's Wall,
 Great in its warfare! glorious in its fall!
 And to immortalize that City's fame,
 Write on its ruins PALAFOX's name!
 Then fire each breast, and arm each man-
 ly hand, [your Land;
 To drive the Gallic Bloodhounds from
 Your slaughter'd Brethren call you to the
 Field, [France shall yield!
 Where SPAIN shall triumph, and where
 Heroes in Arms! pursue your glorious
 plan,
 And vindicate the REAL RIGHTS of Man!
 Not those proclaim'd by France, and wrote
 in blood, [good!
 But those like England's, built on public
 "The Mighty Island" is your Foe no
 more, [dom's shore;
 But sends you succour from fair Free-
 And while she makes your gen'rous cause
 her own, [Throne!
 The BLOOD-NURS'D DEMON trembles on his
 With slaughter gorg'd, and harrow'd by
 despair, [there;
 The shade of ENGHEN shall torment him
 WRIGHT's injur'd Ghost shall more than
 daggers speak, [cheek!
 And JAFFA's murders blanch his guilty
 While round, in Fancy's awful sight, shall
 stand [hand—
 All the pale Victims of his murd'rous
 These shall the story of his reign impart,
 And scourge, with Scorpion's stings, the
 Tyrant's heart!
 GERMANS! ITALIANS! hear the glorious
 Call,
 IBERIA's quarrel is the cause of all!
 BRITANNIA points—and mark the noble
 view— [you!
 Her spear to France, her olive-branch to
 Fight but your battle, and she bids you
 know [Foe.
 Her virtuous Monarch is no more your
 Nations, arise! and in your vengeance
 just,
 Reduce your vile Oppressor into dust!
 Chase from the earth his base detested
 race, [grace;
 And end the History of your own dis-
 Then shall the groaning world, from bond-
 age free,
 Taste all the sweets of Peace and Liberty!
 Ambition shall disturb the world no more,
 But smiling Commerce visit ev'ry shore;
 In Arts, alone, the Nations shall contend,
 And Science ev'ry where command a
 friend.
 The Muse prophetic sees that morn arise,
 When Wealth shall wait upon the Learn'd
 and Wise;
 Talents at last a proper meed shall find,
 Nor charge with base ingratitude Man-
 kind;

A glorious course aspiring Bards shall
 run, [Sun!
 And Genius plume his pinions in the

A POEM

For the Anniversary of the LITERARY FUND,
 April 20, 1809. Written by the Rev.
 GEORGE CRABBE, B. D. and recited by
 MATTHEW BROWNE, Esq.

. The Founder of this Society having
 intimated a hope that, on a Plan which he
 has already communicated to his particu-
 lar Friends, its Funds may be sufficiently
 ample to afford assistance and relief, to
 learned Officiating Clergymen in distress,
 though they may not actually have com-
 menced Authors—the Author, in allusion
 to this hope, has introduced into a Poem
 which he is preparing for the press the fol-
 lowing character of a learned Divine in
 distress:

A MAN so learned you shall seldom
 see,
 A man so honour'd, yet so griev'd as he!
 Not in his years alone, though his appear.
 Dark and more dark, severer on severe;
 Not in his need, and yet we all must
 grant,
 How painful 't is for feeling age to want;
 Nor in the body's sufferings—yet we
 know, [loves to sow;
 Where Time has plough'd, there Misery
 But in the wearied mind, that all in vain
 Wars with distress, and struggles with its
 pain.

His Father saw his powers—"I'll give,"
 quoth he, [be"—
 "My first-born learning, 't will a portion
 Unhappy gift!—sad portion for a son!
 But 't was his all: he learn'd, and was
 undone!
 Oh! had he learn'd to make the wig he
 wears, [shears,
 To throw the shuttle, or command the
 Or the strong boar-skin for the saddle
 shap'd, [escap'd!
 What pangs, what terrors had the man
 He once had hope,—hope ardent, lively,
 light, [bright;
 His feelings pleasant, and his prospects
 Eager of fame, he read, he thought, he
 wrote, [on note:
 Weigh'd the Greek page, and added note
 At morn, at evening, at his work was he,
 And dream'd what his EURIPIDES would be.
 Then care began—he lov'd, he woo'd;
 he wed, [his bed;
 Hope cheer'd him still, and Hymen bless'd
 A Curate's bed—then came the weoful
 years, [tears:
 The Husband's terrors, and the Father's
 A Wife grown feeble, pining, mourning,
 vex'd [plex'd;
 With wants and woes—by daily cares per-
 No more a Help, a smiling, soothing Aid,
 But boding, drooping, sickly, and afraid.
 Behold his dwelling!—this poor hut he
 hires, Where

Where he from view, but not from want
retires ;
Where four fair daughters, and five sor-
rowing sons, [Duns-
Partake his sufferings, and dismiss his
All join their efforts, and in patience learn
To want the comforts they aspire to earn ;
For the sick Mother something they 'd ob-
tain,
To soothe her grief, and mitigate her pain ;
For the sad Father something they 'd pro-
cure, [dure.
To ease the burden they themselves en-
Virtues like these at once delight and
press
On the fond Father with a proud distress ;
On all around he looks with care and love,
Grief'd to behold, but happy to approve.
Then from his care, his love, his grief,
he steals,
And by himself an Author's pleasure feels ;
Each line detains him, he omits not one,
And all the sorrows of his state are gone—
Alas ! e'en then, in that delicious hour,
He feels his fortune, and laments its
power.
Some Tradesman's bill his wandering
eyes engage, [page and page ;
Some scrawl for payment thrust 'twixt
Some bold, loud rapping at his humble
door,
Some surly message he has heard before,
Awake, alarm, and tell him he is poor !
Pity a man so good, so mild, so meek,
At such an age should have his bread to
seek ;
And all those rude and fierce attacks to
dread, [bread ;
That are more harrowing than the want of
Ah ! who shall whisper to that misery,
Peace ! [cease ?
And tell with truth that insolence shall
But why not publish ?—those who knew
too well,
Dealers in Greek are fearful 't will not sell ;
Then he himself is timid, troubled, slow,
Nor likes his labours, nor his griefs to
shew ; [place,
The hope of Fame may in his heart have
But he has dread and horror of disgrace ;
Nor has he that confiding easy way ;
That might his learning and himself dis-
play ;
But to his work he from the world retreats,
And frets and glories o'er the favourite
sheets.
But see the man himself—and sure I trace
Signs of new joy exulting in that face !
Hope in those eyes—"We err, or we
discern [learn ?"
Life in thy looks—the reason may we
—"Yes," he replied,—"now combine
"I'm pleas'd ; for know ye, there do
now combine
The worst natures in the best design,
To aid the letter'd poor, and soothe such
ills as mine ;

We who more keenly feel the world's con-
tempt,
And from its miseries are the least exempt :
But now to many a heart shall whisper
peace,
And many a daily, cruel care shall cease,
Yes, I am taught that Men who think,
who feel,
Unite the pains of thoughtful Men to heal ;
Not with disdainful pride, whose bounties
make
The needy curse the Benefits they take ;
Not with the Idle Vanity that knows
Only a selfish Joy when it bestows ;
Not with o'erbearing Wealth, that in dis-
dain [Pain ;
Hurls useless treasure on the couch of
But these are men who yield such blest
relief, [grief ;
That with the grievance they destroy the
Their timely aid the needy sufferers find,
Their generous manner soothes the suffer-
ing mind ;
Their's is a gracious bounty form'd to
raise
Him whom it aids—their Charity is praise ;
A common bounty may relieve distress,
But whom the vulgar succour, they op-
press ;
This, though a favour, is an honour too,
Though Mercy's duty, yet 't is Merit's
due ;
When our reliefs from such resources rise,
All painful sense of obligation dies :
The grateful feelings, not the galling live ;
For 't is their offering, not their alms they
give.
Long may these founts of Charity re-
main,
And never shrink, but to be fill'd again :
True !—to the Author they are now con-
fin'd [mind,
To him who gave the treasures of his
His time, his health—and thankless
found Mankind.
But there is hope that from these founts
may flow [stow ;
A side-way stream, and equal good be-
Good that may reach us, whom the Day's
distress
Keeps from the fame and peril of the press ;
Whom study beckons from the ills of life,
And they from study, melancholy strife !
Who then can say, but bounty now so free,
And so diffus'd, may find its way to me ?
Yes, I may see my decent table yet
Cheer'd with the meal that adds not to my
debt ;
May talk of those to whom so much we
owe, [not know ;
And guess their names, whom yet we may
Blest, we shall say, are those who thus
can give,
And next who thus upon the bounty live ;
Then shall I close with thanks our humble
meal, [feel !"—
And feel so well—Oh, God ! how I shall
ODE

ODE

Composed for the 21st of March, 1809, the Anniversary of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY, and the Day on which the 42d Regiment carried into Egypt the Standard of the Invincibles.

By THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq. Author of
"The Pleasures of Hope."

PLEDGE to the much-lov'd Land that
gave us birth,
Invincible, romantic, Scotia's shore!
Pledge to the mem'ry of departed worth.
And first, amidst the brave, remember
Moore!

And be it deem'd not wrong that name to
give [Patriot's sigh;
In festive scenes; which prompts the
Who would not envy such as Moore to
live?

And died he not as heroes wish to die?

Yes;—though too soon attaining Glory's
goal, [given;
To us his bright career too short was
Yet, in a glorious cause, his Phoenix soul
Rose, on the flames of Victory, to Hea-
ven.

How oft, if beats in subjugated Spain
One patriot-heart, in secret shall it mourn
For him!—How oft, on far Corunna's
plain,

Shall British Exiles weep upon his urn!

Blest be the mighty Dead!—Our bosom
thanks, [spire:
In sprightlier strains, the Living may in-
Joy to the Chiefs who lead old Scotia's
ranks, [fire!

In Roman garb, and more than Roman
Health to the band, this day, on Egypt's
coast, [color*,
Whose valour foil'd proud France's Tri-
And wrench'd the banner from her bravest
host,

Baptiz'd "Invincible" in Austria's gore!

Triumphant be our Thistle still unfurl'd!
Dear symbol wild! on Freedom's hill it
grows; [world,

Where Fingal stemm'd the tyrants of the
And Roman Eagles found unconquer'd
foes!

Joy for that day, on Portugallia's strand,
When bayonet to bayonet oppos'd,
First of Britannia's host, her Highland
Band [most clos'd!

Gave but the death-shot once, and fore-
Is there a Son of generous England here?
Or fervid Erin?—He with us shall join
To pray, that in eternal union dear,
The Rose, the Shamrock, and the This-
tle twine;

Types of a race who shall th' Invader
scorn, [our shore;

"As rocks resist the billows" round

* The Standard of France.

Types of a race who shall to time unborn,
Their Country leave unconquer'd as of
yore!

HORACE, BOOK III. ODE 9.

Donec gratus eram tibi, &c.

Dialogue, not between Horace and Lydia.

HE.

BEFORE you liv'd in Gloucester place
I doted on your pretty face:
How you were lov'd, my darling Chicken!
Till you went squand'ring, pawning,
tricking.

SHE.

Of all that e'er were born and christen'd
I were the happiest (till you listen'd
To Tommy Greenwood's tongue and
Adam's)

I was the happiest of all Madams.

HE.

Me, Mrs. Carey now delights,
Who does not pin up lists o' nights;
She's frugal, gentle, kind, and true,
And not a tell-tale like to you.

SHE.

Me, Dowler promises to marry,
Whom you and I made Commissary;
Who often (when you fail'd) supplied
The cash, and what I lack'd beside.

HE.

Come now, my sweetest Mary Anne,
What if we make it up again:
Shall I bid Mrs. Carey pack,
And take my naughty Angel back?

SHE.

Ah, Frederick! tho' you're false and
cruel,

You are a valuable jewel,
I'll be t' ye buxom, true, and staunch;
But, harkee, I must have *carte blanche*.

SONNET.

O! IT is sweet, beneath the towering
moon,

On some stupendous Promontory's crest,
Sublim'd in thought, Devotion's harp to
tune, [rest:

Whilst drowsy mortals sink in vulgar
To him more sweet who owns the Muse's
boon, [scess'd

The void profound appears, for he's pos-
With sense congenial to the night's still
noon, [bless'd:

With all the powers of Inspiration
Hail then, meek Poesie! whose balmy
breath

Creates new vigour in the opening mind;
Whose hallow'd worth outlives the frowns
of Death, [mankind!

And smooths the savage impulse of
O! let me roam beneath thy guardian eye,
From thee learn how to live—from thee
learn how to die.

Grafton-street, March 1809.

J. G.

Pro-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1809.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 17.

Lord Grenville made his motion on the Orders in Council. His Lordship observed, that it was still in the recollection of the House, that he had formerly deprecated the effect produced by the Orders in Council on the commercial interest of the Country. It was unnecessary to add, that those measures were a violation of the Law of Nations. Ministers might have done what it was the interest of the Country to do, namely, repeal those Orders: they had, however, persisted in a line of policy the most injurious to a free Government. His Lordship then took a comprehensive view of the relative situation of the two countries; and contended, that a perseverance in the same measures was equivalent to saying to the Americans "All your property shall be brought to England, and you shall pay a duty." Such language was highly irritating to the Americans, many of whom were impressed with a belief that England intended to regain possession of that country. His Lordship then observed, that the only advantage gained over the trade of France, which Ministers vaunted would alone enable them to carry on the war, was, as appeared by the return of the duties, the sum of 30,000*l*. Retaliation, which had been assumed as the foundation of the Orders in Council, was unjust—we might, upon that principle, place a Prince on the throne of any country subject to our power, because Buonaparte had placed his brother on the throne of Spain. His Lordship calculated the loss in the exports from different parts of the United Kingdom, in consequence of the above Orders, to amount to 14 millions sterling; and concluded with an Address, recommending conciliatory measures towards America, and the rescinding of the Orders in Council.

Earl Bathurst remarked, with much warmth, that it would have been more manly to have proposed an Address to remove Ministers at once, than by a side-wind to impeach them for misconduct.

The Earl of Liverpool, Viscounts Sidmouth and Melville, and the Lord Chancellor, opposed the Address; which was supported by Lords Auckland, Grenville, &c. The House divided; when there appeared—Contents, present 31, Proxies 39—Non-contents, present 64, Proxies 51—Majority against the motion, 45.

In the Commons, the same day, the House having resolved itself into a Committee for the further investigation of the charges against the Duke of York, Col. Gordon was called in; and, being shewn the note which Capt. Sandon had given on the preceding night, was asked whether it

was the hand-writing of the Duke of York? After examining it with a long letter of his Royal Highness, Col. Gordon said, *that both the letter and superscription bore a very strong resemblance to the hand-writing of the Duke of York*; but he could not take upon him to say positively that it was. Had it been signed "Frederick," and addressed to him, he should have had no hesitation in acting upon it.

Gen. Browning being called, and the same question put to him, said, after examining it attentively, "*I think it bears a great resemblance to the Duke of York's hand-writing*; but I cannot positively aver that it is his writing." Being shewn two other letters, he said there was a great similarity in both to the writing of the Duke, but he could not swear to it.

Gen. Hope, being examined in his place testified to the same effect.

Mr. Adam, being shewn the notes, said *that he thought it like the hand-writing of the Duke, but he could not say more.*

Mr. Dickie, of Coutts's banking-house, expressed an opinion similar to the above.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that, before the letters submitted to them by the Select Committee were read, he wished to observe, in answer to a question put on a former night relative to the expences of Mrs. Clarke's establishment, that his Royal Highness had, from Jan. 1804 to May 1805, paid in different sums to the amount of 16,751*l*. for that lady; but that his Royal Highness had preserved no documents or memorandums of such payments.—The letters found in the possession of Capt. Sandon were then read. They were all addressed to him by Mrs. Clarke. The principal were the following.

"DEAR SIR, The Duke told me this morning you must get on faster with your men: you had better send me the exact number, and I will shew it to his Royal Highness. The Duke has neither seen General Tonyn nor his son. He assured me it was entirely owing to me that he had put him into a regiment where two Majors had lately left."—In another letter to Capt. Sandon she writes,—"Captain Tonyn cannot be made this month. The Duke tells me it will require three months. This evening I shall go to Vauxhall-house, as he is to attend the House of Lords, to vote on Pitt's Bill."

"To Capt. Sandon, No. 15, Bridge-street, Westminster:—DEAR SIR, I have mentioned the Majority to the Duke. He is very agreeable to it."

"DEAR SIR, Did you think it possible for us to get a vote on Mr. Pitt's motion, such a thing might be of service to us hereafter. I am sorry the poor boy you mentioned is unfit, as being one-eyed."

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, Will you again ask about our Indian Lieutenancies? He finds Kenneth to be a black sheep, who offered a bribe to Col. Gordon."

Capt. Sandon being called in, and persisting in not stating the reasons which had induced him to suppress the letters, he was remanded to Newgate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 20.

Mr. Foster obtained leave to bring in a Bill, making the forgery of Bank-notes, bills, and post notes, and the passing of forged Irish Bank-notes, a capital offence in Ireland.—The House in a Committee of Supply, the *Secretary at War* moved, that there be granted for the year, from Dec. 25, 1808, to Dec. 24, 1809, both inclusive, being 365 days, 133,922 men, including Officers, non-commissioned Officers, &c. For the expence of the same, 7,582,378*l.* 16*s.* Recruiting Troops in India, 29,322*l.* 10*s.* Embodied Militia, 3,048,647*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; besides other inferior sums.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee for investigating the Charges against the Duke of York.—Mr. Johnson, who had been in the Post-office 13 years, being examined, declared that the short note resembled the other so much, that he should think both were written by the same person.—Mr. Serle, Deputy Inspector of the Franks at the General Post-office, said he had examined both papers, and believed that they were written in the same hand.—Mr. Blackford, Deputy Inspector of Powers of Attorney and signatures, being questioned, whether he would be induced to pass two Letters of Attorney, one in the character of the note, and the other in that of the letter, answered in the affirmative.—Mr. Nesbitt, Inspector of Letters of Attorney to the Bank, said, after examining the papers, he believed they were not written by the same person. In the letters, he observed a stiffness, which was not apparent in the short note; besides, the latter was written in a smaller character than the former. In the two letters dated from Sandgate and Weymouth, there was a particular degree of freedom not to be observed in the others.—Mr. Bliss, one of the Investigators in the Bank of England, expressed himself as having some doubt whether they were written by one person.

Gen. Clavering was, at his own request, called in to be re-examined, and explain his former evidence. He stated, that when the question was formerly put to him, Whether he had had any communication with Mrs. Clarke on the subject of Army promotions, he imagined that by the term "communication" personal intercourse, and not epistolary correspondence, was meant; and the subsequent questions con-

firmed him in this error. The witness then stated that he had twice applied to Mrs. Clarke to use her influence with the Commander-in-Chief, and had even contrived at a letter being written to her, offering 1000*l.* for a certain appointment: He was unsuccessful; and he was thence induced to believe, that she had no influence. The witness admitted that he had obtained very accurate information from Mrs. C., and which he could not have obtained at the War-office; and being interrogated how he could reconcile this with his former declaration that she had no influence with the Commander in Chief, answered that he meant she had no influence in procuring military promotions, but thought that the Commander-in-Chief might talk to her of military matters—he admitted that he had given her money several times; and subsequently acknowledged that he had called upon her, and had some conversation respecting military affairs, which he had denied on the former examination. The witness then said, that he had been induced to wait on Col. Gordon, to efface any impression that he had been trafficking for promotion—that Gentleman, however, had refused to see him, and referred him to Mr. Lowton, who advised him to apply to be again heard at the bar of that House. The General, on his former examination, had said that he was a voluntary witness—he now declared that it was the last wish of his heart to appear at that bar; and acknowledged that he had not disclosed to Mr. Lowton the offer of a sum of money which he had made to Mrs. Clarke.

Mr. Wynne felt it his duty to move that Gen. Clavering had been guilty of gross and wilful prevarication.

February 21.

Lord H. Petty called the attention of the House to the late campaign in Portugal, in a speech of considerable length; and, with no small portion of eloquence, recapitulated the events which had taken place in that country down to the Convention of Cintra, the whole blame of which, he insisted, rested upon Ministers; and concluded with moving—1st, "That the Armistice of 30th August, and Convention of 3d Sept. 1808, have disappointed the hopes and expectations of the Nation:—And 2dly, "That the conduct of Ministers, as connected with them, was deserving of the censure of the House."

Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Perceval replied.

General Tarleton, Mr. Windham, Mr. Whitbread, and Col. Hutchinson, supported the motion.

Mr. Canning spoke against the principle of

of the Convention; and Mr. Yorke declared himself hostile to the Resolutions. The House then divided,—For the previous question 203; against it 133.—Majority for Ministers 50.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 22.

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Ten Million Exchequer Bills Bill, the one Million and Half Exchequer Bills Bill, and to the Malt and Pension Duty Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.—Mr. Foster moved for the following, among other miscellaneous services, which were agreed to: For 25,000*l.* Irish currency, to defray the expence of civil buildings in Ireland; 1,200*l.* for printing Irish Acts of Parliament; 10,500*l.* for printing Proclamations, &c. in Ireland; 25,000*l.* for Criminal Prosecutions, and other Law Expences; 560*l.* for defraying the expences of working the Gold Mines at Wicklow; 10,000*l.* for building and repairing churches and glebe-houses; 8,973*l.* for the Catholic College at Maynooth; and 800*l.* to the Commissioners of charitable Bequests in Ireland.

The investigation of the Duke of York's conduct was then resumed.—Col. Hamilton was first examined, but there was nothing material in his evidence. Being interrogated whether he believed the note found in the possession of Capt. Sandon to be the hand-writing of the Duke of York, he answered, to the best of his judgment it was.

Mrs. Clarke was called in; and her testimony on a former occasion being read to her, she was asked whether she intended to abide by that statement, of her having pinned up at the head of the bed a list of the friends whom she wished to be promoted, and which list the Duke of York took away? She answered affirmatively; and said, that his Royal Highness took it down the second morning, drew up the curtain, and read it. She afterwards saw it in his Royal Highness's pocket-book, with scratches through several of the names of those who had been promoted. The witness also stated incidentally, that Gen. Clavering had, a few days ago, called on Mr. W. Ogilvie, and requested him to come down, and speak against her character.

Mrs. Favoury being examined, declared she was no relation of Mrs. Clarke—acknowledged that she had once assumed the name of Farquhar—and that Mr. Ellis, in whose service she had lived, was not a carpenter, but a clergyman; the only reason she had represented him to be the former, was to prevent any reflections being cast upon his sacerdotal character.

Mr. Lowten, solicitor, being desired to state what he had discovered to the disadvantage of Mrs. Clarke's character, and which had led to the Duke's separation from her, acknowledged that it was only a general inference he had drawn from her expensive manner of living, and that he had no proof whatever of her ever having made use of the Duke's name to raise money.

Miss Taylor was then examined as to the evidence she had given on a former occasion—and was asked by Mr. Perceval whether her mother was not in confinement for debt? The witness burst into tears, and replied—"I should think, Sir, my mother has nothing to do with the inquiry before the House." Being told by the Chairman that she must answer the question, she admitted her mother had been in confinement nearly two years for debt.

Mr. Smith, a brazier, being called, said that the reputed father of the last witness had been a stock-broker, named Chance, and that it was only lately that he had assumed the name of Taylor.

Mr. Wynne and Mr. Smith, after deprecating the unfeeling manner in which Miss Taylor had been examined, observed that her illegitimacy had indeed been proved by the circumstance of her mother being in confinement for debt; but that her evidence remained unshaken, unimpeached, and was even entitled to more credit after the unsuccessful efforts made to destroy it.

Generals Fitzpatrick and Norton, and Sir A. Wellesley, then rose to bear testimony to the discipline of the army, &c.; but this was deemed unnecessary,

February 23.

Petitions from the sufferers by the late floods in different parts of the country, praying for some relief, were presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that, in the Chair, he had received a Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the contents of which related to the Investigation now depending in this House respecting the Conduct of His Royal Highness; and the said Letter was thereupon, by direction of the House, read by Mr. Speaker, and is as followeth;

"Horse Guards, February 23, 1809.

"Sir,

"I have waited with the greatest anxiety until the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into my Conduct as Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Army had closed its examinations, and I now hope that it will not be deemed improper to address this Letter, through you, to the House of Commons.

"I observe, with the deepest concern, that, in the course of this Enquiry, my name has been coupled with transactions the

the most criminal and disgraceful; and I must ever regret and lament that a confession should ever have existed which has thus exposed my character and honour to public animadversion.

"With respect to any alleged offences connected with the discharge of my official duties, I do, in the most solemn manner, upon my honour, as a Prince, distinctly assert my innocence, not only by denying all corrupt participation in any of the infamous transactions which have appeared in evidence at the Bar of the House of Commons, or any connivance at their existence, but also the slightest knowledge or suspicion that they existed at all.

"My consciousness of innocence leads me confidently to hope that the House of Commons will not, upon such evidence as they have heard, adopt any proceeding prejudicial to my honour and character; but if, upon such testimony as has been adduced against me, the House of Commons can think my innocence questionable, I claim of their justice that I shall not be condemned without trial, or be deprived of the benefit and protection which is afforded to every British subject by those sanctions under which alone evidence is received in the ordinary administration of the Law. I am, Sir,

"Yours, FREDERICK.

"*The Speaker of the House of Commons.*"

Mr. Dundas moved the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the Affairs of the East India Company, and named the Members of the Committee.

Mrs. Creevey and Mr. Whitbread objected to the Committee being constituted of the same members as those of last year, by whom a Report of only a very trifling nature had been made.

Sir A. Welleley, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Grant, and Lord A. Hamilton supported the nomination of the old Committee, which was re-appointed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Corn Distillery Prohibition Bill; when the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that it be given as an instruction to the Committee, to admit a clause into the Bill, empowering his Majesty to prohibit, by Proclamation, the distillation of Spirits from Corn in Ireland, how and when he should think fit.

Mr. Sumner presented a Petition for leave to bring in a Bill for erecting a Bridge across the River Thames, from near Somerset House, in the Strand.

Mr. Whitbread said, that he was not in the House at the moment when the Letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York was first presented. The Speaker, however, had given the House time to consider before it was read. It now appeared to him that the Letter struck at the very

root of the Privileges of that House, as going to effect the mode of their proceedings. Equally well might his Royal Highness have written a Letter to the House, before any proceeding had taken place, saying that he was perfectly innocent, and therefore that they ought not to proceed, as, after they had gone into the inquiry, to suggest to them what ought to be the mode of proceeding which they should afterwards adopt. He should not now go any farther into the question. On an after-day, however, he should move for a Committee, to examine into precedents on this subject. He should only at present protest against the influence which that Letter might be supposed to have on the opinion of any of the Members of that House.

Mr. Perceval replied; and stated that a prosecution had been commenced by the Attorney General against Messrs. Pellman and Keylock, Mrs. Harvey, and a banker named Watson, for advertising to dispose of Commissions in the Army and Navy, and also of Civil Appointments.

Mr. Ponsonby then made his promised motion for an inquiry into the campaign in Spain. The Hon. Gentleman's speech was of great length; and he took an able review of the late military events in the Peninsula.

Mr. Tierney, Lord Milton, Mr. Windham, &c. supported the inquiry; and Lord Castlereagh, Messrs. Perceval, Canning, &c. spoke against it.

On the division, there appeared for the question 127—against it 220.

February 27.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of voting his Majesty supplies for the present year.

Mr. Foster moved, that 26,003*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for the use of the Society for establishing Protestant Schools in Ireland; 3382*l.* for paying salaries of Lottery-offices; and a sum not exceeding 21,900*l.* for defraying expences of printing, messengers, &c. &c. relating to Ireland, from January 1808 to 1809.

Sir J. Newport opposed the grant of the first sum, on the ground of abuses existing in those Schools; and gave notice of an intended motion on the subject.

Sir A. Wellesley replied.

The Secretary at War stated his willingness to answer any questions that might be put to him relating to our military force. He then explained that the number of the regular army had been augmented by seven or eight thousand men; and a still greater portion of men had been added to the Militia. This estimate of the sum necessary to be voted for their support would, with some variations, be found

found nearly the same as that of last year. The additional 27,000*l.* in the estimate might be denominated but a nominal increase. The estimates of last year having been proved too low, it became necessary, in the estimate of this year, not only to guard against a similar deficiency, but to make up for the former. To this sum he had added 15,000*l.* on the score of contingencies, which it had not been customary heretofore to bring forward in estimates.

A long and desultory conversation then took place between the Members, which terminated in the following Army Estimates being read: General and Staff and Officers of the Hospitals at home and abroad 449,649*l.*; Supernumerary Officers 51,796*l.*; Allowances to Principal Officers of several Public Departments in Great Britain and Ireland 257,711*l.*; Half Pay Reduced Officers, including British American Forces and Scotch Brigade, 292,263*l.*; Military Allowances to Ditto 11,304*l.*; In and Out-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals 492,412*l.*; Volunteer Service of Great Britain and Ireland 1,000,822*l.*; Local Militia 1,219,803*l.*; Royal Military College 16,976*l.*; Royal Military Asylum 23,350*l.*; Allowance to retired Chaplains 24,972*l.*; Hospital Contingencies 115,024*l.*; Widows and Orphans of deceased Officers 14,300*l.*; Barrack Department of Ireland 479,857*l.*; Commissariat Establishment in Ireland 235,508*l.*

The House went into a Committee, to consider of the propriety of encouraging the importation of flax-seed into Ireland. Mr. *Foster*, after stating that this was merely a temporary measure, which he trusted would lead to the culture and preservation of the article in sufficient quantity for the uses of this country, proposed that a bounty of five shillings *per* bushel should be allowed on the first 50,000 bushels of foreign flax-seed imported into Ireland from 8th March to 8th April 1809. Agreed to.

February 28.

Mr. *W. Pole* rose for leave to bring in a Bill enabling the Widows of Officers in his Majesty's Navy to receive their pensions with greater facility. The honourable Member, in a clear and concise statement, demonstrated the advantages of the present establishment for that purpose. He observed, that the fund was now so rich, that stock to the amount of 173,000*l.* in the 3 *per cents.* had been purchased; notwithstanding which, a considerable share of trouble and difficulty arose to the persons on the list, in consequence of the payments being made in London only. He wished, therefore, that they may hence-

forward receive their different apportionments at their own houses. The honourable Member then adverted to the fund which had been established for the relief of the Widows of non-commissioned Officers in the Navy; and concluded with expressing his wish that the Officers of *Marines* on the Half-pay List, might be permitted to receive their half-pay at their respective habitations, in the same manner as the Officers of the Army did. He said, that it was in contemplation to do away the Widow's man in the Navy, and act upon a more simple and less troublesome mode. Leave granted.

Lord *Folkestone* moved that the House be called over on the 8th of March.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was by no means inclined to oppose the call. The House divided; for the motion 102— against it 15.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a Committee to inspect the regulations which governed the drawbacks and countervailing duties on spirits exported from Great Britain and Ireland, and to report thereon; and also to fix on some alterations respecting them, in order to place both Countries on the terms of reciprocity implied in the Act of Union.

March 1.

On the motion of Mr. *Huskisson*, the House resolved, that, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, an issue of five millions in Exchequer Bills should be made, to make good the like sum yet to be paid out of the 20 millions of War Taxes for the last year.

Sir *Samuel Romilly* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Bankrupt Laws, entered into a brief sketch of the evils of the present system, and detailed the specific objects of his Bill. Among the principal were, to release the bankrupt, after the surrender of his property to creditors, from all liability to further demands; to prevent the assignees of a bankrupt converting the property to their own uses, under a penalty of being charged 20 *per cent.* for the money; to take from the creditor the power of refusing to sign the certificate of the bankrupt; and to petition the Chancellor, instead of bringing actions against the assignees, for not paying the dividend. There was but one part of his Bill which he meant to bear a retrospective character; it was, to propose that all those uncertificated bankrupts who at the present moment had passed their examination above two years, should be entitled to their certificate. He concluded a most feeling and impressive speech, by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Bankrupt Laws.

March

March 2.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulating the Public Records in Scotland.

March 3.

The Bill for building a Bridge over the Thames, by Vauxhall, was read the first time.

The *Attorney General* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for establishing a Local Police over the Dock Yards at Plymouth.

Mr. C. Wynne rose to bring forward his promised motion respecting the testimony which Gen. Clavering had given before a Committee of that House. The honourable Gentleman, after commenting upon the evidence of the General, and contrasting it with the letters which had been laid before the House by Mrs. Clarke, concluded by moving a Resolution, that Brig.-gen. Clavering, in his evidence before the Committee on the 10th and 20th February, had been guilty of perjury. After some discussion, the further consideration of the question was adjourned.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, to which the Ordnance Estimates and the Miscellaneous Services were referred.

Mr. A. Cooper then moved the following sums: for the Irish Land Ordnance for 1809, 592,913*l.*; for the Irish Land Ordnance for 1808, unprovided for, 34,963*l.*; for the British Land Ordnance for 1809 4,073,662*l.*; Ditto, 1807, unprovided for 450,366*l.*; Ditto, 1808, 159,768*l.*

The following sums were voted on the motion of Mr. Huskisson: for the French Clergy, the Corsican Emigrants, the American Loyalists, &c. 160,382*l.*; for Printing and Stationary for the two Houses of Parliament 31,700*l.*; for the maintenance of Convicts 55,295*l.*; for Criminal Prosecutions 3000*l.*; for Law Charges 20,000*l.*; for the Public Office in Bow-street 12,000*l.*; for Fees for passing Public Accounts 5000*l.*; for Exchequer Bills issued for 1808, outstanding and unprovided for 6,000,000*l.*; for the superintendence of Aliens 7497*l.* &c.

March 6.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider further of Ways and Means; when the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that the Exchequer Bills (to the amount of eight millions sterling) be funded on the same principle as in the last year: namely, that the subscription should be closed on the 20th, and the interest calculated from the 30th inst. This mode he considered to be beneficial in its operation.

Mr. Baring opposed the motion on the ground that Ministers fixed the price, and did not give room for necessary competition.—The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Whitbread, in a brilliant and eloquent speech, then made his intended motion with regard to America. He began by adverting to the disastrous events which so fatally characterized the last American war, and which he trusted would operate against the infatuation with which we were now hurrying into another. America possessed within herself powers equal to rendering us a match to the rest of the world, and at a moment when, exclusive of her, we have the whole world to cope with. He could wish that the offer of co-operation, which she had made, had not been rejected by us upon a false point of honour. The Orders in Council not only included a line of retrospective, but of prospective measures also. He trusted that the House, though unsupported by Ministers, would do its duty. He was fully aware of the great talents which would be urged against him in debate; and now more than ever did he feel the loss of that great Civilian (the late Dr. Lawrence) whose presence on this occasion would have cheered and invigorated him. Weak and unlearned, however, as he was, he would confide in a scrip and sling against the Goliaths of the opposite side. It had been said that his defence of America was a defence of the enemies of his country. He was an advocate for his country, and it would appear so in that defence, in which he had pointed out where his country was an enemy to herself. He deprecated the idea of being influenced by a Party Administration. It was against the Orders of the 7th of January and 11th of November he would in the present instance contend; and in his opinion they were monuments of ministerial folly and arrogance. The Hon. Gentleman then entered into a minute detail of the British exports and imports both before and after the issuing of the Berlin Decree; and contended that, during a year in which that Decree was in full operation, our exports and imports were much greater than in any other hitherto. Yet the Orders in Council were issued under pretence of the losses we had sustained; and it had been confidently stated; their execution would not only indemnify us for what we had suffered by the operation of the Berlin Decree, but produce a greater extension of commerce to this country by the importation of raw materials, such as cotton, wool, &c. Previously to the passing of the Orders in Council, the importation of those articles amounted to 32,000,000*l.*; whereas now, from the boasted resources of Asia and the Brazils, they amount to little more than five millions. He would not now grovel in Custom-house researches, but he would confidently state that there was a diminution of eleven millions in the exports and imports of this country, and the

the deficit in raw materials was enormous. He considered the Decrees of France as so many *ruses de guerre* to entrap us to our destruction, an attempt which seemed but too likely to succeed. The Hon. Gentleman then, after glancing at the differences which subsisted between the two countries, declared that all he wished was that his country should make those concessions alone to America, which were compatible with our true dignity; and concluded by moving an humble address to his Majesty, recapitulating the various topics of his speech, praying his Majesty to adopt without delay such conciliatory measures as would renew the amicable relations between Great Britain and America, and at the same time assuring his Majesty, that the House would firmly support his Majesty in the maintenance of the essential rights of the country.

Mr. Stevens, in an argumentative speech, replied at considerable length. Of the three questions on this subject which had been brought before the House, he agreed with the Hon. Gentleman, that this was the most important. On the two others, the House had been called on to decide without having had time to peruse the documents lying on the table. But on the present question, the evidence adduced a twelve-month ago, at the requisition of the Hon. Gentleman and his friends, lay on the table; and yet that Hon. Gentleman had not chosen to refer to one title of it. The facts contained in that body of evidence would prove the gross misrepresentations that had gone abroad; would in the first place prove that truth, so shamefully denied, that in consequence of the Berlin Decree, the commerce of the country had been nearly stopped, before the issuing of the Orders in Council; and would in the second instance shew the beneficial effects which those Orders had produced.

Mr. Rose proved the Non-importation Act was passed prior to the issuing of our Orders in Council; that, in the President's Message to Congress, the remotest allusion to our Orders was not made: And but a week afterwards Mr. Madison transmitted to the President a copy of the Resolutions entered into by the Congress. Under all the embarrassments of Non-importation and Embargo imposed in America, the Hon. Gentleman contended, we did in fact, last year, send goods there to the value of their consumption; and we had the profit of the increased trade to other parts of America, which the United States had before. We deprived the Enemy of the whole of the Colonial produce to the amount of more than 9,000,000*l.* Thus, instead of the impending ruin, which it had been declared hung over our heads, it appeared our trade had sustained but a very inconsiderable diminution. Our Colonies were not at such a loss for a market to dispose of their commodities as might be imagined. The Island of Jamaica, he verily believed, excepting in the article of white oak staves, had suffered little or no inconvenience from those evils which had been represented as so formidable and so fatal to our West India possessions. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman went into several written documents, respecting the relative situation of both countries, before and after the Orders in Council; and, at a late hour, concluded a statement of great length and ability.

Mr. Grattan, Lord H. Petty, and Mr. Baring, followed on the opposite side.

Mr. Canning, after commenting on the various arguments which had been urged in support of the motion, said, that the present discussion was imprudent at a time when negotiations were pending for the adjustment of differences between the two countries. At a quarter before seven the House divided, for the Address 83—Against it 145.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, March 27. The following dispatches have this day been received from Lieut.-gen. Beckwith, Commander of his Majesty's Forces in the Leeward Islands, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

MY LORD, *Martinique, Feb. 1.*

In my last, No. 42, I had the honour to report to your Lordship the sailing of the army from Carlisle Bay upon the 28th ult. I have now the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that we landed in two divisions upon the 30th; the first division, under the orders of Lieut.-gen. sir G. Prevost, consisting of between 6 and 7000 men, at Bay Robert, on the windward coast, in the course of the afternoon, without opposition; and, not-

withstanding the difficulties of the country, we occupied a position on the banks of the Grand Lezard River before day-break of the 31st, with a corps of nearly 4000 men, after a night march of seven miles through a difficult country. These services were greatly facilitated by the judicious and manly conduct of Captain Beaver, of his Majesty's ship *Acasta*, who led into the Bay in a bold and officer-like manner, preceded by his Majesty's brig *Forester*, Capt. Richards. The exertions and success of this measure were completely effective, two transports only striking in the narrow passage at the entrance of the Bay. Hitherto we have experienced no resistance from the Militia of the country; and they manifest

a dis-

a disposition every where to return to their homes, in conformity to a joint Proclamation by the Admiral and myself, which is obtaining a very extensive circulation. The second division of the army, consisting of upwards of 3000 men, under the command of Major-gen. Maitland, landed near St. Luce and Point Solomon on the morning of the 30th; but, as our communication with that corps is not yet established, I cannot enter into any details. Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, with the advance in my front, will take possession of the heights of Bruno in the course of this day, and I am led to expect will there, for the first time, feel the pulse of the regular troops of the Enemy. The port of Trinite, which lies beyond the line of our operations, will, by order of Capt. Beaver of the Navy, be taken possession of this day, by a detachment of seamen and marines from the squadron to windward, under the command of Capt. Dick of the Penelope. The Admiral, with the body of the fleet and store-ships, is in the vicinity of Pigeon Island, at the entrance of Fort Royal Bay. Our operations to windward have been vigorous and effectual in point of time; and the privations of the troops have been considerable, and borne in a manner worthy of the character of British soldiers.—From what has passed, I am of opinion the inhabitants of the country manifest a friendly disposition; and after the heights of Surirey shall be carried, which I expect will be strongly contested, the campaign will be reduced to the operations of a siege, and the defence of the fortress.—The services rendered by the Captains and Officers of the Navy to windward have been great and essential, and the exertions of Capt. Withers of the Navy, principal Agent for transports, peculiarly meritorious.

GEO. BECKWITH, Com. Forces.

Martinique, Heights of Surirey, Feb. 5.

MY LORD, In my Letter of the 1st inst. I had the honour to report, for his Majesty's information, the progress then made in our operations against the Enemy. My expectation that Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost would meet them upon Morne Bruno, and that the heights of Surirey would be warmly contested, was realised in the course of the same day; and both were carried under the direction of the Lieutenant-general with that decision and judgment which belong to this respectable Officer, and much to the honour of Brig.-gen. Hoghton, the Officers and men of the Fusileer brigade and light battalion, engaged on that service. On the 2d, it appeared to me to be desirable to extend to the right

of our position; which was effected in a spirited manner by the King's infantry. An exertion was then made to carry the advanced redoubt; but, having soon reason to believe that it would have been acquired with a loss beyond the value of the acquisition, the troops were withdrawn; and the Enemy abandoned it during the night, with another redoubt contiguous to it, with evident marks of disorder: both will be occupied and included in our position this night. Pigeon Island surrendered at discretion yesterday, which enables the shipping to enter Fort Royal Bay; all the batteries on the Case Naviere side have been destroyed and abandoned, a frigate and some other merchant-vessels burned, the lower fort abandoned, and all their troops withdrawn from Fort Royal to the principal fortress. I consider the investiture to be nearly completed, and we must now look for the operations of a siege. Time does not admit of details; but your Lordship will perceive that these operations have been effected in eight days from our quitting Barbadoes, notwithstanding heavy rains and most unfavourable weather, in which the troops have borne every species of privation in a manner worthy their character as British soldiers.

GEO. BECKWITH, Com. Forces.

Camp, Heights of Surirey, Martinique, Feb. 10.

MY LORD, Having, in my communications of the 1st and 5th instant, submitted to your Lordship's consideration general reports of the operations of the army I have the honour to command, I now beg leave to inclose the special reports of the General Officers commanding divisions, and of Brig.-gen. Hoghton, whose brigade was in action upon the 1st; with separate returns of our loss upon the 1st and 2d, which, I am inclined to believe, will terminate our operations in the field.—The lower fort, formerly Fort Edward, was taken possession of before day-break in the morning of the 8th, by Major Henderson, commanding the Royal York Rangers, with that regiment, without resistance, and we now occupy that work. St. Pierre surrendered to Lieut.-col. Barnes, of the 46th, the day before yesterday; and I have not yet received the details. In the course of all these services, where the co-operation of the Navy was practicable, the greatest exertions have been made by the Rear-admiral; and the important advantages rendered on shore by that excellent officer Commodore Cockburn in the reduction of Pigeon Island, and the landing cannon, mortars, and ammunition at Point Negroe, and conveying them to the several batteries on that

that side, have been of the highest importance to the King's service.

GEO. BEEKWITH, Com. Forces.

Martinique, Heights of Surirey, Feb. 2.

SIR, In conformity with your orders, I disembarked on the 30th ult. with the Fusileer brigade of the first division of the army, at Malgre Tout, in the Bay Robert, at four o'clock P.M. and proceeded from thence to De Manceau's estate, where I arrived late, in consequence of the difficulties of the country, and the unfavourable state of the roads for the movement of cannon. Before the dawn of the next day, I reached Papin's, and proceeded from thence with the advance, composed of the Royal Fusileer regiment, and the grenadier company of the 1st W. I. regiment. The Enemy retiring before me, I reached the heights of De Bork's estate towards evening, where I was joined at daylight on the 1st inst. by Brig.-gen. Hoghton, with the 23d reg. and the light infantry battalion, under the command of Major Campbell of the R. W. I. Rangers. I lost no time after this junction, and pushed forwards the Hon. Lieut.-col. Pakenham, with the Royal Fusileers, to possess himself of Morne Bruno; this movement I supported by the light infantry battalion, under Brig.-gen. Hoghton, who was ordered, after uniting the two corps, to proceed to force the heights of Desfourneaux, whilst I held the Royal Welsh Fusileers in reserve, to strengthen such points of attack as might require it. On my coming on the heights of Surirey, I had innumerable proofs of the valour and judgment of the Hon. Lieut.-col. Pakenham, of the excellence of the Fusileer brigade, and of the spirited and judicious exertions of Lieut.-col. Ellis, and Majors Pearson and Ostley, of the 23d or Royal Welsh Fusileers; also of the bravery of Major Campbell and the light infantry battalion; all of which have enabled me to retain this valuable position without artillery, within 800 yards of the Enemy's entrenched camp, covered with guns. The Officers belonging to my Staff distinguished themselves by their zeal and activity during the heat of the action. I have to lament the loss of Capt. Taylor, Acting Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, who was severely wounded whilst rendering effectual services to his Country.—I cannot omit acknowledging, that to Lieut. Hobbs, of the Royal Engineers, I am indebted for the rapidity of our movements, and ultimate success, from his acquaintance with this country, which enabled him to guide and direct our movements. GEO. PREVOST, Lieut.-gen.

GENT. MAG. April, 1809.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the division under the command of Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, in the action of the 1st Feb. 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 85 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 4 drummers, 2 bugles, 183 rank and file, wounded; 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 12 rank and file, missing.—Officer killed, Capt. Taylor, of the Royal Fusileers, Acting Deputy Quarter-Master-General.—Officers wounded, Capt. Gledstanes, of the 3d West India Light Infantry; Lieut. Johnson, of the 4th ditto; Lieut. Jackson, of the Rifle Company Royal W. I. Rangers.—Lieut. Gilmour, of the 1st W. I. Regiment, taken prisoner.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, in the first division of the army, upon the Heights of Surirey, Feb. 2. 1 field officer, 1 captain, 3 sergeants, 42 rank and file, killed; 2 field-officers, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 1 staff, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 126 rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, missing.—Officers killed, 8th Reg. Major Maxwell; Light Batt. Capt. Sinclair, 25th Reg.—Officers wounded, 7th Reg. Hon. Lieut.-col. Pakenham, Captains Rowe and Cholwick; 23d ditto, Lieut. Roskelly; Surgeon Power. Light Batt. Major Campbell, of the Royal W. I. Rangers; Lieut. Hopwood, of ditto. Staff, Capt. Coore, Aid-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, slightly.

These dispatches also include two letters from Brig.-gen. Hoghton and Major-general Maitland to the Commander in Chief, stating generally the success which has attended the corps under their command, in execution of the orders assigned them. The division of the latter Officer had occupied on the 8th Feb. the position at La Coste, above Point Negroe, which completes the investment on the West side of the Island.

This Gazette also contains dispatches from Rear-adm. Cochrane, detailing the operations of his squadron up to the 5th Feb. in conjunction with the forces under the command of Gen. Beekwith, against Martinique. The Admiral observes; that the Enemy destroyed the Amphitrite frigate, the Carnation brig, a corvette, with other shipping in the harbour, when they found no other means remained to prevent their falling into our hands. He also states his intention of moving the squadron to the Fort-Royal side of the bay, so as to embrace the double view of an early communication with the head-quarters of the army, and affording the supplies necessary for the siege of Fort Bourbon on both sides. He concludes with bearing testimony to the ardour

ardour and zeal of the Captains and crews of the vessels under his command.—Also inclosures from Captains Pechell and Maude, of the *Cleopatra* and *Jason* frigates, to Adm. Cochrane, dated Jan. 23, announcing the capture, from under the battery to the Southward of Point Noir, of the French national frigate *To-paze*, carrying 48 guns (18, 24, and 36-pounders), with a complement of 360 men, commanded by Monsieur Lahalle. She was from Rochefort, had 700 troops on-board, who escaped on shore, and a supply of flour for the French colonies. The prize had 12 killed, and 14 wounded; the *Cleopatra* 2 killed, and 1 wounded. Great praise is bestowed on Capt. Cameron, of the *Hazard* sloop, for the exertions he made to engage her before the frigates came up.

Admiralty-office, March 28. Extract of a letter from Capt. M'Kinley, of the *Lively*, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Villagarcia, March 15.

I beg leave to state to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, since my last letter of the 6th inst. (which I had the honour of transmitting by the *Statira*) on the 7th inst. a body of French troops entered the towns of Carril and Villagarcia; and, having killed some old men and women whom they saw in the streets, and set fire to a few houses of the people whom they judge inimical to them, they retreated to Paden. On the 9th, a party of 80 infantry and four cavalry, under the command of three Officers from Pontevedra, entered Marin; but a fire being opened on them from this ship, and the *Plover*, and the carronade from the *Launch*, they made a most precipitate retreat: the Commanding Officer on a good horse, and the four cavalry benefiting by their being mounted, left their companions, who outrunning their Officers, a Captain and Lieutenant fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who delivered them to me.—It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that I can with confidence assure their Lordships, that the spirit of the Gallicians is aroused to the most enthusiastic ardour, governed by a cool and determined courage, which the feelings of loyalty and patriotism naturally inspire; and they confidently look for aid to the generosity of the British Government, speedily to succour them with arms and ammunition, to enable them to succeed in the glorious and just cause which they have undertaken, to expel the perfidious invaders of their Country.—The Enemy is much distressed by a malignant fever; not less than two cart-loads are buried daily from the headquarters at St. Iago: the Military Go-

vernor and Commanding Officer of Artillery, with a number of other Officers, have fallen victims to it.—Skirmishes daily take place between the peasants and the Enemy, which renders their procuring provisions both difficult and harassing, and many fall victims to fatigue. In this perpetual warfare, the Enemy invariably suffer; particularly on the 2d inst. when 105 Frenchmen were pillaging the Convent of St. Bernardo de San Claudio, where Don Bernardo Goncalves, with 32 Spaniards, attacked them, took many horses laden with pillage; and only 16 of the Enemy escaped. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, the French attacked the peasants of Dieza and Trasedeza, sustained by those of Banos and Tabeiros, and were obliged to retreat, with the loss of 114 men and an Officer.—The appearance of his Majesty's ship has very much gratified the Spaniards, who are incessant in their praise and gratitude to the British Government. On my coming to this place on the 11th instant, I left the *Plover* at Martin, the French being at Pontevedra; but have received information to-day, that a division of the Spanish army, under the command of the Marquis de Valladares, was attacked on the 11th by Marshal Soult, who has since retired to Tuy, and ordered all his detachments in the vicinity of Vigo to join him by forced marches; I would not therefore detain her longer.

I am, &c.

GEO. M'KINLEY.

Admiralty-office, April 1. This Gazette announces the capture of the French letter of marque *L'iphigenie*, pierced for 18 guns, and 26 men, by the *Franchise*, Captain Dashwood; and also *La Gobe Mouche* Imperial corvette, pierced for 12 guns, and 80 men, by the *Nereide*, Capt. Corbett.

Downing-street, April 12. Captain Freedy, Aid-de-camp to Lieut.-general Beckwith, Commander of his Majesty's troops in the Leeward Islands, arrived at one o'clock this day, with dispatches addressed to Lord Castlereagh, of which the following are copies:

[The first dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Beckwith, dated Feb. 15, is merely to transmit some enclosures from Major-gen. Maitland relative to the surrender of the town and post of St. Pierre (Martinique), and the accounts of some other operations of minor importance.]

Head-quarters, Martinique, Feb. 28. My Lord, In my letter of the 15th inst. I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship the details of our operations to the 11th preceding. From that period,

period, until the 19th, we were incessantly employed in the construction of gun and mortar batteries, and in the landing cannon, mortars, and howitzers, with other ammunition and stores; in dragging them to the several points selected by the engineers; and in the completion of the works, and in mounting the ordnance. The exertions of Commodore Cockburn, and other naval officers under his orders upon the right, and of Captains Barton and Nesham of the Navy upon the left, in forwarding these services, were most conspicuous. The Enemy, during the interval, fired upon our encampments with shot and shells, but fortunately with little effect; and his pickets, when pressed, constantly fell back under the protection of his works. On the 19th, at half-past four in the afternoon, we opened from six points upon the Enemy's fortress, with 14 pieces of heavy cannon, and 28 mortars and howitzers; and the cannonade and bombardment continued with little remission until noon of the 23d, when the French General sent a trumpet with a letter to our advanced posts, near the Bouille Redoubt, in the front of attack. In this communication Gen. Villaret proposed, as the basis of negotiation, that the French troops should be sent to France free from all restriction as to future service; but this being inadmissible, the bombardment recommenced at ten at night, and continued without intermission until nine o'clock of the 24th, when three white flags were discovered flying in the fortress, in consequence of which, our fire from the batteries immediately ceased. It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction I have now the honour to report to your Lordship, for his Majesty's information, that, supported by the talents of the General Officers, and in particular of Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, and of Major-gen. Maitland, the experience and zeal of all the other Officers, and valour and unremitting labour of this army, strengthened by the indefatigable exertions of Rear-adm. Sir A. Cochrane and the Squadron, the campaign, notwithstanding incessant rains, has been brought to a glorious conclusion in the short space of 27 days from our departure from Barbadoes. The command of such an army, will constitute the pride of my future life. To these brave troops, conducted by Generals of experience, and not to me, their King and Country owe the sovereignty of this important Colony; and I trust that, by a comparison of the force which defended it, and the time in which it has fallen, the present reduction of Martinique will not be deemed eclipsed by

any former expedition.—I have the honour to inclose the articles of capitulation, as originally produced by the French Commissioners, in consequence of Gen. Villaret's application to me for this purpose, during the forenoon of the 24th, and acceded to by Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, Major-gen. Maitland, and Commodore Cockburn, appointed by the Rear-admiral and myself to meet them. This Capitulation, which was mutually ratified the same night, will, I trust, be honoured with his Majesty's approbation. I inclose also a return of the French garrison, which, it is supposed, will be in a state to embark in the course of a few days; from which it will appear that I did not over-rate the original numbers of the Enemy. By the next conveyance, I shall have the honour to submit to your Lordship's consideration the various details which are now referred to in general terms, and to report the merits of the several corps; but the science of the Officers of the Royal Artillery has been too conspicuous not to be particularly noticed, the interior of the Enemy's fortress being torn to pieces by shells. his works have also been much injured by shot from the gun-batteries, manned by the seamen under the direction of Commodore Cockburn and other Naval Officers.—After the embarkation of the French troops, I shall have the honour to command the Eagles taken from the Enemy to be laid at the King's feet. Captain Preedy, of the 90th Reg. one of my Aides-de-camp, has the honour to be the bearer of this dispatch: he is an officer of service, and I beg leave to recommend him to his Majesty's favour, and to your Lordship's protection. I annex the following returns—Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, taken from the Enemy; provisions in the fortress, with the daily issues; the King's Hospitals.

GR. BECKWITH, Com. Forces.

The Articles of Capitulation, twenty in number, then follow. The first stipulates that the garrison shall be embarked in proper vessels as prisoners of war; that they shall proceed to Quiberon Bay, under guard of some English ships of war. There an exchange shall take place between the two nations, rank for rank; but, from the high respect and esteem with which his Excellency the Captain-General Villaret Joyeuse is held by all, it is admitted, that himself and his Aides-de-camp shall be sent to France free from any restriction. The other Articles provide for the security of such of the Colonists as may choose to continue on the Island, and also relate to a variety of military arrangements.

rangements with respect to the stores and embarkation of the garrison, which are stated to consist of 2 General Officers, 12 Superior Officers, 141 Officers, 1827 Petty Officers or Soldiers, and 242 Marines. Then follows a Return of Ordnance and Stores; viz. brass guns of different calibres 38, iron ditto 147; howitzers, mortars, and carronades, 35; barrels of gunpowder, 1730; round shot, 184,432; shells, 6324; cases of grape-shot, 2970; with an immense quantity of muskets, cartridges, carriages, ammunition, tools, &c. &c. found in the Ordnance Arsenal.—During the whole of the operations, 815 men have been admitted into the Hospital of Martinique, either wounded, or afflicted with fevers, fluxes, &c.; out of which number 34 have died, 320 have been cured and discharged, and 460 remain in the

Hospital, but are likely to do well. Eleven Officers have been admitted into the Hospital of wounds, two of whom were mortally wounded, Major Maxwell, 8th Reg. and Capt. Taylor, Acting Quarter-Master-General; Major Campbell has been discharged; the others are doing well.

This Gazette also includes dispatches from Rear-adm. Sir A. Cochrane, brought by Capt. Spear, of the Wolverine. They merely state, that the French troops were to be embarked in eight days (March 2) in transports, and conveyed to Europe by the Belleisle and the Ulysses. The Admiral speaks in high terms of the zeal and gallantry of Captains Barton, Nesham, Brenton, and Spear; and generally of all the officers and men employed on this service. Six seamen were killed; 10 badly, and 9 slightly, wounded.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GERMANY.

The die is cast; and that act, which in its consequences must, according to all human reasoning and calculation, either sweep from the face of Europe the remaining dynasties of the ancient line, or set some limits to the farther progress of the Corsican destroyer, is committed. After long, and, no doubt, reluctant hesitation, the House of Austria has preferred the chances of open resistance, to the humiliating endurance of farther insults, aggressions, and outrages, on the part of NAPOLEON. The following has been issued as the

PROCLAMATION OF THE ARCHDUKE

CHARLES TO THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

"*Vienna, April 6.* The protection of our Country calls us to new exploits. As long as it was possible to preserve Peace by means of sacrifices, and as long as these sacrifices were consistent with the honour of the Throne, with the security of the State, and with the welfare of the people, the heart of our bountiful Sovereign suppressed every painful feeling in silence; but, when all endeavours to preserve happy independence from the insatiable ambition of a Foreign Conqueror prove fruitless, when nations are falling around us, and when lawful Sovereigns are torn from the hearts of their subjects,—when in fine the danger of universal subjugation threatens even the happy States of Austria, and their peaceable, fortunate inhabitants; then does our Country demand its deliverance from us, and we stand forth in its defence.

"On you, my dear Brother Soldiers, are fixed the eyes of the Universe, and of all those who still feel for national

honours and national prosperity. You shall not share the disgrace of becoming the Tools of Oppression. You shall not carry on the endless wars of ambition under distant chimæres. Your blood shall never flow for foreign fleets and foreign covetousness; not on you shall the curse alight to annihilate innocent nations; and over the bodies of the slaughtered defenders of their country to pave the way for a foreigner to the usurped throne. A happier lot awaits you; the liberty of Europe has taken refuge under our banners. Your victories will loose its fetters; and your brothers in Germany, yet in the ranks of the Enemy, long for their deliverance. You are engaged in a just cause, otherwise I should not appear at your head.—On the fields of Ulm and Marengo, whereof the Enemy so often remind us with ostentatious pride, on these fields will we renew the glorious deeds of Wurtzburg and Ostrach, of Liptingen (Stoekach), and Zurich, of Verona, of the Trebbia and Novi. We will conquer a lasting Peace for our Country; but the great aim is not to be attained without great virtues. Unconditional subordination, strict discipline, persevering courage, and unshaken steadiness in danger, are the companions of true fortitude. Only a union of will, and a joint co-operation of the whole, lead to victory.

"My Sovereign and Brother has invested me with extensive powers, to reward and to punish. I will be every where in the middle of you, and you shall receive the first thanks of your country from your General on the field of battle. The patriotism of many of the Austrian Nobility has anticipated your wants; this

is a pledge, in the fullest measure, of the public gratitude. But punishment shall also, with inflexible rigour, fall on every breach of duty: merit shall meet with reward, and offence with animadversion, without distinction of person or rank; branded with disgrace shall the worthless person be cast out to whom life is dearer than his and our honour. Adorned with the marks of public esteem, will I present to our Sovereign, to the world, those brave men who have deserved well of their Country, and whose names I will ever carry in my heart. There remains one consideration which I must put you in mind of: the Soldier is only formidable to the Enemy in arms; civil virtues must not be strangers to him: out of the field of battle, towards the unarmed citizens and peasants, he is moderate, compassionate, and humane: he knows the evils of war, and strives to lighten them. I will punish every wanton excess with so much greater severity, as it is not the intention of our Monarch to oppress neighbouring countries, but to deliver them from their oppressors, and to form with their Princes a powerful bond, in order to bring about a lasting peace, and to maintain the general welfare and security. Soon will foreign troops, in strict union with us, attack the common Enemy. Then, brave companions in arms! honour and support them as your brothers; not vain-glorious high words, but manly deeds do honour to the warrior: by intrepidity before the Enemy you must shew yourselves to be the first soldiers.—Thus then shall I one day lead you back to your own country, followed by the respect of the Enemy, and by the gratitude of Foreign Nations, after having secured by your arms an honourable Peace, when the satisfaction of our Monarch, the approbation of the world, the rewards of valour, the blessings of your Fellow-Citizens, and the consciousness of deserved repose await you.

“CHARLES Archduke, Generalissimo.”

We hear, that the issuing of this admirable Proclamation was promptly followed up by that gallant Chief with a hostile movement on the side of Bavaria. Letters from Bremen of the 16th state, that the Austrian army, on passing the Inn, compelled the Enemy to fall back upon the Iller. It does not, however, appear that any battle had been fought at the date of the last advices.

An article also in the Official Dutch Paper of the 19th instant, states hostilities to have commenced on the 10th of this month; when the Austrian army crossed the Bavarian frontiers. In consequence of this movement, which was

announced to the King of Bavaria by the Archduke Charles, the former removed from his Capital to Dillingen, a town on the Danube, between Ulm and Donauwerth. This incursion seems not to have been expected by the Court of Bavaria: accounts from Munich of the 30th ult. stating, that at that time great preparations were making at the Palace for the reception of strangers of the highest rank; alluding most probably to the French Emperor and his suite.

We observe, by a correspondence between the Austrian and Wirtemberg Ministers, that a rupture between those Powers preceded that between Austria and France; in consequence of hostile measures lately adopted by the King of Wirtemberg, in obedience, doubtless, to the orders of the Tyrant of France. The ostensible occasion of this rupture was, a Proclamation by the King of Wirtemberg, recalling all his subjects from Austria, and threatening with military execution all who should take up arms for the Emperor. It is known, that in the Austrian army are a number of German Nobility, of families belonging to the States of the Rhenish league; and we are mistaken if there are not also in the Emperor's service some Princes of the Wirtemberg race. There are, besides, two subjects of Wirtemberg in the Cabinet of the Emperor.

Buonaparte himself is stated to have left Paris on the 12th inst. for Strasbourg, and to have arrived there on the 15th.

The Foreign Papers are filled with accounts of the movements of the opposing armies in every direction; and every appearance portends a contest more important to the interest of the Continent than any that has hitherto taken place.

The Nobles of Hungary vie with each other in the manifestation of their loyalty, and to assist the Government in sustaining the approaching war, by maintaining a body of troops proportionate to their revenues. The Brothers, Counts Zichy, furnish a division of Hussars; Prince Esterhazy, and the Duke Albert, each one thousand men; Count Giulay, five hundred, &c.

Comorn, a fortress situate in an island of the Danube, nearly midway between Presburg and Buda in Hungary, is, it is said, meant to be the asylum and refuge of the Empress and the young Archdukes, should Vienna again be entered by the invader. It is a place of prodigious strength, difficult of approach, and can only be reduced by a regular siege.

It is thought, that the Cabinet of Dresden is secretly attached to Austria, and would embrace any safe occasion to shake

shake off her onerous and galling vassalage to France. It is to Saxony that the Archduke Charles is supposed to allude, in his masterly address to his Army.

HOLLAND.

A *Moniteur* of the 12th is said to have reached Holland, containing Buonaparte's Message to the Senate: in which he announces the rupture with Austria, and states the war to be compulsory on his part. He says, that he had offered, for the sake of peace, to make great sacrifices to the Court of Vienna; but that, impelled by Foreign gold and fatal councils, and forgetful of past calamities, that Power had provoked a contest which must terminate in its total and inevitable ruin.

Letters from Amsterdam state, "that the conduct of the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Holland had latterly created much jealousy and suspicion in the *French* Ministers of King Louis. For some time he was accustomed to repair frequently to 'Change, enter into conversation with the principal merchants, and make deeper inquiries into the state of political feeling and opinion than were held consistent with the duty of the Representative of a Foreign Power."—Rumours at the same time prevailed in Holland, of a revolution having taken place at Petersburg, and that the Emperor Alexander had fallen a sacrifice; but to this statement we are not inclined to attach any degree of credit.

Other letters state, that several hundred armed Prussians lately entered the kingdom of Westphalia, and seized the money belonging to the Crown. They did not commit the least violation of private property. After remaining 48 hours, they retired, having previously circulated a variety of proclamations, inciting the inhabitants to arise, and shake off the yoke of France. This event (which is probably nothing more than the result of great misery acting upon men of military habits) has been taken up very seriously by King Jerome. He has sent a courier to Königsberg, with orders to his Minister to demand an explanation; and if sufficient satisfaction be not made, it shall be considered as a declaration of war.

Some recent changes have taken place in the commercial policy hitherto adopted by the Dutch Government. Several articles, with which the markets there are glutted, are allowed to be exported to neutral or friendly States: while the following articles, of which they are in urgent want, are permitted to be imported:—Ashes (pot), candles, copper,

corn, fish-oil, isinglass, hare-skins, hemp and hemp-seed, hides (rough), iron, leather (unmanufactured), lead, linseed, mercury, mats, pitch, Russia skins, rapeseed, stock-fish, soda, tar, tallow, tobacco, timber, wax, wool, and wine. The introduction of Colonial produce is forbidden.

The privations and sufferings of the Hollanders are said to have necessitated the Government to grant this relaxation*.

FRANCE.

Four or five persons, accused of being the spies of this country, have been taken up and shot at Paris; among others, a M. Chateaubriand. Gen. Dupont, who surrendered with his army to Gen. Castanos, after the battle of Baylen, in Andalusia, is reported to have been tried by a Court Martial, by order of Buonaparte, and sentenced to be shot; which was immediately executed by torch-light.

The *Moniteur* of the 9th professes to give the terms of the treaty between England and Turkey. The articles contain nothing remarkable; and it will be time enough for us to notice them, when they shall be authenticated by our own Ministers. Buonaparte has issued a Decree of an apparently favourable nature to America, which permits the release of all American vessels detained under the last French embargo; but (by article 2nd) upon two conditions: first, that General Armstrong shall secure the direct return of these vessels to their own ports; and secondly, that they shall not quit the ports of France till they have given security, and received certificates "from our Consul, Vice-consuls, &c. in France and America, that their cargoes contain nothing but territorial or manufactured productions of our Empire, and that there is nothing in them produced from the colonies or commerce in England."—Visconti, one of the Directors of the Musée Imperial des Arts, in a late report on the state of that celebrated repository, records 350 paintings, 242 rare and precious MSS. many of them Oriental, 50 statues, 80 busts, 192 articles of bronze, armour, &c. as the spoils which "the Protector of the Arts," had collected during his last campaign in the North.

* Our Ministers, however, have determined to counteract it; and, to prevent its taking effect, they have not only discontinued the licences hitherto granted to all who maintained any intercourse with the Continent, but adopted measures to prevent all intercourse.

ITALY,

ITALY.

We believe that a diversion in favour of Austria on the side of Italy will be made by our army in Sicily. Upon this subject the following private letter has been received:

“Palermo, Feb. 10.

“We are in daily expectation of the arrival of Lord Collingwood, to arrange and co-operate with Sir J. Stuart, in an invasion of some part of Italy; for which service all the British and 3000 Sicilian troops are held in readiness.”

The Pope remains at Rome under close inspection, scarcely ever going out of the House, and in every sense a prisoner. Profound tranquillity reigned in Rome, where no attempts whatever were made to oppose the French, or to liberate his Holiness from captivity.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A Letter from Valencia, dated March 11, confirms the account of the defeat of Gen. Reding. It says, that the French, having received large reinforcements, attacked Gen. Reding, whose army was on a most respectable footing, and who had taken an excellent position. Two desperate engagements were fought with various success, but without compelling the gallant Reding to retire from his position. The enemy, having received a fresh reinforcement of 8000 men, renewed the attack a third time, and, after a most sanguinary battle, compelled Reding to retreat to Tarragona. During the engagement he received five different wounds, and his Aid-de-Camp, Read, was wounded and made prisoner.

A detachment of the Asturian Army, under Col. Portier, on the 13th ult. made an attack on Sahagun (Leon), in which were 700 French soldiers, under the command of Gen. Monet, levying contributions on the adjacent towns and villages. The attack was made under an impression that the French force did not exceed 200 men, and that they would have been taken by surprise while celebrating *Te Deum* for the fall of Saragossa. Notwithstanding the failure of this plan, the Spaniards being discovered as soon as they entered the town, they drove back the enemy, and compelled them to seek shelter in a convent, the doors of which were barricaded, and from the loop-holes of which they kept up a constant fire. The Spanish General, however, maintained the contest for 12 hours; when, his ammunition failing, and being unable to force the door of the convent for want of a field piece, he retreated, with the loss of 12 killed and 13 wounded; but having previously made the French General Mopet (Colonel of the 32d Regiment, and a

Member of the Legion of Honour), and 15 soldiers prisoners. The Enemy's loss in killed and wounded is supposed to exceed 100 men. Col. Portier regrets extremely his want of light artillery, muskets, and sabres.

Lisbon, March 23.—A Courier has arrived here with intelligence from Braga, that, upon the approach of the French vanguard, the armed inhabitants of that city waited upon the Portuguese General Bernardine Frere d'Andrade, in great numbers, offering to advance and meet the French force; he refused them, alleging it would be imprudence and madness to attack them in the passes; that he had provided every thing, and would give them battle. The great number of people from the country who hourly joined the citizens from all parts, and the rapid advance of the French, caused the peasantry to be exceedingly clamorous and even furious. The General refused ammunition to those who had fire-arms. At this crisis, it was discovered the Portuguese troops were without cartridges, which caused so great a ferment among the multitude of pikemen, that they attacked the General and guards. A desperate conflict ensued; when the peasantry forced the house, and instantly killed the General and his Aid-de-Camp, literally cutting them to pieces.—One of the Secretaries, who survived a short time after receiving several stabs, begged for mercy, and offered to make a full disclosure. He pointed out the places where the ammunition was secreted and buried, together with two papers, which fully proved that the General had agreed with the French Commander to admit 30,000 troops, in three divisions, into Portugal. The terms, &c. were fully proved; in consequence of which, the Marquis Lola, and three other Noblemen, Commanders of the forces, were seized, and sent prisoners to Lisbon. The star, &c. of the General, was embued with his blood, as a mark of triumph over perfidy. In consequence of the discovery, the rage and frenzy of the people could not be restrained. They sallied out to meet the French, and a hasty and terrible conflict ensued. The Portuguese completely destroyed the first advance of 500 French cavalry; with the second division, they equally succeeded, and 500 and upwards of their horses were captured and sent to Oporto. Among the prisoners taken, are many who were part of Junot's Army. This spirited conduct of the peasantry of Braga and its vicinity caused universal joy, and we hope will be productive of like exertions.

By letters from Lisbon, dated the 2d inst.

inst. we are informed of the capture of Oporto on the 29th ult. by the troops under Marshal Soult. The inhabitants made no resistance. The French force is computed at 20,000 men.—To divert the attention of the British troops in Lisbon, the Enemy connected their several operations in Andalusia and Portugal; and, by a contemporaneous movement, Marshal Victor, after defeating Cuesta, had entered Portugal by Alcantara, with an Army of 30,000 men.—Sixteen English vessels fell into the hands of the French at Oporto.

Marshal Soult, on his advance to Oporto, published a Proclamation, addressed to the Portuguese Nation; announcing his intention to take possession of their country in the name of his master, and exhorting them to receive with civility the troops under his command.

In the Dutch Papers is an article under the head Madrid; announcing a victory gained by Gen. Sebastiani on the 29th ult. before Ciudad Real, over the forces under the Duke of d'Albuquerque; 3000 Spaniards are said to have fallen, and 4000 made prisoners, including 197 Officers; and 7 standards and 18 pieces of cannon taken. At the above date, Gen. Sebastiani was at the foot of the Sierra Morena, and on a line with the Duke of Belluno, whose advanced guard had reached Badajos. On the same day, Gen. Cuesta, whose Army formed in three lines, was posted upon an elevated plain between Doubenite and Medellin was attacked by the Duke of Belluno, and routed; when 3000 Spaniards were made prisoners, and 30 pieces of cannon taken. Seville is said to be laid open by this engagement, and a junction with Soult is anticipated. It is extremely probable that these accounts are exaggerated, but probably the outline is correct—we cannot otherwise account for the uninterrupted advance of the French by the way of Badajos, towards the frontiers of Portugal. Indeed Letters from Seville mention the retreat of Cuesta beyond Truxillo, and attribute it to the treachery of the Spanish General Menestrosa, who, by giving up the bridge of Almaraz, allowed the Enemy's cavalry, artillery, &c. to cross the Tagus. He was shot three hours after. The defeat of Gen. Reding is confirmed in the Spanish Papers; he imputes his disasters to treachery.

Colonel Carroll has addressed an animated Proclamation to the Foreigners in the French Armies serving in Spain; exhorting them no longer to fight in the detestable cause of the common Oppressor of Nations; but to join the Spaniards

in resisting a Tyrant, who, having long since exhausted the military population of France, supports his power only by making the Nations that he has conquered the means of mutually oppressing each other, and of subjugating those yet unenslaved.

The Spanish Papers mention a fact of some importance. The French prisoners have been in part removed from Cadiz to Port Mahon.

The death of the brave Palafox is contradicted in the French Papers. It is said, he has been removed from Bayonne to Nancy.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has appointed Gen. W. C. Beresford, Field-Marshal and Commander-in-chief of the Portuguese Army. The new Field-Marshal has addressed a Proclamation to the People, announcing his appointment, and is busily employed in organizing the new levies.

The Portuguese Government have obtained a loan of one million sterling, and have assigned the revenues of the Island of Madeira for the re-payment of principal and interest.

Since writing the above, Portuguese Papers to the 6th instant have come to hand. The Expedition under the orders of General Hill, consisting of 5000 infantry and 500 Cavalry, arrived at Lisbon on the 4th instant; and we have no doubt that this seasonable reinforcement to our army will enable Gen. Craddock to oppose an effectual resistance to the enemy in Portugal, until the arrival of Sir Arthur Wellesley, when, we trust, offensive operations may be commenced on our part with beneficial effect.—These also contain a Proclamation of General Beresford to the Portuguese, stimulating them to extraordinary exertion. In this article, which is dated Head-quarters, Calhariz, April 2, General Beresford condemns the surrender of Oporto, as the result of insubordination and disunion on the part of the Portuguese.—“The great city of Oporto,” General Beresford says, “defended by 24,000 men, with trenches and redoubts, furnished with more than 900 pieces of artillery, thus fell an easy conquest to an enemy of little more than half the number of its garrison.” He, however, imputes this event to the success of the schemes of secret enemies in the pay of France, whose machinations he has no doubt of being able to frustrate, by the speedy recapture of that city.

The defeat of the French at Villafranca by the Marquis de la Romana seems confirmed. The Enemy, it is no less certain, were also defeated at Chaves, with the loss of 1500 men; and at Fort St.

St. Francis, 740 soldiers and 12 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Patriots.

General Recapitulation of the Losses sustained by the French Armies since the time they entered Portugal and Spain. [The calculation rests on known public data; and whoever will take the trouble to examine them, will find that the number is rather lessened than exaggerated.]

First Campaign.—Carried off by diseases in Madrid, Burgos, Biscay, Navarre, &c. 11,000.—In Catalonia, 8,000.—In Saragossa, they lost in various actions, and during the first siege, 10,000.—In Valencia, and La Mancha, 8,000.—Killed and taken prisoners in Andalusia, including the French squadron at Cadiz, 30,000.—Hanged, deserted, and destroyed by the fury of the people and private individuals, 11,000.—Killed by the English in Portugal, and carried off by disease, 8,000.—Killed in the different actions in Old Castile, 6,000.

Second Campaign.—Lost in several actions with the Army of the Centre, including that of Lerin, 3,000.—On the 23d November in Tudela, 6,000.—During the long siege of Saragossa, and in various actions with the Arragonese, including deserters, 17,000.—In the different actions in Catalonia, 10,000.—Killed and wounded by Blake's army in Biscay, and in the mountains of St. Andero, 10,000.—Killed and wounded in Burgos, by the Army of Estremadura, 1,000.—In Sepulveda, Somosierra, and Madrid, 7,000.—In Estremadura, in the action of Velez, and in several engagements in La Mancha, 4,000.—Lost on their march from Madrid to Corunna, including the actions with the English in Castile and Galicia, 10,000.—Carried off by disease and the dagger in their different armies, 10,000.—Total 163,000.

SWEDEN.

The insurrection of Colonel D'Adlersparre, who commanded the troops on the frontiers of Norway seems to have been the signal for the disaffected at Stockholm; for on the 9th, the King, being informed of the advance of the insurgents, dispatched a courier to the Western Army, with orders to remove Baron Cederstrom from the command in chief, and D'Adlersparre from his command under that officer. This courier was, however, prevented from proceeding by Major-gen. Adlercreutz, and the King was told that all was quiet. His Majesty, in a day or two after, discovered that this report was fallacious, and determined immediately to proceed against the insurgents in person at the head of his Guards. On the 13th, in the morn-

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ing, his Majesty left his apartment to go down to the parade in front of the Palace, with the intention of announcing this determination to the Guards, and calling upon them to follow him. But, while he was descending the great staircase towards the parade, Major-gen. Adlercreutz, Col. Milin, Col. Jagerhorn, and some others, advanced to meet him, as if through compliment; and having surrounded him closely, Gen. Adlercreutz addressed him, and said, that as all possible means had been tried in vain to induce him to adopt councils consistent with the exigencies of the times, it had become necessary to have recourse to constraint. The King, surprised, but not deprived of his usual courage, said coolly, "What do you mean? Am I arrested?" All around him answered, "Yes." The King upon this drew his sword, and attempted to run Adlercreutz through the body, but was prevented. One of the conspirators, coming behind, seized his Majesty round the body; while the others rushed in on every side, overpowered, and disarmed him. In effecting this, however, the foremost, Count Snoilsky, received a wound in his hand from his Majesty's sword. The King, though overwhelmed by force, still preserved the firmness of his character unaltered; declaring, that it was in vain to attempt to controul him by violence, and that his sentiments and principles would ever remain the same. In the night his Majesty was conveyed to the Castle of Drottningholm, and the next day (14th) wrote to his Queen.—There were few troops in Stockholm at the time, the garrison having been conveyed to the Isles of Aland. The force under D'Adlersparre consisted of 2000 regulars, and the same number of peasantry.—No life was lost. The Counts Ugglas, Fersen, and others, have been arrested; and the tribunal lately instituted by the King for the trial of some of his Nobles, has been dissolved.

All the principal Officers of State are retained in their places; and the war-taxes, which bore heavily upon the people, are repealed. The Swedish Ambassador to this country has received an official notification of the Revolution, and a confirmation of his public character.

The Western Army, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Adlesparre, on the 22d ult. marched into Stockholm; where, it is said, they were received with shouts of applause. Their number had been greatly increased in their march from Carlstadt. The King was, on the 24th, removed under a strong escort from Drottningholm to Gripsholm, a palace about

about 43 English miles from Stockholm. He had not been permitted to see the Queen since his arrest.—About 600 Cosacks, who had come over from Aland to Greslehamn, being a part of the Army which had taken the former island, were on their march for Stockholm, when they were met by a flag of truce in the name of the Regent, Duke Charles.—An Armistice was immediately signed, to which the Emperor of Russia has given his sanction, but only till he receives from Paris an answer to a communication he has made to the French Emperor on the subject.—The New Government has demanded a loan.

The *Stockholm Gazette* of the 6th inst. contains a Proclamation of the Prince Regent, thanking the town of Carlstadt for a patriotic offering of 1780 rix-dollars, a diamond ring, a gold cup, three gold rings, and two ducats.

ASIA.

Dispatches from Governor Duncan at Bombay, dated the 30th October, and 4th November last, state his apprehensions that Gen. Gardanne had induced, or would prevail on the King of Persia to cede to France more than one important port or island in the Persian Gulph. It was not known with certainty what places were the objects of negotiation; but no doubt was entertained that the islands of Ormus and Kishni were among the number.

Seringapatam has been rendered so unhealthy by the overflowing of the river, that it has been deserted by its principal inhabitants.

AMERICA.

American papers to the 22d ult. have been received. They contain Mr. Madison's (the new President) inaugural speech, in which he professes the same principles and policy of his predecessor, the Non-Intercourse Bill, and many other articles of importance. These papers announce the Repeal of the Embargo on the 1st of March, as far as respects neutrals; but it is continued as to the Belligerents. Vessels were allowed to sail after the 15th ult. on giving bonds not to proceed to any port in Great Britain or France, or to their colonies, &c. The Non-Intercourse Act had also passed into a law, to take effect on the 20th May.

Mr. Gallatin, Secretary to the Treasury, in a letter of instructions transmitted to the Collectors of Customs at Philadelphia, and inclosing a printed copy of the Act, observes, that after the 15th, not even English vessels can be cleared for the Dominions of England, or French vessels for the Dominions of France, packets excepted.—The gross

partiality of the American Government towards France, is, however, betrayed in the following Section of the Act:—"Every country nominally enjoying an independent form of government (other than Great Britain or France, and not in the actual possession of either of those powers) is open by law, and particularly Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and their colonies."

A most splendid entertainment was given on the 10th ult. by the principal inhabitants of Philadelphia to Mr. Pickens, and the other Members of the American Congress who opposed the late measures of Mr. Jefferson against England.

Mr. Gallatin, Secretary in the American Treasury, is a Frenchman, and was formerly a schoolmaster at Pittsburgh.

IRELAND.

March 26. The Rev. Fitzgerald Tisdale, rector of Kenmare, co. Kerry, was barbarously murdered this morning, at a place called the Priest's Leap, when on his way from *Bantry* to Kenmare. The body was stripped of every thing, both money and cloaths, and thrown into a cave some distance from the read.

April 14. A few days since, the *Nep-tune*, of Lisbon, bound to Liverpool, with a rich cargo of wines, cotton, sugars, &c. worth 70,000*l.* was wrecked near the Saltee rocks, on the shore of *Balliteague*, in a heavy gale of wind. The day before she struck, the whole of the crew, consisting of Portuguese, took to a boat. A Scotchman resolved to stay by the vessel to the last, when he contrived to get upon a raft, and was driven on shore. The people of the coast coming down, were informed of the direction that the rest of the crew were supposed to have taken, and, encouraged by Edward Meadows, Esq. of *Balliteague Castle*, put off three stout boats in search of these unfortunate men, and discovered them the next morning on the lowest of the Saltee rocks, where 22 of the crew had been 48 hours without food, expecting every minute to be washed off by the rage of the sea. They were all got safe on shore, and comfortably provided for at *Balliteague Castle*. A party of the *Dublin Militia* were sent down to protect the property on board, who in the night were attacked by some armed boats, when a smart action ensued, in which three of the freebooters were wounded, and have been secured. About 30,000*l.* worth of wine, cotton, &c. have been recovered.

The notes of the Bank of *Ireland*, including Bank post-bills in circulation on the 1st of February, 1809, amounted to 3,072,515*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

March 11. A species of wasp, which builds its nest in trees, has lately been observed in different parts of the country, and particularly in the West-riding of Yorkshire. It appears to be a new introduction, and is supposed to have been brought across the Atlantic. The trees on which the nests have been most frequently observed, are the gooseberry and currant; and an instance of it has been met with on the common elder, to which insects are generally averse. This species is smaller than the common wasp, but it is much less voracious, and less easily irritated.—*Essex Herald.*

March 19. A family of nine persons, named Smith, were drowned on the Cornwall coast, in consequence of the incursions of the sea, which swept away their dwellings this night.

April 1. The housekeeper of Mr. Dixie, farmer, of *Totland* in Huntingdonshire, experiencing some deficiency of flour in making a pudding, imprudently took a small quantity which she recollected had been for a long time lying on a barrel-head in the cellar. The consequences proved that the flour had been mixed with arsenic; for her master and his shepherd, who ate of the pudding, died of poison in the evening; and her own recovery is doubtful.

April 2. A melancholy catastrophe has involved the family of Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, bart. of *Upper Shuckburgh*, co. Warwick, and the family of Lieut. Sharpe, of the Bedford Militia, in the deepest distress. Lieut. S. having paid his addresses to Miss Shuckburgh, which were disapproved by the family, formed (if he should be disappointed in obtaining the object of his affections) the horrid determination of putting an end to his own and her existence; which he carried into effect on Sunday morning last, in the plantations of Shuckburgh Park. They were overheard in earnest discourse by the butler, as if Lieut. S. was persuading her to elope with him; and, as Miss Shuckburgh uttered the words 'No! No!' he immediately heard the report of a pistol, which in a few seconds was succeeded by another, and they were instantly lifeless corpses!—After a most deliberate investigation of all the circumstances of this most affecting and awful event, before John Tomes, esq. and a respectable Jury, and the Rev. Mr. Bromfield, a magistrate of the county, a verdict of Lunacy was given respecting Lieut. S. and that Miss Shuckburgh died by his hand. Lieut. S. had been occasionally for some weeks preceding in a state of mental derangement, and in confinement.

April 2. This evening two servants of Hervey Fellard, esq. were set to watch some private waters at *Stilkhouse*, Bucks; the fish having been taken at various times. At about two in the morning two fellows had laid their flues when the guards approached them, and the poachers immediately shot one of them. The villains made their escape.

April 4. Between one and two this afternoon, the town of *Horsham* was visited by a most alarming storm. It run in a South-west direction, with a thick and gloomy atmosphere, and after many awful flashes of lightning, and tremendous explosions, produced hail with a degree of violence that dealt destruction to the windows and to the cucumber-glasses in the gardens. The hail-stones were from two to three inches in circumference, and from their uneven formation, appeared like detached and rugged pieces of ice, covering the street nearly shoe-deep; and, melting quickly, many houses, for a short time, were flooded.—The same day a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning passed over *Bristol*. The flashes were very vivid, and the peals exceedingly loud and near. A thunderbolt, or electric explosion, fell in the office of the *Bristol Gazette*; but the door being open, the electric matter escaped without doing any serious injury. The electric fluid entered the chimney of a house at *Whitehall*, *Bristol*, belonging to Mr. Cardwell, and shattered it in an astonishing manner, blowing out five windows with their frames, and breaking the shutters to pieces. It took a direction from the top to the bottom of the house, entering the parlour, burning part of the carpet to a cinder, and otherwise doing considerable damage. Two horses were also killed near *Downend*.

April 6. An inquest was held at the Jolly Gardeners, *Windsor*, in the parish of Cluver, on the body of Sarah Newton, found dead on the preceding morning, by her son, a youth about fifteen. Suspicion fell upon one Brumhall, a rough-rider in the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), who had cohabited with her for five years: she has been a married woman, and has left behind her several children. The Jury found a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against Brumhall.

April 7. As some children were playing at *Letcomb Regis*, Berks, they put their heads through a gate to imitate the oxen ploughing with a yoke, when it fell off its hinges, and dislocated the neck of a fine boy about eight years old, who died instantly; and severely hurt another.

April 9. The seizure of 100 stand of arms, a few days ago, at *Gravesend*, on-board

board the Marquis of Ely Indiaman, has excited a considerable degree of bustle. The ship was permitted to proceed to Portsmouth; and two Directors were deputed to investigate this extraordinary business on-board. The Captain, Mate, and Purser, have in consequence been suspended, and ordered to town, to give an account of their conduct to the Court of Directors.

April 13. A tremendous storm of thunder, hail, and lightning, was experienced at *Bury* on this and the following day. A horse and two sheep were killed, and several trees shivered by the lightning.

April 16. During a thunder-storm, a fire-ball fell upon the stables at *Calthorpe-house*, co. Oxford, the property of Mr. Cobb, banker, Lombard-street, which consumed the same, together with the coach-houses adjoining. By the prompt assistance of the inhabitants of Banbury, the fire was prevented communicating with the mansion.

April 18. Mr. Burroughs, of *Marston*, near Grantham, in passing through the church-yard there, was struck to the ground by lightning, and lay a considerable time before he recovered his senses.

The same afternoon, a fire broke out at the Post-office, *Enstone*, kept by Mr. Aldridge, which consumed the same. An infirm woman, aunt to Mr. A. upwards of 70, perished in the flames.

April 19. A respectable tradesman of *Sidmouth*, supposing his family infected with the itch, sent for a portion of *Sulphur Vivum*; which, instead of using externally, was taken internally, by himself, his wife, and a child about two years of age: the two last soon died, and the man lingered only 3 hours.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, March 25.

A whale, 75 feet in length, and nearly 25 in circumference, was mortally wounded, and driven on shore off the Bligh Sands, below Gravesend, this day, by a pilot named Barnes. It was of the pike-headed species, and weighs upwards of 30 tons. The Lord Mayor ordered it to be brought in a barge above London-bridge, where it was exhibited at 1s. per head, until an Officer from the Admiralty claimed it as a *droit*, and forcibly took possession. The blubber is valued at 150*l*.

Friday, March 31.

This night, about ten, an accident of a novel nature happened at Twyford, on the Paddington Canal, about five miles from town. One of the passage-boats, belonging to Mr. Pickford, was on its way to the country, laden with various

articles; among others some barrels of brandy and rum, over which were ten barrels of gunpowder. The crew consisted of four men; one was with the horse which drew the boat, one in the little cabin, in the after-part or stern; and the remaining two, who were on deck, took it into their heads to help themselves to a little spirits. They bored a hole with a gimblet, by mistake, in one of the casks of powder, which immediately took fire, and the boat blew up with a dreadful explosion: the two men were killed on the instant. One of them was blown to a distance of more than 60 yards, torn into pieces. Three ricks of hay, belonging to Mr. Willan of Mary-le-bone park, were set fire to, and upwards of 360 loads of hay consumed. The shock was dreadful in the vicinity, and the houses were agitated as though by an earthquake. The man who was in the cabin asleep escaped, almost miraculously, unhurt. Mr. Willan's property was insured in the Sun Fire-office.

Saturday, April 1.

An inquisition was taken some days ago, at Chandler's Hatch, near Newington, on the remains of Mrs. Mary Amelia Nollings, who met with her death by jumping from a three-pair of stairs window. She had from a child been subject to romantic dreams, and scarcely a night passed but she walked in her sleep; and had been known to go into the garden. Her husband became so habituated to this custom, that when he heard her he would call to her, and she would return to bed, without recollecting the circumstance in the morning. In this instance he heard the window go up, and jumped out of bed; but the poor woman was too quick to be saved: she lived several hours in torture, and was sensible to the last. She was 26 years of age, and has left three children. Verdict, *Accidental Death*.

Monday, April 3.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the existence of abuses in the disposal of East India Patronage, have made their Report, and adduced upwards of 25 instances in which the appointments have been corruptly obtained. The parties implicated are numerous, among whom are two deceased females of rank (Ladies Leigh and Lamm). None of the Directors are concerned, though the confidence of several appears to have been grossly abused. The consideration given for a Writership was from 3000 to 3500 guineas, and for a Cadetship from 500*l*. to 500*l*. By a Resolution of the Court of Directors, framed in 1799, it is declared, that upon any appointments being

being discovered, at any subsequent period, to be obtained through undue influence, the party shall not only be dismissed from his situation, but disqualified from holding any office under the Company in future. The Report recommends the vigorous execution of this Resolution as applicable to the above cases, and as the only means of checking an evil, for the prevention of which the measures hitherto adopted have been nugatory, because their violation has never been punished.

Thursday, April 6.

A Court of Common Council was held for the purpose of voting the freedom of the City to Mr. Wardle, and other purposes. The business was opened by Mr. Deputy Goodbehere, who after addressing the Court some time on the subject of the corruptions lately brought to light during the investigation before the House of Commons, moved several resolutions, the object of which was to thank Mr. Wardle for the firmness, patriotic spirit, and perseverance, with which he instituted the late enquiry, and to present him the freedom of the city in a gold box, value 100 guineas; also to thank Sir Francis Burdett, Lord Folkstone, and the other members who voted in the minority on Mr. Wardle's motion; and one of the resolutions stated the necessity of a reform of all abuses as essential to the safety of the country.—The motion was seconded by Mr. Miller, and supported by Mr. Kemble, Mr. Alderman Combe, Mr. Walthman, &c. and agreed to; the Court being unanimous in that relating to Mr. Wardle.

[Meetings have been held in almost all parts of the Kingdom, and nearly similar resolutions have been passed, which our limits, however, will not allow us to particularize.]

The body of a young woman, well-dressed, was found in the New River, and some guineas were found in her pockets. She had clandestinely left a coffee-house near Cavendish-square, where she was bar-maid; and it was ascertained, that she had taken 20*l.* in ready money, besides having got money for bills, &c. unaccounted for. She had been seduced from her integrity by a loose fellow, supposed to be a man of consequence in the neighbourhood of the hotel.

Friday, April 7.

This evening a benefit for that eminent Professor Dr. Callcott, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, took place at the Opera House, and was most nobly attended. There were nearly 4000 persons in that beautiful theatre enlisted

in the cause of charity, and more than 100 of the first musical professors England could produce, vying with each other which should most effectually serve a large and helpless family, labouring under severe affliction.

Friday, April 14.

An elderly man was struck down by lightning in Tottenham-court-road, and expired immediately after he was carried into the Dog and Duck public-house.

Tuesday, April 18.

At two this morning, a fire was discovered in the house of Mr. Field, grocer, in Eyre-street, Cold-Bath-square. Several engines arrived; but there was for some time a want of water. The house in which the fire broke out was totally destroyed, and a dwelling-house, also belonging to Mr. Field, in Summer-street, and the house of Mr. Weatherhead, linen-draper, in Eyre-street, were much damaged: the house of Mr. Kipling, linen-draper, opposite, also sustained some injury.

The same night, at ten, a fire broke out at the cottage of Col. Hurst, on Lemon Common, Surrey, which soon destroyed the building. It was occasioned, by a beam having taken fire which was at the back of the chimney. The principal loss is a very good library. The furniture was mostly saved.

Thursday, April 20.

The Anniversary of that excellent Institution the Literary Fund was celebrated this day at the Freemasons' Tavern. The dinner was attended by a great number of the patrons; friends, and supporters of the Institution; among whom were, the Duke of Somerset (President), in the Chair; his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex; the Spanish Ministers; Earls of Moira, Pomfret, and Mountnorris; Viscount Valentia, Sir J. C. Hippisley, Sir Robert Peel, Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Jacob, &c. &c. The company, exceeding 300 persons, partook of a sumptuous dinner about a quarter before six o'clock. When the cloth was removed, *Non nobis Domine* was sung in an excellent style by Messrs. Shield, Taylor, Sale, Major, &c.; then followed "God save the King," and a favourite Glee for six voices. The Duke of Sussex, on his health being given, returned thanks in a neat speech, expressing his warmest wishes for the welfare of the Institution; as did also the Duke of Somerset, on his health being given. After drinking "The Liberty and Independence of Spain," the Earl of Moira, in the name of Don Cevallos and the noble Spaniards present, returned thanks; and observed, that any explanation was wholly unnecessary, as every one present must

must have the same feelings with respect to the oppression attempted to be exercised over Spain, and the same wishes for the ultimate triumph of the Patriots of that country, now nobly struggling for their independence. Recitations were given with great energy and feeling by Messrs. Fitzgerald and Browne (see our poetical department, pp. 349—351); and some glees were admirably sung by Mr. Shield and others. The Treasurer's Report was highly satisfactory; and the announcement of several new donations were received with great plaudits. Among these were 20*l.* from Don Pedro Cevallos, the same sum from the Duke of York, and also from the Duke of Sussex, five guineas from Admiral Apodaca, &c.

This night there was a greater fall of snow in and about the Metropolis, than has ever been remembered at this season of the year. It continued falling all night; and in the morning it was in some places half a foot deep.

Friday, April 21.

Intelligence was this day received, that a great part of the Enemy's force in Basque Roads had been destroyed, by the gallantry and skill of Lord Cochrane. This important service was effected with the loss of only two officers (a lieutenant and a gunner) and eight men killed, and two officers and 27 men wounded. The particulars were communicated in an *Extraordinary Gazette*, which want of room compels us to defer till our next.

Wednesday, April 26.

The Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, held this day at the City of London Tavern, was numerously and respectably attended. The Lord Mayor very condescendingly filled the Chair; and was ably supported by six of the Vice-Presidents; Lord Henniker, Mr. Hawkins-Browne, Mr. Garrow, Dr. Lettsom, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Gurney; Aldermen C. Smith and Wood; several distinguished Divines, Physicians, Medical Assistants, Merchants, and other benevolent Inhabitants of this renowned and opulent City, and its spacious Environs; all eager to countenance and promote, by their presence and their subscriptions, the laudable purposes of this life-saving Institution. Many persons recently restored to life, through the means recommended by the Society, formed a pleasing and interesting procession. Charity and Philanthropy were the features of the day. The venerable Patron, the best of Kings, was remembered in a toast enthusiastically applauded. Nor was the memory of Dr. Hawes, the Founder of the Society, for-

gotten. In language most happily adapted to the theme, and with an elocution which would have reflected honour on any Orator, Mr. Martin delivered a tribute to the memory of Dr. Hawes, which made a deep impression on every auditor; and the Rev. John Owen, who had preached the Anniversary Sermon, added to the celebrity he then acquired by the impressive and animated words in which he touched on the character and the prominent merits of the late Treasurer. The Honorary Silver Medal of the Society was given, by the hands of the Right Honourable Chairman, to the six following gentlemen: Mr. Addington of Spital-square, Mr. Hunter of Richmond, Mr. Whitworth of Cornhill, Capt. Price of the London Militia, Mr. Aldridge of Islington, and Mr. Dodgson of Paternoster-row.—Several pleasing reports of new benefactors were made by the Lord Mayor and Dr. Lettsom; among which the liberal bequest of 1000*l.* by the late Mr. Kempenselt (vol. LXXVIII. 278), and of the same princely legacy by Mr. Gough (p. 322), were rapturously received—nor was an annual benefaction of 20*l.* from his Excellency Gen. Christophe, the Governor of Hayti (communicated by his Admiral Goodall), neglected in the bumpers of a circle of near 300 Philanthropists, some of whom continued till a late hour to enjoy a rational conviviality—the feast of reason and the flow of soul.

Saturday, April 29.

It is said that Sir Joseph Banks is about to visit the Brazils, for the purpose of exploring the mineral and other natural productions of that region. He will be attended by several persons, whom he is now selecting, as assistants in his labours; and it is said that a frigate is appointed to take them out.

It appears, by a paper laid on the table of the House of Commons, that the total amount of exemptions under the Property Tax, granted to foreigners possessing money in the funds, is, for the year ending 1808, 61,450*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

It appears, from the annual statement made by the Bank Directors, that the amount of their Notes in circulation is about 17 millions and a half. Of these upwards of four millions are in Notes of 1*l.* and 2*l.*

Mrs. Clarke's "Memoirs" are said to have been suppressed, in consequence of her receiving 7000*l.* down, and an annuity of 400*l.* for her own life, and an annuity of 200*l.* for each of her daughters, with a promise that her son shall be provided for. The printer of the work has also received 1500*l.* of the indemnification money.

GAZETTE

GASSETT PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, March 28. **S**IR David Baird, knt. Lieut. tenant-general of his Majesty's Forces, created a Baronet of the United Kingdom; with remainder to Robert Baird, esq. of Newbyth, East Lothian, his brother.

Whitehall, April 1. Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. Rear-admiral of the White, created a Baronet of the United Kingdom; with remainder to his nephew, Alexander Hood, esq.—
Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, M. A. presented to the vicarage of West Ham, Essex, *vice* Dr. Gregory, *dec.*

Whitehall, April 4. Francis Lord Napier, appointed High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Whitehall, April 8. Archibald Campbell, esq. appointed a Lord of Session in Scotland, *vice* Sir Wm. Nairn, bart. resigned.

Queen's palace, April 12. Sir Hugh Elliot, sworn Captain-general and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America.

Whitehall, April 21. J. Sedgwick, J. Jackson, and S. Rose, esqrs. appointed Commissioners of Excise in Scotland, *vice* J. Stoddart, R. Graham, esqrs. and Sir J. Stuart, bart. resigned.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

HON. Thomas Parker, of Ensham-hall, elected a verdurer of Whichwood Forest, *vice* Willoughby, *dec.*

Mr. Longman, of Child Okeford, appointed master of the Free-school at Shroton in Dorsetshire.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Strangways, perpetual curate of Wilton, Charlton-Adam V. *vice* Gatehouse, *dec.*

Rev. T. P. Keoper, vicar of New Shoreham, Kingston-by-Sea R. co. Sussex, *vice* Williams, *dec.*

Rev. Samuel Vince, M. A. professor of Astronomy at Cambridge, Bedford archdeaconry, *vice* Shepherd, *dec.*

Rev. Thomas Webster, M. A. Hagginton otherwise Oakington W. co. Cambridge, *vice* Hunt, resigned.

Rev. Charles Neve, curate of Wednesbury, Brierly-hill V. near Stourbridge, *vice* Mann, *dec.*

Rev. Edward Glover, Hampnett with Stowall R. co. Gloucester, *vice* Hawker, *dec.*

Rev. William Philpot, Ewerdon R. co. Northampton, *vice* Barnard, *dec.*

Rev. Hugh Price, M. A. Newton-Tony R. near Salisbury, *vice* Ellis, *dec.*

Rev. Matthew Suters, Standon V. Wils. *vice* Goodenough, *dec.*

Rev. Thomas Stalback, Cubert V. co. Cornwall.

Rev. T. Madcock, Northenden R. in Cheshire.

Rev. Maria Clark, Coddington R. co. Chester.

Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL. B. Whalley V. co. Lancaster (see pp. 335, 345).

Rev. James Mabon, late dean of Tunn, to the deanry of Dromore.

Rev. William R. Chapman, St. Nicholas V. Thame, Kent.

Rev. J. W. Wicks, Burslem R. Stafford.

Rev. E. Unwin, St. Werburgh V. Derby.

Rev. J. Pomeroy, Lesnewth R. Cornwall.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Bartholomew Bucherfield, M. A. rector of Marlborough St. Peter, to hold Presnute V. Wilts.

Rev. William Cooper, B. D. to hold West Rasen R. with Waddingham St. Mary near St. Peter R. with Saitterby annexed, all in Lincolnshire.

Rev. G. Maddison, to hold Grimsby Parva V. with North Reston V. both co. Lincoln.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- Jan.** DRURY-LANE.
2. *Romeo and Juliet*—Robinson Crusoe.
3. *The School for Scandal*—Ditto.
4. *Venoni*—Ditto. [One—*Revenge*.]
5. *Man and Wife; or, More Secrets than*
6. *Ditto*—Robinson Crusoe.
7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. *Ditto*—Ditto.
16. *Man and Wife*—Blue Beard.
17. *Ditto*—Robinson Crusoe.
18. *Ditto*—Ditto.
19. *Ditto*—Blue Beard.
20. *Ditto*—Robinson Crusoe.
21. *Ditto*—Ditto.
23. *Ditto*—Blue Beard.
24. *Ditto*—Robinson Crusoe.
25. *Ditto*—Ditto.
26. *Ditto*—Blue Beard.
27. *Ditto*—Ella Rosenberg.
28. *Ditto*—Three and the Deuce. (ancee.)
30. [K. Charles's Martyrdom; no Perform.]
31. *Man and Wife*—Blue Beard.

- Feb. 1.** Cato—The Mayor of Garrat.
2. *Venoni*—The Midnight Hour.
3. *Man and Wife*—Blue Beard.
4. *The Cabinet*—The Three and the Deuce.
6. *Cato*—Blue Beard.
7. *Man and Wife*—The Weathercock.
8. [Fast-Day; no Performance.]
9. *The Jew*—The Unconscious Conscience.
10. *John Bull*—Ditto.
11. *Man and Wife*—Ditto.
13. *The School for Scandal*—Blue Beard.
14. *Man and Wife*—Unconscious Conscience.
15. [Ash-Wednesday; no Performance.]
16. *Venoni*—The Unconscious Conscience.
18. *Man and Wife*—Ditto.
20. *The Country Girl*—Blue Beard.
21. *Man and Wife*—The Unconscious Conscience.
23. *The Circassian Bride*—Robinson Crusoe.
24. [The Theatre was totally consumed by Fire this night; see pp. 379, 381.]

DRURY-LANE COMPANY, at the Theatre, assisted by GEORGE FARRINGTON.
March 16. *Man and Wife*—Sydney Darggerwood—Don Quixotte.

20. The Honey-Moon—*Les Jeux Floraux*—
The Mock Doctor.
23. The Country Girl—Don Quichotte—The
Irishman in London.
27—A. 1. [Passion-Week; no Performance.]
Apr. 3. Douglas—Don Quichotte—The Wea-
thercock. [Mayor of Garrat.
6. All in the Wrong—Don Quichotte—The
10. The Three and the Deuce—First Part
of La Semiramide—Don Quichotte—
The Prize.

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, IN THE STRAND.

- April 11. John Bull—The Prize.
12. The Rivals—The Citizen.
13. The Soldier's Daughter—Rosina.
14. The West Indian—Of Age To-morrow.
15. The Cabinet—The Anatomist.
17. The Honey-Moon—No Song No Supper.
18. Man and Wife—The Weathercock.
19. The Cabinet—The Virgin Unmask'd.
20. The Heir-at-Law—Three Weeks after
21. Grieving's a Folly—Rosina. [Marriage.
22. Ditto—The Three and the Deuce.
24. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
25. Ditto—The Wedding-Day.
26. Ditto—Of Age To-morrow.
27. Ditto—The Three and the Deuce.
28. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.
29. The Cabinet—The Mock Doctor.

COVENT-GARDEN COMPANY (AT

MR. COLMAN'S THEATRE, HAY-MARKET).

- Jan. 2. Hamlet—Harlequin and Mother
3. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto. [Goose.
4. The Iron Chest—Ditto.
5. The Busy Body—Ditto.
6. Speed the Plough—Ditto.
7. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
9. The Revenge—Ditto.
10. The Iron Chest—Ditto.
11. Macbeth—Who Wins?
12. The Man of the World—Harlequin and
13. The Gamester—Ditto. [Mother Goose.
14. Othello—Tom Thumb. [Mother Goose.
16. Merchant of Venice—Harlequin and
17. The Provok'd Husband—Ditto.
18. Macbeth—The Portrait of Cervantes.
19. The Exile—Prisoner at Large. [Goose.
20. The Gamester—Harlequin and Mother
21. The Exile—Katharine and Petruchio.
23. King Richard the Third—Harlequin
and Mother Goose.
24. King Henry the Fourth, Part I.—Ditto.
25. Macbeth—Tom Thumb.
26. The Exile—De La Perouse.
27. The Gamester—Ditto.
28. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Ditto.
30. The Messiah.
31. Hamlet—De La Perouse.
Feb. 1. The Man of the World—Ditto.
2. Othello—Ditto.
3. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
4. King Henry the Eighth—Ditto.
6. Hamlet—Ditto.
7. The Gamester—Is He a Prince?
8. [Fast-Day; no Performance.]
9. Macbeth—Is He a Prince?

10. The Exile—Is He a Prince?
11. King Henry the Eighth—Ditto.
13. The Revenge—De La Perouse.
14. The Gamester—Is He a Prince?
15. [Ash-Wednesday; no Performance.]
16. The Man of the World—De La Perouse.
17. Creation, Act I.—Two Grand Miscel-
laneous Acts of Sacred Musick.
18. Macbeth—Is He a Prince?
20. King Lear—De La Perouse.
21. The Gamester—Is He a Prince?
22. The Messiah.
23. The Exile—Is He a Prince?
24. Acis and Galatea—Grand Miscellaneous
25. Macbeth—Is He a Prince? [Act.
27. King Lear—De La Perouse.
28. K. Henry the Eighth—Is He a Prince?
March 1. Grand Dettingen Te Deum—Two
Miscellaneous Acts.
2. The Exile—Is He a Prince?
3. Creation, Act I.—Two Miscellaneous
4. Macbeth—Is He a Prince? [Act.
6. King Lear—De La Perouse.
7. The Exile—Who Wins?
8. The Messiah. [Prince?
9. Independence; or, The Trustee—Is He a
10. Allegro ed il Penseroso—A Miscel-
laneous Act.
11. Independence—The Blind Boy.
13. Ditto—De La Perouse.
14. Ditto—Tom Thumb. [cellaneous Acts.
15. Grand Dettingen Te Deum—Two Mis-
16. The Iron Chest—Is He a Prince?
17. Acis and Galatea—Miscellaneous Act.
18. The Exile—Who Wins?
20. King Lear—De La Perouse.
21. Speed the Plough—The Poor Soldier.
22. A Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
23. The Wheel of Fortune—The Blind Boy.
24. A Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
25. The Exile—The Portrait of Cervantes.
27—A. 1. [Passion-Week; no Performance.]
April 3. K. Richard the Third—De La Perouse.
4. Macbeth—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
5. The Man of the World—De La Perouse.
6. King Henry the Eighth—Harlequin and
Mother Goose.
7. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
8. The Mourning Bride—The Blind Boy.
10. Hamlet—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
11. The Gamester—Who Wins?
12. The Exile—Raising the Wind.
13. The Wheel of Fortune—The Review.
14. Merry Wives of Windsor—Tom Thumb.
15. King Henry the Eighth—The Quaker.
17. K. Richard the Third—Harlequin and M.
18. Macbeth—Love à la Mode. [Goose.
19. The Exile—De La Perouse.
20. John Bull—Tom Thumb.
21. The Man of the World—The Blind Boy.
22. The Stranger—Who Wins?
24. Othello—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
25. Every Man in his Humour—Rosina.
26. The Exile—De La Perouse. [Mode.
27. The Merchant of Venice—Love à la
28. The Iron Chest—The Blind Boy.
29. Macbeth—Arbitration.

BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTER OF THE LATE MRS. COWLEY.

On the 11th of *March* died, at Tiverton, in Devonshire, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs. COWLEY, the elegant Authoress of so many Dramas, and so much Poetry. Neither she herself, nor the family with which she was connected by marriage, were descended from the Poet COWLEY; but with the Poet GAY she had some degree of consanguinity—her father's mother was Gay's first cousin.—Never having been previously fond of theatrical, entertainments, the fancy she conceived for writing was accidental. Being present at a successful Comedy, her imagination was caught; "and I too can write!" said she to her husband, who was in the box with her. She was rallied by him for her presumption. "You shall see," said she; and produced, before dinner the next day, the first act of "The Runaway," *verbatim* as it was afterwards performed, many will recollect with how great success. In quick succession came "The Belle's Stratagem;" the farce of "Who's the Dupe?" (the Greek introduced therein she had from her father); "Albina," a Tragedy; "Which is the Man?" "A Bold Stroke for a Husband;" "More Ways than One;" "The School for Grey Beards;" Comedies—"The Fate of Sparta," a Tragedy; "A Day in Turkey," and "The Town before You," Comedies. "The Runaway" was written in a fortnight; and "The Belle's Stratagem" in three weeks. The first produced 800 guineas, the latter 1200. Nothing was laboured; all was spontaneous effusion; she had none of the drudge of Literature; Fame was not half so much her object, as the pleasure of composition. They were brought out under the superintendence of her husband, except the one or two last, he having then joined his regiment, in which he had the commission of Captain, in the East Indies. He died there, about ten years since. This Gentleman, who was brother to the Merchant of the same name, possessed considerable powers of mind, and would sometimes slide in a sentence which was pleasing to the Authoress; but would now and then insert a speech which she thought became not her. Three Epic Poems were published, at intervals between these: "The Maid of Arragon," the scene of which is laid in Spain during the incursions of the Moors; her imagination therein sends out the Christian Bishops, at the head of the Troops, the Cross in one hand and the Sword in the other, as in reality they have been seen in the present day; "The Scottish Village," and "The Siege of Acre."—In the different characters of daughter, wife, and mother, Mrs. Cowley's conduct was indeed most exemplary. Her manners were lively and unassuming; her countenance was peculiarly animated and

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expressive; but there was nothing about her of that style which sometimes indicates the *Writer*. The most incontrovertible proof that her manners were pleasing is, the estimation in which her memory is held by all who had, in so many directions, the happiness of her acquaintance. This remembrance will draw tears from the eyes of many; young women in particular, amongst whom she had many fervent attachments. The general tenor of her life was by no means theatrical; at the Theatres, but to oblige others by accompanying them, she was never seen; frequently, for years together, she was not there at all. Though public as a *Gaius*, yet, private as a *Woman*, she wore her laurels gracefully veiled. In the course of the last ten years, she wrote two or three slight Poems, in friendship with the families of Lady Carew, Lady Duntze, Mrs. Wood, and other Ladies in her neighbourhood, which probably are yet extant. Nothing remained with her but two MSS.; the first, written in the close of the last year, without rising from the table, at which she had received an "Elegy on Lord Nelson," by a Clergyman of her neighbourhood.

Her Poem thus commenced:

"Mercy! what Nelson's Ghost again!
Why not run back to *Blenheim's* Plain,
And dig a Hero from its turf,
Or call brave *Hoster* from the surf;
Or *John o' Gaunt* raise up once more,
Or our Third *Edward's* name restore?"
And then, telling him that the creative Poet should lead public attention, directs it to the Family of Braganza, on its voyage to the Brazils; draws a picture of the probable progress there of European arts; of Christian knowledge. The compliment paid Nelson in these six lines, which but appear to pass him over, the Reader's taste will perceive more than equals the result of many a long poem published to celebrate him. He is at once placed, above all praise, amidst our Country's acknowledged Heroes. The other, signed "A School Boy," on pretence of its being composed by one, was written but a few weeks before her death, and given to the Sexton of the Parish, whose little property was destroyed in the late floods. It describes the man's efforts, whilst his cottage was overwhelmed; its consequences, &c.; and claims a subscription for one who would not directly beg. The List of Subscriptions begins with that of "The School Boy;" and quickly more than restored his property who was so soon to assist in the funeral of his Benefactress.—Mrs. Cowley latterly declined visits, except those of Ladies, at her own house, on Monday mornings; it was a working party (at which sometimes forty were present), for the

the benefit of distressed married women. Though not actually ill, she had, for a considerable time, been conscious of rather quickly approaching death; she looked forward to it with a cheerfulness that can never have been surpassed. She had, through every part of her life, without cant, been deeply religious; Prayers, written by her at twelve years of age, were many years kept, by those whose preser-

vation was praise. She had never in her life been seriously ill, but had considerable dread of a long-continued death-bed sickness; and had frequently wished even for sudden death, rather than be sensible of gradual decay. She expired, without a struggle, in the fullest possession of her mental powers, after having been only one day confined to her room.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE MISS SEWARD.

ANNA SEWARD was the daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Seward, rector of Eyam, in Derbyshire, prebendary of Salisbury, and canon-residentary of Lichfield. Mr. Seward had graceful manners, great hilarity of spirit, and active benevolence. His poetic talents were by no means inconsiderable; and he studied with discriminating taste, and, in their original languages, the Greek, Latin, and English Bards. He was known to the World of Letters as chief Editor of Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays, published in the year 1750; also as author of a learned and ingenious tract on the Conformity between Paganism and Popery, much celebrated in its day, though now out of print. To Dodsley's Collection he sent a few elegant little poems, which may be found late in the second volume, extending to its close*. At the village of Eyam, situated amongst the highest of the Peak mountains, Mr. Seward passed the first eight years of his marriage. In the second his eldest daughter, the subject of this memoir, was born. She had several sisters, and one brother, but all died in their infancy, except the second daughter, who lived till she was 19, and then died on the eve of her nuptials. In Miss Seward's seventh year her family removed from Eyam to Lichfield; and in her thirteenth they became inhabitants of the Bishop's Palace, which remained her home to her last hour. Mrs. Seward, who died at 66†, in the year 1780, was a woman of strong sense, and had possessed extreme beauty, a large portion of which she retained to her latest hour. Without taste for literary pursuits herself, she had never encouraged them in her daughters. For the delight they mutually took in books, they were indebted to their father's early instruction. Fancying that he saw the dawn of poetic genius in his eldest girl, he

amused himself with its culture, though not from any idea or desire that she should ever become an authoress. Her ear for poetic recitation, in which he himself was remarkably excellent, inspired the pleasure he felt to nurse her in the lap of the Muses. At three years old, before she could read, he had taught her to lisp the Allegro of Milton; and in her ninth she was enabled to speak by rote the three first books of the "Paradise Lost," with that variety of accent necessary to give grace and effect to the manly harmonies of that poem. Miss Seward has herself remarked, "that its sublime images, the alternate grandeur and beauty of its numbers, perpetually filled her infant eyes with tears of delight, while she performed the parental task, by daily committing a portion of them to memory." It has been already observed, that Miss Seward's progress in the composition of verse met the chillness of maternal discouragement; and her father, as she grew up to womanhood, was induced to withdraw the animating welcome he had given her early Muse. Thus repressed, she cast away, during some years, her own poetic lyre, or at least awakened it only at short and seldom-returning intervals, devoting much of her time to fancied needle-works, and the gay amusements of her juvenile companions. Nothing could restrain, however, the ardour she felt to peruse, with discriminating attention, the writings of our finest Poets. Miss Seward's productions were confined to the perusal of her more intimate friends, till she became accidentally acquainted with the late Lady Miller, of Bath-Easton, by whose persuasion she was induced to write for the poetic institution of that villa, and to become a candidate for its myrtle wreath: she obtained it repeatedly. The prize-poems were published and adopted from the Bath-Easton volume into other public prints, with the names of the authors; and thus the Rubicon was passed. Early the next year, 1780, her Elegy on Capt. Cook was given to the world, with an Ode to the Sun subjoined, on the bright unwintered year 1779. These poems meeting a flattering reception, she was encouraged to lament the cruel fate of her gallant and amiable friend, Major André. Her Monody on

* By mistake they were printed anonymously. These poems commence with "The Female Right to Literature," written at Florence, and sent from thence to Miss Pratt, afterwards Lady Camden, the "Athenia" of the verse. To that succeed some lines on Shakspeare's monument at Stratford.

† Miss Seward also died at the same age.

him, and also her Elegy on Capt. Cook, involving a series of events the most important in the lives of their heroes, formed a new species of funeral song. Doctor Darwin used to tell her, she was the inventress of epic elegy. In 1783 appeared her poem to the memory of Lady Miller, who died during the July of the preceding year, in the meridian of her days. In 1784 she published the poetical novel intituled "Louisa," which is perhaps the most popular of all her compositions; and in 1787 her "Epic Ode on the return of General Elliott from Gibraltar." These, with her "Llangollen Vale, and other Poems," in 1790, the "Life of Darwin," in 1806, and contributions to Mr. Urban and to other periodical publications, form, we believe, the whole of her printed works. As an Authoress, few women have exhibited more strength of intellect, or more genuine delicacy of taste, than Miss Seward. Her poetry is particularly distinguished by beauty of imagery, and vigour of sentiment; yet we

do not totally acquit it from the charge of occasional affectation. Her Life of Dr. Darwin cannot but be accurate; from her intimate acquaintance with that great character; and is rendered peculiarly interesting from the literary circle at Lichfield, which she has delineated with great spirit and fidelity. In private life Miss Seward was much respected: her friends were very numerous, and they composed no small part of the virtue and genius of the times. We are informed that Miss Seward has bequeathed her manuscripts, published and unpublished, with an hundred pounds, to Walter Scott, esq. the author of "Marmion;" and her vast collection of letters from and to the most eminent literary characters of her age, to Mr. Constable the bookseller, who, we believe, is to select and publish two volumes of them annually. The remainder of her income, with the exception of some handsome legacies, she leaves to her relations by her father's side.

ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF MR. JAMES MORISON.

Died, at Perth, in Scotland, on Feb. 20, Mr. JAMES MORISON, an eminent literary character. He was born there on Dec. 13, 1762; and soon distinguished himself by the rapid progress he made in the various branches of Literature. He was particularly attentive to the instructions of Mr. J. Cant, his relation, and author of the "History of Perth," and Notes on Gaul's Gabions. His father was a respectable bookseller and postmaster in Perth. After Mr. M. had been some time in his father's shop, he removed to Mr. Coke's of Leith, where he abode about two years, and returned to his father's at Perth. On the 13th of December 1778 (the very day on which he became sixteen years of age) he married a daughter of Mr. Thomas Mitchel, writer in Perth, by whom he had several children. Mrs. M. died in 1789; and on Dec. 20, 1790, he was married to his present disconsolate widow, who is left with many children. His last illness commenced by a severe colic, and stoppage in his bowels, which led to an inflammation. His sufferings were great indeed; but the Gospel was a balm to his mind. After six or seven weeks close confinement, he was taken from his distressed family and friends on Monday evening, Feb. 20, aged 46. About the year 1795, Mr. M. on publishing an edition of Bp. Newton on the Prophecies, wrote an Appendix on the Signs of the Times, which was added to that work. Some friends published this small tract separately, under the title of "A Conclusion to Bp. Newton and Dr. Gill on the Prophecies." About the same time his speculative mind led him to engage in some important concerns, some of which proved very unfor-

fortunate. His talents as an orator and writer were so far beyond the general lot of mankind, that his friends often lamented he should occupy his time so much in publishing other men's works: In 1801, a number of charges were brought by the Presbytery against Mr. Imrie on some important doctrines, which made such an impression on Mr. M.'s mind, that he addressed the defendant, through the medium of the press, in a most singular Letter; in which, with his usual energy, he pointed out some distinctions in the sufferings of the Messiah, and the ordinance of the Supper, very different to the commonly-received notions. Indeed, his public discourses, as well as his writings, were principally on points of doctrine, or in illustration of dark passages of Scripture. In this respect he was similar to Mr. W. Jones of Nayland, whose writings he greatly esteemed. But it may be proper to add, that Mr. M. was always a Dissenter, and of that class called Independent; at the same time his opinions were peculiarly his own, and very different to the Dissenters in general. About 1803 he commenced a course of Lectures on "The Doctrines of Revelation consistent with the Doctrines of Nature;" in which he opposed those Infidels who may be called the Votaries of Nature. He shewed that the Doctrines of Revelation soar above Nature's Laws; yet Nature herself is a most powerful supporter of Christianity. "Infidelity," says he, "has ten thousand tongues; every new day produces a new artifice, to delude the human mind; and, strange as many may think, in so doing, to fulfil these very Scriptures which they are labouring to overthrow. Modern Infidelity ignorantly

ignorantly and foolishly exults in her researches into Nature, tampering with the very weapon which is capable of wounding herself—and that *morally*.” It is much to be regretted, that only the first lecture was published, probably for want of encouragement. It is said he wrote a MS. on the Signs of the Times, which was disposed of to a Bookseller in London; but, previous to its publication, he withdrew it, from an idea that the freedom he had used in pointing out the accomplishment of the Prophecies in the present day, might be considered as a species of vanity. A political event, announced in the newspapers at the same time, increased that impression upon his mind. As to the interpretation of the Apocalypse, he quite differed from Mede in the outline which that learned man had drawn, and which has been so much followed by succeeding Commentators. His views on that book appear to have coincided more with those of Mr. Woodhouse, archdeacon of Salep, who has published a new Translation of the Apocalypse with explanatory Notes. In 1806, Mr. M. published a pamphlet containing “Remarks on Covenanting, and an Inquiry into the Scriptural Meaning of the Word Covenant.” In opposition to those who consider the Divine Covenant as a contract or agreement betwixt two or more parties, requiring certain terms of each, he boldly contended that the Covenant with Noah was a *gracious godlike promise of MERCY, granted, disposed, bequeathed, covenanted to him, and his latest descendant that shall breathe on the earth, in that sovereign way, which it becomes the Giver of all Good to bestow his loving kindness on guilty man*. “If the Covenant of old,” says he, “was a bargain, requiring terms, so must the Gospel be.” A very angry reply was soon published to this; but, as it abounded in ugly epithets more than argument, little notice was taken of it, except in a note annexed to “An Inquiry into the Nature of Vowing and Swearing under the Old Testament, intended as a Supplement to the former Pamphlet.” In this, he observes that the word Covenant was not introduced into the Scriptures in the sense in which that word is commonly used till about the fifth century. Encyc. Brit. XVIII. p. 444. In the same year he published a very valuable work, in two volumes, 8vo, called “*Bibliotheca Sacra*.” As a Dictionary of the Bible, it is, as usual, in many respects, a compilation, nearly upon the same plan as Brown’s; but in this work most of the important doctrinal and typical articles are of his own composition. This was succeeded, in 1807, by “An Introductory Key to the Scriptures;” which was published in six six-penny numbers, and extended to the end of Leviticus. This very extraordinary production suffi-

ciently evinces the extent of his biblical knowledge. His friends lament much that his numerous avocations and domestic distresses occasioned great interruptions to the continuance of this singular work. It is understood that the MS. does not reach through the Book of Numbers. His object was, to prove that the Old Testament exhibited, as in a mirror, the glory of the person and work of Christ. That the infidel and despiser of the Old Testament have only found their shafts of enmity and ridicule successful from ignorance and error. Speaking of the Book of Genesis, he says, “Keep CHRIST AND HIM CRUCIFIED out of view, and there scarcely can be conceived a single reason for its having a place in the sacred Volume; consider HIM as the great object in all recorded in it, and this book may be regarded as a precious repository indeed. That glorious truth, on which the hopes of guilty man has depended in all ages, is indeed the INTRODUCTORY KEY to this storehouse; which, like the precious stone, sparkles with refulgence whatever way you turn it.” He gives a very different view of that memorable prophecy of Jacob, about the coming of Shiloh, to other Commentators; and perhaps the best illustration of the plagues of Egypt ever published. He shews, that these judgments fell upon the things the Egyptians held most sacred. “The benign approach of the frog led them to worship him as the god of plenty: that approach they found to be a loathsome curse. Those monsters (not flies) supposed to concentrate the united virtues of different animals, they found now to be so truly a curse, that Pharaoh had to intercede with Moses for their removal. Their oxen—and cattle, from whose godlike powers they expected protection, were demonstrated to be so truly feeble, that in an instant they died under the all-powerful hand of Jehovah,” &c. The attentive Reader cannot fail to observe the coincidence of the Egyptian plagues with those of Antichrist, foretold in the Book of Revelation. The Abasus, Isis, or Hammon of Egypt, were not more stupidly absurd than the Saints of the Roman Calendar; and at this hour, the cup of antichristian plagues is far exhausted. “Come out of her, my people.” As to the Jews borrowing of the Egyptians, which the infidels have made so much noise about, Mr. M. remarks, that “Israel was directed to *ark*, not *borrow*, the vessels which were sacred in Egypt, for their worship; and what a wonderful miracle was it! God gave them favour in the sight of the Egyptians, and they gave them freely such things as they required.” We repeat, that this was a miracle more wonderful than any which preceded it! In 1808, Mr. M. entered into a controversy with a Solicitor of Edinburgh,

Edinburgh, on the subject of Assurance; which he did not live to finish; and his opponent died a few months before him. At the same time Mr. M. announced his intentions of addressing the Baptists, who are now making rapid progress in Scotland, as well as the North of England. He was very steady in the defence of infant baptism; yet considered the validity of anti-christian baptism as untenable. As a champion for the doctrines of Sovereign Grace, his friends fear they "ne'er shall see his like again." It is a most singular trait in Mr. M. that, in matters of business, he was very absent and forgetful; yet, when in the pulpit, he seemed to remember every circumstance recorded in Scripture. He never used notes; and in his public discourses he generally occupied one hour, but frequently resumed the subject. His language was so correct, his voice so melodious, his action so graceful, and his ideas so luminous, that even his enemies acknowledged his gigantic powers as a public speaker.

P. 277. F. E. March, esq. and Mr. Fitzgerald are the same person; Miss Jordan and Miss Ford ditto: the former the natural son of Lord Henry Fitzgerald; the latter the natural daughter of the late Sir Richard Ford.

P. 280. The late Count Cobentzel, Minister of State, &c. &c. died of a dropsy, at the age of 56 years. He was famous in consequence of the treaties which he had signed, and of the important negotiations with which he had been charged. His indifferent health had compelled him, since the month of December 1805, to retire from public business. He was born at Brussels, Nov. 21, 1753; and commenced, in 1772, his political career under the Minister Count de Pergén. Two years after, he was named Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to the Court of Denmark; in 1777, to that of Prussia. He was recalled at the epoch of the War of the Bavarian Succession, and was destined to negotiate the Peace of Teschen; but a sickness with which he was afflicted prevented him. In the same year he was named Minister from Austria to Petersburg. On his return to Vienna, after the signing of the Preliminaries of Leoben, he concluded, in 1797, the Treaty of Campo Formio; and in the month of December, in the same year, the Military Convention at Radstock, with the Emperor of France. After the conferences of Selz he returned to Petersburg. On the 9th of February, 1801, he concluded the Peace of Luneville; and filled, in the month of December following, the place of Directory Minister of State and Conferences and Vice-chancellor of State for Foreign Affairs.

P. 282. Mrs. Michell (not Mitchell) was the daughter of the Rev. Francis Reade, of Bedford. See an account of her husband (by whom she had sixteen children) in vol. LIX. p. 1055.

P. 282. Sir Philip Monnoux, Bart. was the son of the Sir P. M. here described; he died in his 38th year, and without a Will. Being a single man, his property, subject to his mother's jointure, comes equally to his four sisters: 1. — the widow of the late Sir John Payne, Bart; 2. — unmarried; 3. — married to Richard Fracklin, esq. lately captain of the East India Company's ship Royal Charlotte; 4. — unmarried.

Pp. 297-301. We are happy to learn that, on the application of three friends of the late Lieut. gen. Villette, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster have consented that a monument should be placed to the memory of that much-lamented Officer near the monument of his late friend the Hon. Sir C. Stuart. The ingenious Mr. Westmacott is employed as the sculptor; and the following inscription is to be engraved on the marble:

"Sacred to the memory of

Lieut. gen. WILLIAM-ANNE VILLETES, (second son of Arthur Villette, Esq., his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Turin, and to the Helvetic Cantons,) who, during a period of 33 years, rendered essential service to his Country at Toulon, in Corsica, at Malta, and in many other places. In consideration of these services he was appointed Colonel of the 64th Regiment of Infantry, and Lieutenant-governor and Commander of the Forces in Jamaica; but, while engaged in a tour of military inspection in that island, he was seized with a fever, and died near Port Antonio, on the 13th of July, 1808, aged 54 years.—A worthy member of society was thus taken from the Publick; a valuable officer was lost to the King's Service; and the Island of Jamaica was deprived of a man well calculated to promote its happiness and prosperity. His residence there was indeed short; yet his manly but mild virtues, his dignified but affable deportment, and his firm but conciliating conduct, had secured him the confidence and esteem of the whole Community. The sculptur'd marble shall dissolve in dust,

And fame, and wealth, and honours, pass
Not such the triumphs of the good and just,
Not such the glories of eternal day."

BIRTHS.

LATELY, Lady Waterpark, a daughter At Harwood-house, Yorkshire, the lady of the Hon. Henry Lascelles, a daugh. The wife of William Cavendish, esq. M.P. for Derby, a daughter.

The

The wife of Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, esq. M.P. for Somersetshire, a daughter.

At Woolhampton-house, the lady of Lord Arthur Somerset, a son.

In Charles-str. Berkeley-squ. the wife of Wm. Sturges Bourne, esq. M.P. a daughter.

In Seymour-street, the wife of Charles Taylor, esq. M.P. for Wells, a daughter.

At Teignmouth, Devon, the Hon. Mrs. Kennedy, two daughters.

March 17. At Garendon-park, Leicester, Mrs. Charles March-Phillipps, a son.

19. In Gloucester-place, Mary-le-Bone, the wife of the Rev. Robert Twiss, a son.

At Great Yarmouth, the wife of Captain Robert Campbell, of his Majesty's ship Nassau, a son.

21. At Doveridge-hall, Derbyshire, Lady Waterpark, a daughter.

22. At Edlington-grove, Lincolnshire, the wife of R. S. Short, esq. a son.

25. In York-street, the lady of the Hon. E. J. Turwour, a daughter.

27. The wife of M. Gilmore, esq. of Finsbury-square, a son.

30. At Upton, Essex, the wife of John-Henry Pelly, esq. a son.

At Kentish-town, the wife of John Idle, esq. a daughter.

April 2. In Gloucester-place, the wife of Charles Hulse, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward H. bart. a son and heir.

At Queen's Elm, Lady Elizabeth Brickendon, a son.

3. In Clifford-street, the wife of G. B. Mainwaring, esq. a daughter.

4. At Pantou-house, Lincolnshire, the wife of Edmund Turnor, esq. a son.

At his seat, at Hooton, Cheshire, the lady of Sir Thomas Stanley, bart. a son.

6. In Portman-squ. the lady of Sir John Johnstone, bart. of Westerhall, a daughter.

7. At Grange, the seat of John Lister Kaye, esq. Lady Amelia Kaye, a daughter.

8. The wife of Philip Francis, esq. a daughter.

12. The wife of James Coppinger, esq. of Devonshire-square, a son.

13. In Stratford-place, Mary-le-Bone, the Hon. Mrs. Pelham, a son.

15. At Barham-court, Kent, the wife of Samuel Tyssen, esq. of Narborough-hall, Norfolk, a daughter.

The wife of Philip-Thomas Wykham, esq. of Thame-park, Oxon, a son.

16. At the house of her father (Sir William Curtis), at Southgate, Middlesex, the wife of H. C. Adams, esq. of Ansty-hall, Warwickshire, a son.

At Laurieston-lodge, in Scotland, the wife of Gen. F. Dundas, a son.

20. At Edinburgh, the wife of Major St. Paul, a daughter.

fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, to Miss Eyeleigh, of Bemminster.

M. Lolan, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law, to the youngest daughter of the late Lancelet Brunwin, esq.

Lient-col. Dashwood, son of Charles-Vere D. esq. of Stanford-hall, Notts, to Anna-Maria Shipley, second daughter of the Dean of St. Asaph.

At Gloucester, Sir Edward Synge, bart. to Miss Welch, neice of Noah Hill Neale, esq. of Gloucester.

At Clifton, Rev. Robert Hoare, to Miss Purefoy, daughter of the late Wm. P. esq.

At Southampton, Capt. Harvey, of the 18th Light Dragoons, to Lady Honoria Woodgate, eldest daughter of the Earl of Cavan, and widow of the late Capt. Woodgate.

Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, to Miss A. Riggs, ninth daughter of Henry R. esq. of East-bourn cottage, Sussex.

Rev. William Perry, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Richard Finch, esq. of Headington, Oxford.

At Wrexham, the Rev. T. Roberts, canon of Bangor cathedral, and eldest son of the late Archdeacon of Merioneth, to Miss Owen, daughter of the late Rev. Edward O. rector of Llantwrog, Denbighshire.

At Bath, the Rev. B. Cracknell, M.A. of Weymouth, to the only daughter and heiress of the late William Phillips, esq. of Devonshire-buildings.

Walter Vavasour, esq. of Rochdale, to Miss Frances Vavasour, second daughter of Walter V. esq. of Heath.

In Northamptonshire, Chevalier Denival, one of the knights of the antient order of St. Louis, in France, to Miss Amelia Philpot, with a fortune of 12,000l.

G. R. Holme, esq. of Clapham, to Miss Burn, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

March 6. Capt. Francis French Staunton, of the Bombay Military Establishment, to Miss Neeld, eldest daughter of Joseph N. esq.

9. Samuel Stevens, esq. of Clare, Suffolk, to Miss Warner, of Dulwich, Surrey.

James-William Morrison, esq. of his Majesty's Mint, to Jane, only daughter of the Rev. John Simpson, of Hemsworth, Yorkshire.

13. Thomas Brooks, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, to Mrs. West, relict of Thomas W. esq. of Gay-str. Bath.

14. At Bosherston, Pembrokehire, Humphrey Jones, esq. of Garthmill-hall, Montgomeryshire, to Anne, second daughter of the Rev. John Jones, rector of Bosherston and Johnston cum Steinton, co. Pembroke.

16. At St. Mary-le-Bone, Samuel Chatfield, esq. of Cooper's-row, to Miss Letitia Lewis, daughter of William L. esq. of Berners-street.

21. James

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Bemminster, Dorsetshire, the Rev. William-Rose Holden, M.A.

21. James Popplewell, R. N. to Maria-Anne, eldest daughter of Capt. Saltwell, of Halsted, Essex, and in the East India Company's Service.

23. Capt. Gilbert Heathcote, R. N. youngest son of Sir William H. bart. of Hursley, Hants, to Anne, youngest daughter of Mrs. Lyell, of Southampton.

Capt. Henry Bellingham, of the Bengal army, to Miss Henrietta-Elizabeth Cruden.

25. Henry Brandon, esq. of Aldersgate-street, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Woodthorpe, esq. of Guildhall.

26. A. B. Grenville, M.D. surgeon of the Royal Navy, to Miss Kerr, of the Portsmouth Theatre.

28. At Eye, Suffolk, L. B. Sapie, esq. to Miss Sewell.

29. At Southampton, Capt. Baird, of the Guards, to Miss Dixon, daughter of T. D. esq. formerly in the East India Company's Service.

30. Josiah Hodgson, esq. of Burgh, near Carlisle, to the only daughter of Richard Barker, esq. of Tavistock-str. Bedford-squ.

April 3. At Lady Don's, in George-square, Edinburgh, Capt. Thomas Pozziott Baugh, R. N. to Mary, daughter of the late Francis Scott, esq.

4. Mr. Robins, surgeon, of Tottenham-court-road, to Miss Lloyd.

Thomas Hamilton Miller, esq. of Dalswinton, Dumfries-shire, to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of Col. Ram, M.P. for the county of Wexford, Ireland.

J. G. Pohlman, esq. to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Robert Williams, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street.

5. At Devizes, Wilts, Major George Evans, major of brigade to the Forces in the Portsmouth District, to Miss Spalding, only child of Dr. S. physician of that place.

6. James Hance, esq. of West-square, Surrey, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Savage, of Kingsland, surgeon.

Stanier Pontea, esq. to Miss Harriet Saltren Willett, daughter of the late Augustus Saltren W. esq. of Port-hill, Devon.

At Calne, Wilts, the Rev. C. Phillott, student of Christ Church, Oxford, and rector of Kingston-Deverill, Wilts, to Frances, only daughter of Francis Pender, esq. Rear-admiral of the White, and of Hardenhuish-house, in the same county.

9. Thomas Erskine Sutherland, esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss Highley, of Fleet-street.

10. Edward Jeffries Esdaile, esq. eldest son of Wm. E. esq. of Clapham common, to Eliza, only daughter of Clement Drake, esq. of Taunton, Somerset.

At Whitehall, by the Bishop of Norwich, Lord Gardner, to the Hon. Charlotte Smith, daughter of Lord Carrington.

Rev. Robert Crosby, M. A. to Miss Middleton, of Ripley, Surrey, only daughter of the late Capt. Thomas M. of R. N.

11. Mr. Wm. Griffith, of Smithfield, to Mrs. Bickerstaff, of Islington.

Mr. B. Jackson, draper, of Leicester, to Miss Price, daughter of Mr. P. proprietor of the Leicester Journal.

12. At Pancras, William Berkeley, esq. of Billiter-square, to Lucy-Frederica, you. daughter and co-heiress of John-Richard Comyns, esq. late of Hylands, Essex.

13. Josiah Hodgson, esq. of Burgh, near Carlisle, to Miss Barker, only daughter of Rd. B. esq. of Tavistock-str. Bedford-squ.

James Bush, esq. of Hertford, to Miss Panter, of Old Palace-yard.

Spurgeon Farer, esq. of Cole Brayfield, Bucks, to Mrs. Mitford, relict of the late Capt. Henry M. of R. N. and daughter of the Hon. David Anstruther, of Huntsmore park, Bucks.

At Cambridge, Samuel Fiske, esq. of Saffron Walden, to Lettice, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Roberts, esq. of Cambridge.

15. Mr. George Knowles, to Miss Head, both of Merton, Surrey.

Rev. James Dods, vicar of Almondsbury, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Swayne, rector of Dyrham, and vicar of Pucklechurch.

16. At Walthamstow, Essex, Mr. E. J. Keyser, to Miss E. P. Salomons.

17. At Stonham, Suffolk, John Wright, esq. of Kilverstone-lodge, Norfolk, to Miss Rose, daughter of the late Rev. F. R. rector of Broughton and Draughton, Northampt.

18. At Froome, Rev. Theophilus Prosser, master of the Grammar-school there, to the second daughter of Edward Newport, esq. of Keyford-house, near Froome.

20. At Camberwell, in Surrey, Dr. Whitter, of Worthing, Sussex, to Miss Curteis, daughter of William C. esq.

21. Foster Cunliffe, esq. to the Hon. Miss Crewe, only daughter of Lord Crewe.

22. John Geere Jones, esq. of Marlanc, to Frances, second daughter of Samuel Brent, esq. of Greenland-deck.

24. At St. Anne's, Westminster, John Trotter, esq. son of James T. esq. of Horton-place, Surrey, to Maria, fifth daughter of John Perkins, esq. of Pendill-court, in the same county.

25. Mr. William Armistead, of Islington, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. Richard Godfrey, vicar of Posingford, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

1808. **I**N the Mediterranean, aged 14, Dec. . . . John Toppin, midshipman on-board the *Pomone*, of 40 guns, Captain Barrie, and son of Capt. Toppin, of New-castle. He was killed by a shot from a battery on Cape Sicil. The following extract of a letter from Capt. Barrie shews, that, had he lived, he would have done honour to the Country in whose service he so nobly fell: "I know it will alleviate the sorrow of an old Soldier to learn that, though his son is dead, he fell in action whilst

whilst gallantly performing his duty. I had directed the Pomone's boats to be prepared to cut off part of a French convoy becalmed under Cape Sicil; while the boats were getting ready, the youth's zeal to distinguish himself induced him to contrive to get on-board one of them (for, being a young sailor, he was not yet appointed to any boat). The unfortunate catastrophe of his first essay is sincerely lamented by me and his shipmates; for his good qualities had endeared him to us all."

Dec. 31. In Moldavia, of his wounds, Captain Jull'n Baron de Balmont, son-in-law of Baron de Beaufort.

1809. Feb. 5. At Surinam, Mrs. J. J. Bonn.

12. At Vienna, the Archduke John Nepomuck, youngest son of the Emperor of Austria. He was born Aug. 27, 1805.

16. James-Fræderick Waugh, esq. son of the late Joseph W. esq. of Dowgate-hill.

22. At Lisbon, in his 20th year; of a rapid decline, occasioned by cold and fatigue in the campaign in Portugal and Spain, John Jones Bishop, esq. lieutenant in the 36th Foot, and eldest son of John Rees B. esq. of Dollygarreg, Carmarthen.

March William Beecroft, gent. of Market-Deeping, Lincolnshire.

At Gedney Clerk's hall, near Spalding, of hydrophobia, Mr. Watts, farmer. He had been bitten by a rabid animal four months ago, and every precaution was in vain taken to prevent the fatal catastrophe.

At Southampton, suddenly, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mrs. Carney, wife of Captain C.

At Longlands, near Holkham, Mr. Edmund Wright, near 30 years farming-steward to Thomas-William Coke, esq. M. P. for Norfolk.

At Knowsley-hall, Lancashire, aged 67, Mrs. Browne, 45 years housekeeper in the family of Lord Derby.

At his seat, Brynbelia, in Denbighshire, Gabriel Piozzi, esq. husband of Mrs. P. the once justly-celebrated Mrs. Thrale.

At Market-Rasen; co. Lincoln, aged 77, Mrs. Allington.

At Gainsborough, in his 90th year, Mr. Kennington.

At Spridlington, aged 95, Mr. George Grantham, an honest, inoffensive man; who had been 62 years clerk and sexton of that parish, performing the duties of the office till within the last two months; and had married five wives, all of that parish, over whose several graves he had devoutly said Amen!

Aged 22, of a typhus fever, Mr. Samuel Hall, youngest son of the late Mr. John H. merchant, of Lincoln.

In Guy's Hospital, John, or William Cumming, an American seaman. While in France in 1799, seeing some itinerant jugglers pretend to swallow knives, he was

induced, in a moment of intoxication, to do the same in reality, and actually swallowed *four* clasp knives, such as sailors commonly use; all of which he got rid of in a few days, without much inconvenience: Six years afterwards he performed another feat of the kind at Boston, by swallowing *fourteen* of different sizes; by these, however, he was much disordered, but recovered in the Infirmary at Charlestown, near Boston, where the knives are preserved. Being captured on-board an American ship, by his Majesty's frigate *Isis*, in the latter end of 1805, he entered the British Service; and, having boasted of his former exploits, he was unfortunately prevailed on to gratify idle curiosity, by swallowing *seventeen* on two successive days. He was immediately seized with violent pains, incessant retching, and other alarming symptoms, requiring the aid of the surgeon, under whose care he remained for eighteen months from that time, when he was discharged as unserviceable. He was twice in Guy's Hospital, under Dr. Babington, in 1807; and was again admitted in 1808, by Dr. Curry, under whose care he continued for the last seven months of his life; the whole of that time being passed in almost constant pain, and progressive wasting, until the end of March 1809, when he died. On examining the body after death, *fourteen* knife-blades and a number of back-springs were found in his stomach; all of them much corroded, and some nearly dissolved. A brass button, and part of the lining of a silver knife, were scarcely affected; but the horn handles and iron linings of the other knives were either dissolved, or had been passed downwards. The immediate cause of his death was the back spring of a large clasp knife, which had penetrated through the intestines into the cavity of the belly. Two other back-springs had got down still lower, and were fixed across the gut, so as to be felt by the finger. Though the blades and back-springs found in the stomach were extremely ragged and sharp, yet this organ was not penetrated by them in any part; and what is still more surprising, he could bear considerable pressure there, and at times took food with appetite. Cumming was remembered to have been in Charlestown Hospital in 1805, by a gentleman from Boston, now in London; and if any doubt could remain after the inspection of the body, his exploit on-board the *Isis* at Portsmouth has been confirmed in the fullest manner by Captain Ormanby, the commander, and Dr. Lara, of Portsea, who was surgeon of that ship. The knives, as taken out of the stomach, with the stomach itself, are preserved at Guy's Hospital; and it is understood that Dr. Curry is drawing up a complete history of the whole case, to be laid before the

the publick either in the Philosophical Transactions or some other periodical work. Many of the knives he swallowed were four inches long, and one inch and a quarter across the widest part of the blade and handle.

March 1. In Villa-place, Bathwick, Mr. Charles Fox, late of Bristol; a man of distinguished abilities and rare acquirements.

At Edmonthorpe, Rutland, in his 95th year, Samuel Peers.—In the course of the last six months the following five old inhabitants of that parish have also died; viz. Mrs. Pawlet, aged 90; Anne Hall, aged 77; Mrs. Padikner, aged 84; Mrs. Barlow, aged 84; and Mr. Barlow, aged 80.

At Newark, Notts, Mrs. Mary Pockington; in whom the poor have lost a valuable friend, and the various benevolent institutions in the neighbourhood a liberal though unostentatious contributor.

2. In his 62d year, Mr. John Terry, surgeon and apothecary, of York, and one of the Common Council of that corporation.

3. At Islington, Mrs. Annie Scott.

Mr. Thomas Hockley, of Little Earl-street, Seven Dials.

4. At Colchester, Mrs. Anne C. Dudley, relict of the late Mr. Samuel D. of Wendlebury, Oxfordshire.

At Spalding, in consequence of falling into a copper of boiling ale-wort whereby he was scalded to death, Samuel Allen, a young man, lately married; and fixed in the Bell public-house there.

At Bury, in his 79th year, the Rev. Fred. Barnwell, rector of Stanningfield, Suffolk.

5. Much and deservedly regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Capt. R. of Antron-lodge, near Helston, Cornwall, daughter of the late Major Oldham, of the East India Company's service, and niece to Wm. Oldham, esq. of Leicester.

6. At his mother's house, in S. Wales, Maurice Bisset, esq. B. N. and nephew to Walter Bagenal, esq. M. P.

7. At Auchmadown, in his 71st year, Major John Grant.

8. In Colchester-street, Whitechapel, Mr. John Tew, many years an inhabitant of that parish and its vicinity. His benevolence and integrity did honour to his condition, and commanded the greatest esteem of all to whom he was known, either by business or friendly acquaintance.

At Wapping-wall, in his 70th year, Nathaniel Allen, esq.

John Morgan, gent. of Cathay, Bristol.

At Montrose, Dorsetshire, Lieutenant K. Digby, of the Royal Horse Artillery.

9. Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. John P. of Clapton, Middlesex.

At Clapham, Surrey, in her 75d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Thornton-Astell, relict of the late William Thornton A. esq. of that place, and of Everton, Bedfordshire.

GENT. MAG. April, 1809.

At Sheerness, Kent, Miss P. Williams, daughter of the late Mr. Williams, of Mount-row, Lambeth (see vol. LXXVII. p. 988), and sister of John Williams, esq. clerk of the Cheque at Sheerness, whose infant daughter died a short time before.

In his 24th year, Edward Jones, esq. son of the late James J. esq. merchant, of Bristol.

10. At Harrow-weald farm, near Stanmore, Middlesex, Mr. Jeremiah Steel, late of the Stock Exchange.

At his lodgings at Brighthelmstone, whither he went for the benefit of his health, and far advanced in years, Mr. Nicholas Clarke, many years door-keeper at the House of Lords. He was taken very ill whilst at dinner at Cuckfield, on his way to Brighthelmstone, on the 5th, but arrived there in the evening of that day.

In Grosvenor-street, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker.

11. Mr. W. Brigg, partner in the house of Garsd and Co. Wood-street, Cheap-side.

Mrs. Luck, wife of Mr. L. of Cornhill.

In St. Peter's-street, Canterbury, Benjamin Kelley, esq. formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Sergeant Abraham McCrow, of the 13th Light Dragoons; who, after having served his King and Country for 33 years, fell a victim to the typhus fever brought into the barracks at Truro, Cornwall, by a detachment of the 10th Light Dragoons, from Spain. He was buried with every military honour, attended to the grave by all the officers and men of his regiment, quartered at Truro.

12. At Middlebie, in Scotland, the Rev. Abraham Nivison, minister of that parish.

At the manse of Abernethy, in the 61st year of his age, and 35th of his ministry, the Rev. William Duncan.

At Billingsborough, Lincolnshire, Mrs. Buckberry, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

At Loughton, in her 55th year, the wife of David Powell, esq.

Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Harrison, of St. Dunstan in the East.

13. At Bermondsey, of an inflammation on his lungs, Mr. W. K. Yeoland, partner in the house of Harrison and Yeoland, at Fountain stairs, Bermondsey.

At Castletown, in the Isle of Man, aged 76, Susannah, relict of the late Captain Robert Lightfoot.

At Edinburgh, John Campbell, esq. of Shawfield, M. P. for Rothsay, and husband of Lady Charlotte Campbell.

14. Miss Harford, only daughter of John Scandret H. esq. banker, of Bristol.

At Countesthorpe, co. Leicester, after a long illness, much respected by a large and numerous acquaintance, Mrs. Claves.

15. Mrs. Latimer, wife of Richard L. esq. of Camberwell-grove, Surrey.

Ag'd

Aged 76, Mrs. Isabelle Clarke, governess of the ladies boarding-school at Mansfield in Nottinghamshire.

At Abingdon, Berks, in her 25th year, Miss Elizabeth Tomkins, eldest daughter of W. T. esq. of that place.—Miss Hannah Tomkins, her sister, died about three weeks before, in her 21st year.

16. Aged 65, Mrs. Elverson, wife of Mr. William E. of Hinckley, co. Leicester.

At Stratton, near Cirencester, aged 75, the Rev. Clement Glynn, rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts.

At Great Bradley, Suffolk, the Rev. Mr. Creek; who had been schoolmaster there 87 years, had been blind 20, and was in the 111th year of his age.

Mr. Boyle, of Friday-street, Cheapside.

Mrs. Steward, of Dean's-yard, Westminster.

17. At Sevenoaks, Kent, John Martin, esq. surgeon. From the respectability of his private character he was received and esteemed in the highest circles; while to the poor he not only gratuitously dispensed his professional assistance, but frequently administered to their pecuniary necessities. His loss is deplored by his relatives and friends, and will be felt as a real calamity by many in the neighbourhood.

18. In his 57th year, Mr. William Aveling, surgeon, of Whittlesey.

The wife of Mr. Hayter, of Old Cavendish-street, Mary-la-Bonne.

Of a mortification in his leg, occasioned by the bite of a dog, Mr. John Knott, of Tarvin, Cheshire, aged 102.

19. At Heworth-grange, near York, in her 24th year, Mrs. Bourne, wife of William B. esq. of Hull.

At Harold, in Bedfordshire, after two years most severe illness, Mrs. Fisher, wife of William F. esq. assistant-commissionary-general to the Forces in the Eastern district of the kingdom.

After a few days illness, in her 66th year, Mrs. Christopher, formerly of Durham.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Mrs. Mary Giles, near Dublin. Major Daniel Gahan.

20. In Gloucester-place, Mary-la-bonne, Susannah, relict of the late Benjamin Waterhouse, esq. of Jamaica.

At Dorking, Surrey, in his 42d year, Mr. Stephen Lynn.

At Northcourt-house, Isle of Wight, in her 60th year, Mrs. Bull.

21. In his 56th year, Mr. Robert Raines Baines, many years governor of the town-gal of Hull.

At Bath, of a typhus fever, aged 57, Mr. Walter Smith, treasurer of the Theatres Royal at Bath and Bristol.

In her 21st year, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Birkinshaw, of the Outwoods, near Derby.

Mrs. Wood, wife of R. S. W. esq. of Osmington, Dorset, and sister of the late Robert Holmes, D.D. dean of Winchester.

Aged 83, Mrs. Mary Jackson, widow, of Leicester.

22. At his brother's house, in Chigwell-row, Essex, after a painful illness, Capt. Joseph Honyman, of the Royal Marines.

Aged 19, Richard Stanly; surviving his brother, John Stanly, only 11 weeks, who died on the 28th of December last, aged 17, sons of Thomas S. esq. of Kennington-place, Vauxhall, Surrey.

In his 69th year, Mr. W. Clough; commonly called Dr. Clough, of Leeds. His death was occasioned by attending Mary Bateman's trial at York as a witness, being obliged to stand upwards of 12 hours in a very crowded situation.

Aged 73, Mr. William Wilkinson, of Feldon, near Marske, farmer. He was working in his field till evening, when he came home, and complained of indisposition, and told his family he was come to die; gave several directions respecting his affairs, and died immediately.

23. At Camberwell, Surrey, Mrs. Newcomb; wife of Mr. N. of Aldermanbury.

Aged 17, Miss Anne Jones, apprentice to Miss Elizabeth Lievesley, of Lincoln, milliner. She swallowed poison at noon this day, and expired about 6 in the evening. By the evidence of Miss Lievesley it appeared that the young lady was sometimes remarkably low-spirited, and had betrayed such symptoms of undivulged unhappiness as to alarm the family.

Mrs. Dakin. She was buried in Saint George's church, Southwark; and, out of respect for her exemplary virtues, a plain slab of white marble has been placed in that church, with the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Hannah Dakin, whose remains are deposited in the adjoining vault, and who departed this life, in the 49th year of her age, on the 23d of March 1869, at the house of Thomas Myers, esq. in Tilney street, May fair. In his service she devoted herself to the care of his children with a degree of affection and anxiety for their welfare which could not be exceeded even by maternal tenderness. Her previous and faithful services with their mother, maternal grandmother, and great grandmother, gained her respectively their confidence and regard; and she lived and died a distinguished example of integrity, disinterestedness, goodness of heart, modesty of deportment, and sincere attachment to the family who enjoyed the benefit of her constant services for a period of near thirty years."

24. At Braunbridge, near Lincoln, aged 72, the Rev. Thomas Norton, 40 years vicar of that parish.

Aged 81, Mrs. Deakin, wife of Mr. D. of the East gates, Leicester. She was one of the eldest householders in that town, having resided more than half a century

in the same house; during which period she was at all times highly esteemed and respected by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, for the rectitude of her conduct and cheerfulness of her disposition.

At Kenilworth castle, in Warwickshire, aged 90, Mrs. Whitmore, mother of Mr. Best, of the Hot-wells, Bristol.

Aged 77, Thomas Jackson, esq. an elder brother of the Trinity-house at Hull.

Mr. William Yatenau, many years an eminent upbolstarer on the South side of St. Paul's church-yard.

25. Aged 63, John Voase, esq. many years a merchant at Hull.

At Leicester, after 20 months painful illness, Mrs. Swinfen.

Suddenly, whilst employed behind his counter, and without the least previous illness, Mr. Read, huckster, &c. at Leicester, and superintendent of the Union canal.

At Heckington, co. Lincoln, aged about 80, Mr. William Bowles.

At Louth, aged 60, Thomas Phillips, esq. a respectable attorney, and member of the Corporation of that place.

Col. Ratray, of Arthurstone, Cumberland. He was thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot.

At his father's house in James-street, Edwin, fourth son of G. L. Wardle, esq. M. P. for Okehampton, Devon.

26. At Exeter, John Phillips, esq. attorney-at-law there.

At his house on Clapham common, Surrey, aged 77, John Bradney, esq. formerly an apothecary in Tower-street, London.

In Saville-row, the infant son of George Sullivan Marten, esq. of Sandridge-lodge, co. Hertford.

At the house of Mr. Tresart, a relation, in the Hackney-road, Miss Frances Hord, daughter of R. H. Mord, esq. She was somewhat indisposed with a cold, and on retiring to bed she took some gruel. In two hours after, she became seriously indisposed; and, on surgical assistance being procured, the symptoms gave rise to an opinion that she had swallowed poison. The young lady lived only about nine hours; and it was discovered that the oatmeal which she used for the gruel she had taken was impregnated with arsenick, for the destruction of vermin.

In Queen-street, Edinburgh, Christina-Elizabeth, dowager Countess of Kintore.

27. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, in her fourth year, Mary-Frances, daughter of Christopher Pulter, esq.

In Cumming-street, Pentonville, Sarah Bell, late of Plaistow, Essex.

At Newton, Mrs. M. Pearce, wife of Thomas P. esq.

Mrs. Rideout, wife of the Rev. R. R. of Court-lodge, Sussex.

Penelope-Elizabeth, only daughter of F. D. Harris, esq. of Hayne, Devon.

At her apartments in Southwark, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Haggard, relict of Mark H. esq. formerly of Bow, Middlesex.

At Kegworth, having nearly completed her 82d year, Catherine, relict of the late Rev. Robert Ingram, vicar of Wormingford and Boated, Essex, and mother of the late Rev. R. A. 1. rector of Segrave, co. Leicester, who died Feb. 5 (see p. 189).

Rev. Thomas Bargas, rector of Reed-with-Barkway, Herts, and vicar of Treyford, Sussex. He was in the commission of the peace for the county of Hertford; and, while officiating in that capacity, was seized with convulsive spasms, and died in a few hours.

At Plymouth-dock, in his 33d year, Mr. John Palmer, son of the late Mr. P. of Drury-lane theatre. The deceased was lately one of the established performers at Mr. Colman's theatre.

At Boston, Lincolnshire, aged 57, Mr. Harrison, builder.

At Blatherwick, near Stamford, Mrs. Wilkinson, the third daughter of Henry O'Brien, esq. She was subject to epileptic fits; and was found dead in the drawing-room, where she had been left alone only a few minutes.

28. In Salisbury-place, Mary-le-Bone, aged 71, Hugh Burgess, esq.

Mrs. Nicholl, of Balham-hill, Clapham, Surrey, widow of Thomas N. esq.

At Thomas Sheppard's, esq. Thornton-hall, Bucks, Mrs. Gurney.

Aged 84, Mr. Philip Alfnew, of Hull. He was found dead in his yard, near a piece of wood, which he had been in the act of chopping a short time before.

At Charlton-house, near Sunbury, co. Middlesex, Emily, youngest daughter of Dr. Carmichael Smyth.

At Chichester, in his 80th year, Mr. William Wittman. His death was occasioned by a fall through a trap-door at a grocer's shop in that city, which had not been properly secured. On stepping into the shop the poor old gentleman was precipitated into the cellar below; by which he was so dreadfully bruised as to die in less than two hours. He was the oldest riding-officer of the port of Chichester, and father of Dr. Wittman, who some time since published his *Travels through Turkey*, &c.

At Barton, Northamptonshire, aged 78, the Rev. Samuel Barwick, upwards of 50 years rector of that parish.

At Kilmarnock, North Britain, aged 84, John Goldie, esq.; a man, for acuteness of apprehension, and eccentricity of ideas, equalled by few. The last 40 years of his life were almost entirely spent in the study of the science of Astronomy, in which he is said to have corrected several prevailing errors. His book upon the subject was almost ready for going to the press when

he died. He published, some years since, a voluminous work, intitled "The Gospel Recovered;" and, a few months before his death, "A Treatise upon the Evidences of a Deity;" in which he confutes all Atheistical doctrines, and ably proves the existence of a God. This work will remain an everlasting testimony of his great power of reasoning and extensive information.

29. After a lingering illness, Mr. Samuel-Richard Heseltine, of the Strand.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-squa. aged 60, Mrs. Elizabeth Tatham.

After an illness of a few days only, of the scarlet fever, Francesa-Louisa; on the 3d of April, Laura-Charlotte; and, on the 6th, Emma; daughters of John Granville, esq. of Stafford-row, Pimlico.

Aged 45, Mr. Thomas Harrison, several years surveyor of the Cowbit bank and road from Spalding, Lincolnshire.

At Bathford, in his 56th year, Charles Chapman, esq. formerly of the Civil Establishment in India.

At Swainston, in Ireland, the seat of his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Preston, esq. Richard Welch, esq.

At Thorndon-hall, near Brentwood, Essex, in his 46th year, Edward Lord Petre, Baron Petre of Writtle. His loss is severely felt by an affectionate lady and ten children. His Lordship survived his father not quite eight years. The Hon. Wm. Petre, his Lordship's eldest son, now about 16 years of age, succeeds to the title and estates. His remains were removed from Thorndon-hall to Ingatestone, for interment in the family-vault. Upwards of 20 Noblemen's and Gentlemen's carriages followed in the procession.

30. In Bedford-row, aged 73, after having dined abroad in seeming perfect health, Mrs. Blake, wife of Wm. B. esq. banker.

Aged 63, Jane, relict of Gysbert Van Voorst, late of London, merchant.

Mrs. Ashlin, of Trig wharf, in Upper Thames-street.

At Hackney, in his 78th year, John-Francis Blacke, esq.

After a few hours illness, aged 59, Mrs. Best, widow of the late Town-serjeant of the Corporation of Stamford.

Mrs. Fox, relict of the late Mr. F. formerly a reputable surgeon at Leicester.

31. In Queen-street, Whitehaven, aged 54, Mr. Richard Kelsick.

By a fall from his horse, aged 51, Bailey Heath, esq. of Stansted-hall, Essex. Dying without a will, his property, amounting to 160,000*l.* devolves to his three sisters, who are all married.

At Louth, aged 66, Mrs. Uvedale, relict of the late Rev. Robert Uvedale, D.D. rector of Langton, near Spilsby, co. Lincoln. She was the daughter of Bennet Langton, esq. of Langt p., by Diana his wife, dau. of Edward Turnor, esq. of Stoke-Roch.

ford, in the same county. She had often expressed a desire that she might die on a Good-Friday; which she did.

On Good Friday, aged 37, Anne, the wife of Meyrick Bankes, esq. of Winstanley-hall, Lancaster. With a more than ordinary strength of understanding, and an elegant and refined taste, were united in this lady those qualities of the heart which constitute the brightest ornaments of human nature. As a wife, a daughter, a sister, and a friend, her conduct through life was alike exemplary. To a just estimation of Mrs. B's character an intimate acquaintance with her was necessary; but by all who enjoyed that happiness she was esteemed and respected. In the exercise of the great Christian duty of charity she was zealous and sincere. Though possessed of every comfort which affluence could bestow, "to do good and to distribute" to her less fortunate neighbours she "forgot not;" the tale of Distress never reached her ear without touching her heart, and calling forth her bounty. Nor was it towards the indigent alone that she was thus rich in good works. To instruct the ignorant, to guide the steps of the young, and the inconsiderate in the paths of duty, was (when her health admitted of such exertions) a favourite employment, with which she permitted no avocations of minor importance to interfere. As her charity was void of ostentation, so Religion in her wore a cheerful and engaging aspect; not arrayed in the garb of Pharisaic sanctity, or clouded by the gloom of Superstition. The vital spirit of Christianity, which reigned in her heart, and ruled her actions, was most conspicuous on the most trying occasions. When it had pleased the Almighty in the inscrutable wisdom of his providence to deny her the blessing of a living child (the only thing wanting to the completion of her earthly bliss); when, after a tedious and painful labour, the joyful news that "a man was born into the world," was immediately succeeded by the report of his death; no unbecoming murmur escaped her lips; but, with the resignation of a Christian, and the tender solicitude of an affectionate wife, she applied herself to the pious work of consoling an afflicted husband. This was one of the last acts of her lucid moments; for a fever, which had baffled all human skill, soon after assailed the reason, and finally terminated the life of this amiable woman; thereby rendering her husband, her relatives, and her friends, truly disconsolate; save in the reflection, that "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." That such is now her enviable lot, is the pious hope of one who intimately knew her virtues, and who deeply deploras his own loss.

Lately, at New York, Mrs. Wooffendale, wife of Mr. Robert W. an eminent dentist, formerly

formerly of Dover-street, Piccadilly, but now of New York, in America.

At Paris, Mr. James Paye, in partnership with Mr. Mackinlay, bookseller, of the Strand. He was a son of the late worthy old Bookseller at the Mews-gate; and a younger brother of the not less worthy Bookseller in Pall mall.

At Hackney, Mrs. Pickering, an elderly lady; whose death was occasioned by a cancer in her mouth, caused by the too frequent but pernicious practice of picking her teeth with the points of her scissors.

April At Lincoln, aged 97, Mrs. Peacock, widow, formerly of Sudbrooke.

Aged 102, Mr. Thomas Stevens, many years a servant of Magdalen college, Oxf.

In St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, of a cancer in her nose, ——— Bates, who was in the habit of taking great quantities of snuff. The Doctor who attended her in her illness stated that there were particles of glass in the snuff she had used visible to the naked eye; and that these, having been strongly inhaled, had lodged in the cartilages and bones of the nose, and thus caused the fatal disorder.

April 1. In Lower Brook-street, after a few days illness, the wife of Robert Sparrow, esq. of Wokingham, Suffolk.

At Bethnal-green, aged 64, Rachel, widow of Mr. T. T. Faux, formerly keeper of a private mad-house at that place.

2. At his house in Fenchurch-street, Thomas Cable Davis, esq.

At Banksfee-house, co. Gloucester, Mrs. Daniel Raymond Barker.

At Dover, in his 69th year, John Razely, esq. Admiral of the Blue; leaving two sons, both post-captains in the R. Navy.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch in his 60th year, Ellis Shipley Pestell, esq. of that place, attorney-at-law; a gentleman whose extensive legal knowledge and indefatigable zeal in the cause of his clients justified his selection professionally for the conducting of many important transactions, as well public as private; whose love of literature and of the arts, coupled with liberal manners, and an easy unaffected address, rendered his society an object of very general desire; and who, amidst his other pursuits, did not neglect to study and observe that Law by which men shall be judged hereafter.

3. At Coombe, the infant son of Breaston Long, esq.

The wife of Mr. Fletcher, of the Strand. In Paragon-place, Kent-road, Mrs. Jas. Cosmo Gordon.

At Much Marcle, near Ledbury, aged 46, the Rev. James Roberts, D.D. one of the chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, rector of Abbey Dore, and vicar of Much Marcle, both in Herefordshire. The affability of his manners, and his liberality of conduct as well on

the difficult subject of Tithes as on other occasions, procured him the esteem of the highest orders of his neighbours and parishioners; whilst his unbounded generosity towards the poor equally engaged their respect and affections. He was formerly of Lincoln college, Oxford.

4. At Wensley, in Yorkshire, Thomas Maude, esq.

Aged 48, at Little Sothbury-house, co. Gloucester, William Temple Conrand, esq.

Usher Essex Edgworth, esq. brother to the late Abbé E. who heroically accompanied Louis XVI. to the scaffold.

At Bury, aged 64, Anne, relict of the late James Johnson, gent. one of the capital burgesses of that town, and formerly of Wisbech.

5. At Addeletherp, in his 81st year, Mr. Francis Kirk.

Mr. John Loseby, many years in the house of the late Mrs. Harris, grocer, &c. at Leicester. He acquired a considerable property with the strictest honour and integrity; and was deservedly esteemed.

At Tooting, Surrey, in the 83th year of his age, Mr. John Avarn, formerly a baker at that place, but who had retired for many years from business. He was one of the oldest inhabitants there, and the principal promoter in the establishment of the Charity-school in that village. He has left a considerable sum of money towards its support; as well as a donation of twelve loaves of bread to be distributed amongst such poor people "who shall attend Divine Service at the Parish Church on Sundays."

Aged 28, Mrs. Cross, of Southampton-place, Bloomsbury.

At his daughter's house, on St. Mary-at-Hill, Lower Thames-street, Mr. Edward Pierce, of Margate.

6. Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. E. of Tyndal-place, Islington, and Symonds-inn, Chancery-lane. After breakfast she went up stairs to speak to the servant in the bed-room, sat down in a chair, complained of a sudden pain in her head, and expired immediately.

At his house on Battersea-rise, Surrey, after two days illness, having been taken ill at the Bank on the 4th, Alexander Champion, esq. one of the directors of the Bank, and of the London Dock Company; a gentleman of great abilities, and much respected and regretted by a numerous family and acquaintance.

In Moira-place, Southampton, Mrs. A. B. Greene, widow of the late Barnaby G. esq.

In Kennington-lane, Surrey, aged 80, William Borton, esq.

In Upper Harley-street, Susannah, wife of Alexander Russ, esq.

7. After many years illness, Mrs. Hood, wife of William H. esq. of Montague-str. Russell-square, and of Bardon-hall, Leic.

In

In Charles-street, near Oxford-street, Mr. Francis Legat, historical engraver.

At his seat at Bampton, co. Oxford, Jn. Mander, esq. barrister, of the Middle Temple.

At Stutchill, Berwick, in his 84th year, Sir James Pringle, of Stutchill, bart. master of the King's Works, who represented the County of Berwick from 1760 to 1779. He was son of Sir Robert Pringle, of Stutchill, bart. nephew of Sir John Pringle, M. D. P. R. S.; and married Elizabeth daughter of Norman Macleod, of Macleod, by whom he had several children, one of them married to George Baillie, of Jarvis-wood, M. P. for Berwickshire; and is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, now Sir John Pringle, bart.

8. At Bristol Hot-wells, Francis, only son of John Taniere, esq. of Pinner, Middlesex.

Suddenly, Lady Hughes, an old and very respectable inhabitant of Southampton, and relict of Admiral Sir Richard H.

George Parker, esq. first commissioner of the sixpenny duties payable to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

In Clifford-street, Mary-le-Bone, aged 85, the relict of William Boulton, esq.

James Atkinson, esq. of Bedford-row.

9. Mr. Ward, of Mincing-lane, representative to the house of Messieurs Gardner and Stonehouse.

At his father's house, aged 42, George-Henry Towry, esq. a captain in the Royal Navy, and one of the commissioners of the Transport Board.

At Hampstead, Middlesex, Mr. Otley, of New Bond-street.

10. In Great Cumberland-street, Mary-le-Bone, aged 16, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Glyn.

Aged 21, Mr. Charles Grimes, only son of Mr. Thomas G. woollen-draper, Strand.

Suddenly, at his house at Walworth, Surrey, Henry North, esq.

11. Of water on the brain, Mrs. Palmer, of Brentford-end, Middlesex.

At Hackney, in his 61st year, Mr. Frederick Keithan.

Mrs. Thomson, relict of the Rev. Henry T. of Kenfield-house, Kent.

12. In Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the lady of Sir James Sibbald, bt.

Thomas Boone, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex, surgeon.

Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. C. of Laytonstone, Essex.

13. In Curzon-street, May-fair, in his 72d year, Cornelius Denne, esq. many years an eminent banker at Temple-bar.

At Twickenham, John Briscoe, esq.

At Pentonville, in his 79th year, Mr. Peter Bellamy.

14. At Hillingdon, Middlesex, William Pope, esq. of the Exchequer-office, Temple.

At his house in Mile-end-road, John Phillips, esq. merchant.

At his house, Prospect, near Black Rock, Dublin, aged 64, the Rev. Oliver Miller.

15. In Albemarle-street, aged 18, Charles, only son of Lewis Montpelieu, esq.

Mrs. Cresswell, wife of Richard Cheslyn C. esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

At Dedham, Essex, the Rev. T. L. Grimwood, rector of Brandeston, Norfolk.

16. In Russell-square, the wife of John Smith, esq. M. P. for Nottingham.

At Enfield, Middlesex, aged 76, Mrs. Laxton, widow of the late Rev. Robert L. formerly vicar of Leatherhead, Surrey.

At Cheltenham, aged 76, George Leicester, esq. of Toft, in Cheshire.

17. In Craig's-court, Charing-cross, David Pitcairn, M. D. F. R. S. P. A. S. &c. &c.; of whom see pp. 292—296.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Adams, widow of Henry A. esq. of Mark-lane, London, attorney-at-law, and sister of the late Mr. S. Johnson, linen-draper at Canterbury.

At Falmouth, after a short illness, aged 75, Richard Bosanquet, esq.

Suddenly, Mr. George Rogers, bookseller and printer at Plymouth; also, deputy stamp-distributor for that town and the neighbourhood thereof.

18. At Little Hampton, Middlesex, Sir George Pecknell, knt. late a brewer and maltster at Arundel, Sussex.

In Lower Thames-street, in his 68th year, Samuel Lloyd, esq.

19. Mr. George Griffin, many years organist of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

At Cheshunt, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Wm. T. formerly of St. Paul's church-yard.

20. After a severe illness, Mrs. Drane, wife of Mr. Thomas D. of Limehouse.

Mrs. Adams, relict of John A. esq. of Wilton-hall, Northamptonshire.

22. At Edmonton, Mary-Anne-Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. J. P. Hillary.

23. At Edgbaston, near Birmingham, Eliza, eldest dau. of Theoph. Richards, esq.

24. At Brixthelmstone, aged 11, the eldest son of Thomas Old, esq. of Leyton in Essex.

25. In London-street, Fitzroy-square, George Sewell, esq.

At the house of her uncle, Richard Rudd, esq. in Great Queen-street, Anna-Maria, only daughter of the late Edward Rudd, esq. of Bedfordshire.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 28, to April 25, 1809.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	808	Males	709	2 and 5	161
Females	826	Females	698	5 and 10	76
Whereof have died under 2 years old		381		10 and 20	52
Peck Loaf 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.				20 and 30	105
Salt 11. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.				30 and 40	126
				40 and 50	154
				50 and 60	115
				60 and 70	111
				70 and 80	90
				80 and 90	32
				90 and 100	4
				100 0	105 0

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending April 15, 1899.

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barly.		Oats.		Beans.			Wheat.		Rye.		Barly.		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	94	0 60	9	13	9	37	1	55	1		Essex	89	8 48	6	44	8	38	2	54	0	
Surrey	96	4 56	0	15	4	12	6	54	0		Kent	84	0 62	0	43	0	36	6	58	0	
Hertford	89	8 49	0	17	8	36	8	56	0		Sussex	80	6 00	0	46	0	37	0	00	0	
Bedford	91	2 60	8	15	8	38	10	60	1		Suffolk	87	9 60	0	42	7	34	2	49	3	
Huntingd.	91	8 00	0	15	0	35	4	62	10		Cambridg.	88	4 58	8	40	11	28	4	54	2	
Northam.	91	4 64	0	16	10	36	2	60	4		Norfolk	87	3 58	0	37	9	33	4	51	6	
Rutland	96	6 00	0	19	6	35	3	67	0		Lincoln	91	1 78	9	47	3	31	8	60	10	
Leicester	93	6 54	7	19	1	33	6	16	1		York	88	7 00	0	43	9	31	8	62	2	
Nottingham	97	0 71	6	53	2	36	0	52	4		Durham	92	11 00	0	30	0	30	6	00	0	
Derby	100	0 00	0	54	8	38	0	65	2		Northum.	81	3 68	0	16	5	32	11	53	4	
Stafford	98	9 00	0	51	2	36	6	68	9		Cumberl.	102	5 70	0	48	5	33	9	00	0	
Salop	95	4 67	4	50	4	35	2	00	0		Westmor.	106	8 72	0	49	7	36	0	00	0	
Hereford	88	1 48	0	42	9	14	5	62	7		Lancaster	99	5 00	0	48	3	33	3	70	9	
Worcester	89	10 00	0	47	2	11	7	67	6		Chester	91	5 00	0	52	6	29	2	00	0	
Warwick	98	6 00	0	53	1	38	8	11	3		Flint	87	6 00	0	00	0	30	0	00	0	
Wilts	86	4 00	0	43	0	0	8	73	4		Denbigh	100	8 00	0	50	0	33	2	00	0	
Berks	96	3 00	0	44	8	13	5	3	4		Anglesea	00	0 00	0	50	0	24	0	00	0	
Oxford	93	0 00	0	32	11	37	11	50	7		Carnarvon	93	4 00	0	45	8	29	8	00	0	
Bucks	97	3 00	0	44	2	41	3	52	11		Merionet.	95	0 00	0	48	0	30	1	00	0	
Brecon	89	6 14	0	48	9	28	8	90	0		Cardigan	90	5 00	0	42	0	24	3	00	0	
Montgom.	98	4 00	0	15	0	32	4	00	0		Pembroke	79	1 00	0	41	3	25	6	00	0	
Radnor	91	1 00	0	11	0	29	7	00	0		Cardmarth.	92	0 00	0	47	2	25	4	00	0	
											Glamorg.	91	9 00	0	47	10	26	1	00	0	
											Gloucester.	98	7 00	0	49	6	11	3	61	3	
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.											Somerset	91	6 00	0	41	10	28	4	56	0	
	92	4 61	8 16	2 33	10 60	9					Monmo.	94	11 00	0	47	0	30	0	00	0	
Average of Scotland, per quarter.											Devon	90	7 00	0	40	3	29	3	00	0	
	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0				Cornwall	91	10 00	0	41	9	29	5	00	0	
											Dorset	91	10 00	0	43	6	00	0	00	0	
											Hants	87	2 00	0	48	3	38	6	54	0	

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain:

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Beer or Big.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
91 10	63 5	44 11	32 6	58 5	58 0	47 0	00 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 24:

Fine 85s.—Seconds 75s. to 80s.—Bran 14s. to 16s. 6d.—Pollard 32s. to 36s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 15, 50s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending April 19, is 44s. 8d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, April 24:

Kent Bags.....	3l.	15s. to 5l.	0s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l.	4s. to 6l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto.....	3l.	5s. to 3l.	15s.	Sussex Ditto.....	3l.	5s. to 4l.	0s.
Essex Ditto.....	4l.	0s. to 4l.	10s.	Farnham Ditto.....	6l.	0s. to 8l.	0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 24:

St. James's—Hay.....	5l.	5s.	0d. to 6l.	12s.	0d.	Average 5l.	18s.	6d.
Straw.....	1l.	13s.	0d. to 1l.	19s.	0d.	Average 1l.	16s.	0d.
Whitechapel—Hay.....	5l.	10s.	0d. to 6l.	8s.	0d.	Average 5l.	19s.	0d.
Clover.....	6l.	6s.	0d. to 7l.	7s.	0d.	Average 6l.	16s.	6d.
Straw.....	1l.	12s.	0d. to 1l.	18s.	0d.	Average 1l.	15s.	0d.
Smithfield—Hay.....	5l.	5s.	0d. to 6l.	6s.	0d.	Average 5l.	15s.	6d.
Clover.....	6l.	6s.	0s. to 7l.	10s.	0d.	Average 6l.	18s.	0d.
Straw.....	1l.	10s.	0d. to 1l.	16s.	0d.	Average 1l.	13s.	0d.

SMITHFIELD, April 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef.....	5s.	4d. to 6s.	8d.	Lamb.....	6s.	0d. to 8s.	0d.
Mutton.....	5s.	8d. to 6s.	4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:			
Veal.....	5s.	4d. to 7s.	0d.	Beasts 2097.		Sheep and Lambs 13,500.	
Pork.....	5s.	8d. to 6s.	8d.	Calves 117.		Pigs 353.	

COALS, April 21: Newcastle 43s. 0d. to 65s. 6d., Sunderland 43s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.
 SOAP, Yellow 104s. Mottled 114s. Curd 118s. CANDLES, 14s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 0d.
 TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 7d. Clare Market 5s. 5d. Whitechapel 5s. 5d.

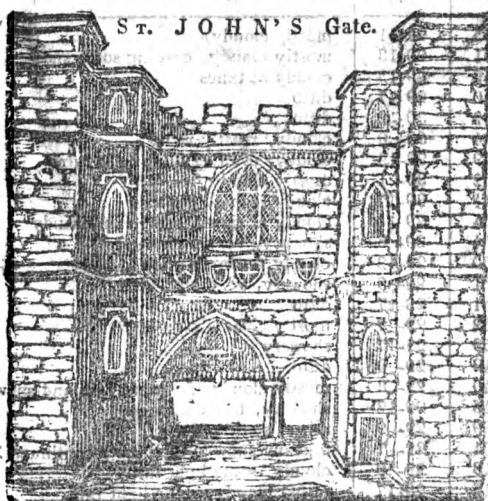
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Morning Chron.
Times. M. Adver.
P. Ledger-Oracle
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St. James's Chron
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Sun—Even. Mail
London Chron. 2
L Packet—L. Ev. P
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Courd' Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
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Berwick-Birm. 3
Blackb. Brighten
Bristol 3, Bury
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2.—Chester 2
Chelms-Cambria.



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CONTAINING

Cornw.—Coventry
Cumberland 2
Doncast'r.—Derb.
Dorchester.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leicest.
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton 2
Norfolk Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea.—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop.—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Suss.
Shrewsbury
Stafford—Stamf
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Embellished with a faithful Portrait of JAMES ANDERSON, LL.D. &c. ;
and with a Perspective Inside View of ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, KINGSTON UPON THAMES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD. 1809.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for April 1809. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Day-Mo	M. 8 h. G. heat	Inches. 90ths.	WEATHER.
1	34 45	29-11	mostly cloudy
2	35 41	29-13	mostly cloudy, evening some snow
3	35 42	29-15	cloudy at times
4	32 40	29-17	ditto
5	30 42	30- 2	ditto
6	33 44	30- 0	cloudy, mostly rainy
7	39 49	29-19	cloudy, evening some light rain.
8	40 52	30- 1	mostly cloudy
9	44 54	29-17	cloudy, some light rain
10	46 54	29-14	cloudy at times, some rain, windy
11	51 54	29- 8	showery, very high wind
12	42 50	29-12	cloudy, evening rainy
13	44 51	29- 3	showery, very high wind
14	40 51	28-17	ditto
15	45 52	29- 7	mostly clear
16	43 53	28-17	showery
17	37 40	29- 0	ditto
18	36 40	29- 8	mostly cloudy, frequent rain and snow, some hail
19	34 46	29-12	showery, frequent snow
20	34 39	29- 9	rainy, some snow
21	33 31	29- 7	a heavy snow in the night, continued falling all day.
22	38 49	29- 9	cloudy, some light rain
23	38 48	29-17	rather cloudy, some light rain
24	40 51	30- 2	morning cloudy at times, afternoon clear
25	42 57	30- 2	mostly clear
26	45 50	29-13	cloudy, rain most of the day
27	51 54	29- 8	cloudy, frequent light rain
28	46 54	29- 4	ditto
29	39 45	29- 9	mostly cloudy
30	45 50	29-11	morning clear, afternoon cloudy.

The average degrees of Temperature, according to observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 39 23-30; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, 43 3-30; in 1807, 42 10-30; in 1806, 43 24-30; in 1805, 42 28-30; and in 1804, 37 22-30.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 3 inches 75-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 5 inches 37-100ths; in 1807, 0 inch. 42-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 29-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 78-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 27-100ths; and in 1803, 1 inch 80-100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May 1809. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1809.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1809.
Apr.	°	°	°			May	°	°	°		
27	49	52	47	29, 60	cloudy	12	57	72	57	30, 00	fair
28	48	55	40	, 44	rain	13	58	73	60	29, 91	fair
29	40	45	38	, 82	cloudy	14	61	74	62	, 89	fair
30	42	52	48	, 69	fair	15	61	64	56	, 80	showery
M. 1	47	52	44	, 27	rain [thunder	16	60	73	61	, 78	fair
2	42	51	40	, 53	showers with	17	63	73	62	, 85	fair
3	40	53	42	, 80	fair	18	66	75	62	, 75	fair [thunder
4	45	56	49	, 90	cloudy	19	67	75	62	, 52	showery, with
5	49	55	43	30, 02	fair	20	58	65	54	, 78	cloudy
6	45	59	49	, 28	fair	21	55	59	51	, 90	cloudy
7	51	65	57	, 34	fair	22	53	66	56	30, 13	fair
8	57	65	51	, 29	fair.	23	55	75	51	, 17	fair
9	54	66	51	, 14	fair	24	51	67	50	, 16	fair
10	53	67	54	, 05	fair	25	50	61	52	, 02	cloudy
11	57	72	57	29, 99	fair	26	51	66	55	29, 82	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1809.

Mr. URBAN, May 25.

JOHNN LOVEDAY, D. C. L. whose death is recorded p. 284, was the only son of John Loveday, Esq. of Caversham, near Reading, by his first wife, Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of William Goodwin, Esq. of Arlescote, in the county of Warwick, by his second wife, Abigail Bartlett. He was born Nov. 22, 1742; and for a twelvemonth received instruction at the Grammar School in Reading, under the Rev. Haviland John Hiley, M. A. "a name," as Mr. Coates observes, "still remembered and revered as the Busby of that Seminary*." Mr. Hiley having resigned the School in 1750, Mr. Loveday continued and completed his School education under his successor, the Rev. John Spicer, M. A. a man of considerable ingenuity, talents, and worth, who was a frequent contributor, in prose and in verse, to Mr. Urban's pages. In the year 1760 he was entered as a Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford; where he was distinguished, as, in the same situation, his father had been before him, by the regularity of his conduct and attention to his studies. It was the singular felicity of his early school-intimacies, that they were permanent; and of his play-mates in the Forbery, George Vansittart, Esq. M. P. for Berkshire, and Charles Fanshawe, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Recorder of Exeter, feelingly regret the termination of an uninterrupted friendship of more than sixty years. It was less surprising, but not less happy, that his College connections were also lasting; and the learned Bishop of St. Asaph, originally a Demy of Magdalen College, and the Rev. Dr. Chandler, sometime Fellow of that Society, share largely in the sorrow of his earlier acquaintance; for, indeed, as has been truly observed on the occasion, "an uninterrupted friendship even "of fifty years is no ordinary event in life." When Dr. Chandler

was preparing his splendid edition of the Oxford Marbles, Mr. Loveday assisted him in that elaborate work; a circumstance which gave his mind a predilection for the fascinating study of Antiquities, but with no advantage, as he would sometimes say, to his classical and more important studies. Having been regularly admitted to the Degree of B. C. L. October 10, 1766, and D. C. L. June 5, 1771, he became an Advocate with increasing repute and practice in Doctors Commons, till in 1777 he married Anne Taylor Loder, only daughter and heir of William Taylor Loder, Esq. of Williamscoth, near Banbury (great granddaughter of Mr. Goodwin before-mentioned, by his first wife, Abigail Booth) by whom he has left four sons and one daughter.

He possessed a very ample library; his father's noble collection of books, having been nearly doubled by his own acquisitions, including many that were scarce and valuable bequeathed to him by that admirable scholar, Mr. Merrick. Few men indeed, if we except perhaps his incomparable father, were better acquainted with the contents of a library; and no one ever was more willing to communicate the stores in his possession. Accuracy was the governing principle, and, as it were, the very life of all he did; which, in point of analogy and orthography, he endeavoured perhaps, in some few instances, to carry to unattainable or untenable consistency and perfection; for in language, which was never yet framed by philosophers, established usage must, in many cases, be a law, from which there is no appeal. Of accuracy not pushed too far, and of useful information by him on various subjects, innumerable specimens are to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine; to which for many years past he was a contributor, under the signatures of Antiquarius, Academicus, Vindex, Scrutator, and others; though there were letters occasionally under each of those signatures, which

* History of Reading, p. 244.

which did not come from his pen, nor with his knowledge. His last communication may be seen in your present volume, p. 123—125.

He was for some years an active and upright Magistrate for the Counties of Oxford and Warwick, in each of which he was possessed of property. He had a liberal, hand and tender heart; and it, agreeably to maxims of antient wisdom, "to weep is a criterion of merit*," and "tears are the best sense we have†," I never knew a man in whom they flowed more freely at every tale of woe, or instance of distress. But, in the truly good, poignancy of grief cannot long predominate; and, excepting these transient effusions of purest sympathy, serenity of mind in him we deplore was the source of uniform and almost unexampled cheerfulness. Whoever shared in his society experienced its animating influence; and in the friendly circle, lively remarks, classic allusions, and pleasant anecdotes (of which he had an inexhaustible fund) furnished a rich feast of "mirth that after no repentance brings."

His one great aim in life was to act up to the several duties of it; and whether we regard him as a husband, as a parent, or a master, it would be difficult to find an instance in which the duties of those respective situations were performed with more scrupulous exactness and less ostentation; meek and submissive to the will of Heaven, in his last as in former illnesses not a symptom of impatience was seen; no hasty or unkind word or expression escaped him: and, by peculiar mercy, his final malady was neither long nor painful. It lasted only eight days; and though it began with an inflammation of the lungs, which is usually attended with great suffering, he, by his own account, had no pain at all throughout. Deeply impressed with the great truths of the Gospel, in his devotions public and domestic (and doubtless in those of the closet also) he was most punctual and exemplary; and the genuine fruit of this true wisdom was fortitude in health and consolation in death. When his complaint had taken an unfavourable turn, and he

was apprized of its too probable issue, he received the information with the utmost composure; for though the event was at the moment unlooked for, it could not affect with surprise or dismay one who daily remembered the uncertainty of life, and was daily prepared to meet his dissolution. He said he found "comfort in having done his duty;" conformably to the hope which he had expressed in his will, written some years before with his own hand; and in the good old form: "In the name of God. Amen. I John Loveday, being in perfect health both of body and mind, fully convinced of the truth of the Christian religion as professed by the Church of England, and humbly hoping for everlasting salvation through the sole merits of my ever-adorable Redeemer Jesus Christ, do make," &c.

The prayers of the Church were occasionally read to him; and though it was suggested to him to join mentally only, when breathing was now become difficult, he bore his part as at other times, making proper responses with a firm and clear voice. On the ninth morning, between three and four o'clock, when utterance had left him, after a signal not immediately understood, he was asked whether a prayer should be said. He made an earnest and reiterated sign of assent. The commendatory prayer from the Liturgy was shortened and adapted to the occasion, the family being present. In about five minutes he had ceased to breathe; and his eyes were closed by a filial hand, to open again only to behold his Redeemer in glory! R. CHURTON.

MR. URBAN, May 27.

THE Books from which I have taken the useful Receipts which I have often sent to your Magazine, are so large and costly, that but few people read them, perhaps two or three thousand may—but by being inserted in your Magazine (which is read in all the Public Libraries in the Kingdom) perhaps not less than fifty thousand see them; and I wish they could find their way into all the Newspapers in the Kingdom, for it is the application of Science to the common purposes of Life that renders it truly valuable.—The Family Receipt-Book was an attempt to diffuse useful knowledge of this

* *υποδοι δ' αρδαντες υδρος.*

ΚΑΛΗ. ΑΔΑΓ.

† *Nosti pars optima sensus.* JUV.

this kind, but abounds with Cookery, and Medical receipts.

I am informed a Mr. M. intends publishing a volume of Miscellaneous Articles; but I hope he will not insert any *Medical receipts*, unless very curious, and not to be found in the Dispensatories. Medical receipts in the hands of the ignorant are likely to do more harm than good; by drastic remedies thousands are destroyed; by inspiring false hopes, time is irrecoverably lost; and the life of the deluded patient becomes the victim, before the Faculty are consulted. Nor should any *Receipts in Cookery* be inserted, the books on the "*Art of Cookery*" being sufficiently numerous.

The bulk of miscellaneous receipts are inaccurate, injudicious jumbles, not worth transcribing; and the publick have so long been surfeited with various receipts on almost every subject, and their errors so repeatedly copied in Encyclopedias great and small, in Magazines, and Newspapers, &c. that a volume of the very best, and such as have been proved to be so by actual experiment, is very much wanted; but this should be done by an able and respectable Chemist, who would vouch that he had proved them to be truly valuable. From what has been published within the last 40 years, a large volume may be selected, or perhaps two.

Many methods have been tried to destroy moths, bugs, and other insects, in furs, woollen cloths, rooms, bedding, &c. with camphor, sublimate dissolved in water, arsenic ditto, spirits of turpentine, white lead paint, black pepper, bitter-apple, tobacco leaves, Russia leather, &c.; but perhaps the best way is, to burn two pounds of brimstone in a pan in a room, keeping the windows, chimney, and doors air-tight, for at least twelve hours, twenty-four hours perhaps better. This destroyed all but the eggs; and therefore it must be repeated in two or three months.

Many Woollen-drapers put bits of camphor the size of a nutmeg in papers, on different parts of their shelves in their shop; and as they brush their cloths every two, three, or four months, this keeps them free from Moths; and this should be done in boxes where furs, &c. are put: and a tallow candle is frequently put inside

each muff when laid by.

It is said, keeping three or four pounds of candles in a box will destroy the moth; perhaps there is some reason in this; we know no moth is found on wool, till the animal oil and grease is powdered out of it.

Many families in the neighbourhood of Bath have made large quantities of Wine from Currants, &c. this last season, and one gentleman laid out 30 guineas in sugar for this purpose. If this practice should become general, and the wines made properly, and kept three or four years, as all *Foreign Wines* are, perhaps we may have nearly as good as any now imported, and at one fifth of the cost, if we follow the foreign wine merchant's example, and add a certain quantity of brandy when necessary, particularly to meager wines.

Mr. Mathews's Recipe for making Family Wine.—Take black currants, red ditto, white ditto, ripe cherries, (black hearts are the best) raspberries, each an equal or nearly an equal quantity: if the black currants be the most abundant, so much the better: to four pounds of the mixed fruit, well bruised, put one gallon of clear soft water; steep three days and nights, in open vessels, frequently stirring up the mass: then strain through a hair sieve. The remaining pulp press to dryness. Put both liquids together; and to each gallon of the whole put three pounds of good rich moist sugar, of a bright yellowish appearance. Let the whole stand again three days and nights, frequently stirring up as before; after skimming off the top. Then tun it into casks, and let it remain, full and purging at the bung-hole, about two weeks. Lastly, to every nine gallons put one quart of good brandy. If it does not soon drop fine, a steeping of isinglass may be introduced, and stirred into the liquid in the proportion of about half an ounce to nine gallons. See for further particulars Bath Society Papers, vol. XI. page 222.

A few days ago one of the hogsheads of this wine was pegged, and several gentlemen at the Agricultural Society's Rooms tasted it, and pronounced it fine flavoured, rich, sweet, and clear, much like mountain flavoured, but of a deep red colour. It had been in cask 18 months; and when it has been 18 months more (the time

Mr.

Mr. Mathews intends keeping it,) perhaps all the sweetness will be changed into a rich mellow fine vinous liquor, equal to many foreign wines.

I have looked into the New Farmer's Calendar, but could not find the explanation as mentioned by Clericus, respecting Radishes being sown with Turnips; if I had found it, I would have sent you the particulars, or have pointed out at what page it might have been found. With your Correspondent N. in your Magazine, p. 67, I wish Clericus had made further communication by your means, instead of referring to other publications, which it may not be in the power of every one to see.

If any of your Correspondents know of a better book for making British Wines than the "British Wine Guide," published by Nuttall of Liverpool, by sending the title of it for your Magazine they would render a service to many, as a good publication on the making of British Wines is very much wanted.

The account of Indian Ink in your Magazine, induces me to inform you, that I have seen a black powder collected on a tile from the smoke of a candle and worked with saliva, or gum water, that I thought, when put on paper, made as good a black paint as any Indian Ink.

Those of your correspondents who have The Family Receipt-book, will thank you for the following corrections, in that book. At page 362, an equal quantity of clay should be added to the salt and wood ashes, and blood used to mix it instead of water. At p. 456 rye flour not rice flour; and at page 457, it should be "boiled in vinegar and water," not sugar and water.

D.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen's Square,*
May 3.

I MOST heartily enter into the series of "Mentor" expressed in your last, as far as relate to the Beetles (as he terms them), but which I take to be Cockroaches: I have been equally plagued by them myself, but have happily got rid of their company by pouring occasionally a kettle or two of boiling water into the place of their retreat (which I presume to be a hole in the kitchen floor): should that be impracticable, the only alleviation I can recommend is placing a

soup-plate of table-beer near their rendezvous; for these gentlemen, like many of our own species, have a great partiality to drowning themselves in malt-liquor. With respect to the Ague, I thank Heaven, I have no experience. Yours, &c. C. P. D.

Mr. URBAN,

May 4.

PLEASE to inform "Mentor" that I destroyed a large quantity of Black Beetles by the following easy method. I put a small handful of the crumbs of new bread into a smooth glazed earthen pan six or eight inches deep, and placed a board two or three inches broad, and long enough for one end to rest on the kitchen floor and the other end on the top of the rim of the pan; during the night the Beetles run up the board, and fell into the pan.

From Dr. Fowler's Medical Reports the present grand and cheap Remedy for Agues is Arsenic; and it has been so very beneficial that but few Agues are now heard of. I hope Mentor is acquainted with a kind Physician or Apothecary, who will cure all his poor neighbours gratis. It is a medicine that should never be given but under the direction of the Faculty. Or two or three ounces of good *Peruvian Bark* in powder seldom fails, if given in the large dose of a quarter of an ounce every three hours in a little tea or beer.

I should be much obliged if any of your Correspondents would inform me the best and cheapest method of making Soda Water *extempore*.

In No. 16, of the Retrospect, page 248, it is said, adding indigo and the oxide of manganese to common writing ink will make it Indelible Ink, that cannot be washed out by either acids or alkalis. I should be obliged to your Correspondents for the method of mixing, and the quantities of these ingredients, &c.

Also for the Receipt for making the Black Drop, now preferred by many Physicians to all other preparations of Opium, said to be free from every deleterious quality; if so, it should find a place in the New Dispensatory.

Likewise for a better preparation than a solution of Alum in Water, to make muslins, linen, paper, or wood, incombustible, when exposed to fire,

L. O.
Mr.

MR. URBAN, March 2.

IN the "Bath Chronicle" for the 11th of August last, appears a paragraph relative to a newly invented *Method of learning Music*; being the production of that truly fertile and far-famed genius Mr. DIBDIN: a method, by the introduction of which into *general use*, (should the same indeed be ever reduced to practice,) not only would the progress of the pupil, in the attainment of one of the most polite and pleasing accomplishments, be (in my humble conception) facilitated in a most wonderful degree, but, what is of infinitely higher importance, a NEW ERA would at once be created in the lovely Science of Harmony! The paragraph alluded to is as follows: "Mr. Dibdin has obtained a patent for facilitating the learning of Music. His plan consists principally in substituting the Letters of the Alphabet for the characters hitherto used; and to employ the period, the colon, the semi-colon, comma, semi-comma, and demi-semi-comma, in place of the semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, &c. The seven first letters of the alphabet only are used, five times repeated in different kinds of type, as large capitals, small capitals, italic capitals, &c. and grave or sharp accents are to mark the sharps and flats." The bars in music he calls divisions; and the various pauses are distinguished by single, double, or treble dashes; and particular characters mark the section, the rest, repeat, &c. The cliffs are of course dispensed with; and the time of the air, instead of being called so many crotchets or minims in a bar, are to be so many colons or commas in a division." Now perhaps, Sir, by inserting the above in your valuable Repository, either Mr. Dibdin himself, or else some other choice disciple of Apollo among your numerous readers, might be induced to favour the Public, through the same medium, with some further Account of the proposed Plan; as well as to inform them likewise, whether there be really any probability of its being carried into effect?—and, if so, how soon the same may be expected to take place?—I profess myself, Mr. Urban, (and there are, doubtless, thousands of others who are in the same situation,) to be particularly interested in making these inquiries at the present moment; and, consequently, particularly anxious

for obtaining a speedy and satisfactory decision:—not only because I have not yet seen any publication on the subject, beyond the paragraph already quoted; but, more especially, because I have the good fortune to be blessed with a complete *houseful* of children (if I may be permitted to use the expression), who are, at this very instant, *all music mad!* teasing me, day after day, to be allowed to learn this divine and heavenly art, now that their ears, as they tell me, are quite in the proper tune for it, and as they are moreover fearful, that, if their request be not immediately attended to, they shall soon grow too old to relish the sad restraints which, on their first setting-out, a master must of necessity exercise over them!—Nor are these, alas! Sir, the only assailants whom I have to encounter in this weighty matter. If indeed they were, it would only remain for me to give the children some cakes, and send them about their business, till I had more fully made up my mind on the subject, than I have yet had it in my power to do. But Sponsey too—who was, *once upon a time*, a very decent performer on one of old Kirkman's best instruments, (which, by the bye however, she has scarcely touched within the last twenty years!)—she too—to fill up, as it were, the measure of my embarrassment, must lend her assistance, forsooth, in this business: and she is now become almost as incessant in her vexatious entreaties in this respect, on behalf of her youngsters, as they are themselves! So that, between the diurnally reiterated attacks of both parties in the way of solicitation, added to the still more powerful effects which are as often endeavoured to be wrought upon me by the *squeakings and squallings* of the little innocents in particular, in the way of exhibiting before their dear Papa so many specimens of their talents as candidates for future musical fame, I really, Mr. Urban, sometimes scarcely know where to run, or what to do with myself, to get out of the scrape in which I seem to be so completely implicated!—Hitherto however, Sir, I have (in defiance of all the difficulties that have surrounded me,) happily maintained my ground. And I still, I confess, profess it to be my intention (should not my resolution in the mean while fail me,) to maintain it for at least a month or six weeks

weeks longer, by turning a deaf ear to every motion of the kind, let it proceed from whatever quarter it may, till all my present doubts and scruples are first of all perfectly subsided, in respect of the very important point—the "*lis sub judice*" in the musical word—upon which no public vantage seems as yet to have been given: namely,—whether the old-fashioned crotchets and quavers, and all the rest of the dotted tribe of characters, which for ages past we have been accustomed to regard as sacred, are to retain their respective posts of honour in our note-books any longer; or else be compelled, by the overwhelming force of one gigantic and fatal blow, to give way at once, without even the possibility of any effectual resistance, to the simple *Letters of the Alphabet*, with their concomitant train of periods, colons, &c. which compose the newly modelled system of the ingenious and celebrated Mr. Dibdin?—Let this point only be first fully and satisfactorily determined upon, and (as I love my children most dearly, and would wish to indulge them, in every reasonable degree, in the acquisition of every polite and useful branch of knowledge,) I shall not, then, I am confident, have the smallest objection to promote, as far as ever in me lies, an immediate gratification of their taste in the manner desired. But, till then, I must, for an obvious reason, be excused from admitting either flute, fiddle, harp, or piano, within my dwelling. To relieve therefore, Sir, as soon as possible, the mind of a constant reader and admirer of your instructive pages from the very tiresome degree of suspense under which it now labours in respect of this momentous concern, you will, I am sure, have the goodness to give publicity to this address, in as early a number of your Magazine as you can spare room for its admission therein.

Yours, &c. OLD CROCHET.

P. S. I do not pretend to be myself any great judge in musical matters. But yet I cannot help expressing an opinion, (now that an opportunity is so fairly offered to me,) that, according to my humble judgment, Mr. Dibdin's *Invention* seems to be so extremely easy and comprehensive in its nature and design, for smoothing down the present rugged road to practice which all learners have to travel over

in the ancient School, as justly to entitle it, at least, to a favourable trial.

MR. URBAN,

April 16.

SIR THOMAS POPE BLOUNT, created a Baronet in 1670, died in 1697. His son, Sir Thomas, the second baronet, died at Twickenham Oct. 17, 1731; leaving a son, Henry, the third baronet (who was married in 1723 to Anne Cornwallis), and a daughter Catherine, born 1704, married (qu. when?) to W. Freeman, D.D. of Hemels, Herts (whose only child, Catherine, was the first wife of the Hon. Charles Yorke).

When did the Baronetage become extinct?—What was the name of the name of the second Baronet's Lady?—and what other children had she?

A MAN OF HERTS.

MR. URBAN,

May 12.

MUCH has been said, on various occasions, relative to the deservedly popular Ballad of "God save the King;" which you have given, with the Musick, in vol. XV. p. 552; and improved in p. 662. But I do not recollect its having been observed, that in the Life of Dr. Bull, in Grew's "*Rarities of Gresham Colloge*," it is said to have been written so early as in the reign of King James I. S.

MR. URBAN,

May 16.

I SHALL think myself highly obliged if, through your medium, I could obtain any correct information respecting Mr. Francis Moore or More, who was born at Derby the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was an officer in an Ecclesiastical Court, and a person of great learning. He married, it is said, a lady of family and fortune, whose friends were averse to the match, and withdrew their countenance from them both in consequence. What became of him afterwards is not precisely known; though there seems reason to think that he resided somewhere in the county of Derby, and died, it is supposed, about the time of the restoration of Charles II. leaving one or more sons behind him. As he was a conspicuous person in his day, I doubt not that it may be in the power of some of your curious and inquisitive Correspondents to furnish further particulars concerning him and his writings, if he published any.

Yours, &c.

APRIL 16.

Mr.

Gent. Mag. May 1809. Pl. I. p. 401.



Anderson del.

Freeman sculp.

James Anderson, L.L.D. - F.R.S. - F.A.S. - S. &c.

* * *We are happy in being able to present to our Readers a faithful Portrait of the learned and ingenious Dr. JAMES ANDERSON; of whom some ample and accurate Memoirs were given in the Magazine for December last, vol. LXXVIII. p. 1051. (See Plate I.)*

Mr. URBAN, May 25.

YOUR Correspondent, p. 127, expresses his surprise, that there is no work that treats of the Baronets of Ireland. Their history, biography, and descent, is now compiling; and, if my information be correct, will appear in the course of the present year. Your Correspondent states, "that he has been at some pains to collect authentic accounts, part of which he sends." I am concerned his diligence should have met with no better success; and that his statements are, to my knowledge, in many instances manifestly erroneous.

To specify some of them :

Sir Henry Tuile died some years ago without issue, when the title devolved to his nephew Sir George, the present and ninth Baronet, a captain in the army, married and has issue. On Sir Henry's decease, the ancient family estate of Sonagh was separated from the title, and is now enjoyed by Hugh Tuile, esq. youngest brother of Sir Henry, by the particular devise (it is believed) of Sir George the seventh Baronet, who disinherited his brother Mark Anthony Tuile, father of the present Sir George.

The present Baronet of the Blake family is Sir John, son of the Sir Walter mentioned by your Correspondent; he married Theodora eldest daughter of Edward Brice, esq. of Kilroot, co. Antrim, by Theodora eldest daughter of Thomas Lord Ventry, and has issue. Sir John is the lineal descendant of Sir Valentine Blake, created a Baronet in 1622; but your Correspondent is strangely mistaken in stating him to be "heir presumptive to the barony of Wallscourt." Lord Wallscourt and Sir John are the representatives of two antient families, the Blakes of Ardfray, and the Blakes of Menlo, and have been distinct families for many centuries, though probably descended from the same ancestor Richard Blake, *alias* Caddell, who came to Ireland in the reign of

GENL. MAG. May, 1809.

Henry II. in the train of John Earl of Morton, to whom he was a field-officer.

Sir Robert Staples has been thrice married: by his second lady he has a son and heir Robert; by his present lady, the Hon. Jane Vesey, he has four daughters, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Rutton, the Hon. Mrs. George Knox, and Miss Staples.

Sir Edward O'Brien is of the same family as the Earls of Thomond, but not descended from that branch, but from the Inchiquin family. His ancestor Sir Bonogh, the first Baronet, was descended from a younger son of the first Baron Inchiquin.

The wife of Sir Marcus Lowther Crofton was Catherine sister and heiress of Sir Edward the fourth Baronet of the Croftons, under the antient patent of 1661. Sir Edward died 1745, and was succeeded by his first cousin Sir Oliver Crofton of Lissanarre, co. Limerick, who was twice married, but died Nov. 9, 1780, without legitimate issue, when the title became extinct, but was assumed by Malby Crofton of Longford House, co. Sligo, esq. under a supposed right, he being the next male branch of the family, which had branched off from the Mote family before the title was conferred, and was not included in the patent. The present Hon. Sir Edward Crofton of Mote is the grandson of Sir Marcus Lowther, who assumed the name and arms of Crofton, in right of his wife Catherine sister and heiress of Sir Edward Crofton fourth Baronet, and was created a Baronet in 1758.

Sir John Freke is now Lord Carbery, and the Baronetage merged in the Barony. His grandfather, the Hon. John Evans, was the youngest son of George Lord Carbery, and married Grace Freke, sister and sole heiress of Sir John Redmond Freke, bart. (who died without issue, when the English title of Baronet Freke of West Lilney, co. Norfolk, became extinct, though erroneously admitted into Betham's Baronetage, as still existing). Their son John Evans assumed the name and arms of Freke, was created a Baronet of Ireland, in which he was succeeded by his son Sir John Freke, bart. who also succeeded to the title of Baron Carbery in 1807 on the death of the fifth Lord without issue male.

The pedigrees of many of the Irish Baronets

Baronets may be found at full in Archdall's Peerage, in notes to the pedigrees of the nobility. See the pedigree of Sir Erasmus Borrowes, vol. i. p. 103; of Sir John Pierr, vol. II. p. 201; of Sir George Tuile, vol. III. p. 25, &c. &c.

There are some Baronets whose titles are not admitted by the Heralds of Ireland, but which are, by mistake, inserted in the English Almanacks, viz. Sir Essex Edgeworth, and Sir William Sheridan. No patent of Baronetage appears to have been ever granted to a Sheridan or Edgeworth; so that the assumption of the title seems singular. The Baronetage conferred on the elder branches of the Gifford and Crofton families are, in fact, extinct, but have been assumed (under a supposed idea of right) by younger branches of the family, viz. Sir John Gifford of Castle Jordan (brother-in-law of the Marchioness of Lansdowne), and Sir Malby Crofton.

Sir John Morres of Knockagh, the first Baronet of that family, had one son called *Harvey*, as appears by his last will. So that your Correspondent's pedigree of Sir William Morres must be incorrect, as well as the accounts in the different Peerages, all of which trace Lord Mountmorres from Harvey Morres, whom they call the second son of Sir John Morres, bart. This title of Morres of Knockagh, bart. has lain dormant since the death of Sir Simon Morres, who died in France. Archdall, in his Peerage, makes an attempt to trace the succession of the title; but confines himself to the Castle-Morres branch, of which was Harvey Morres (grandfather of the first Lord Mountmorres), whom he erroneously states to be the second son of Sir John Morres, bart. which I have already shewn to be a falsehood.

Sir James May is living, at a very advanced age; he has three sons. Edward May, the eldest son, is Member for Belfast, and is father of Anna Marchioness of Donegal by a lady to whom he is now married; his second son Humphry May resides at Maypark, co. Waterford, married Miss Grueber, but has no issue; Thomas May the third son is rector of Clonmell.

Sir Charles Coote, the English Baronet, date 1774, is the son of the late Earl of Bellamont, who was so

created, with remainder to Charles Coote of Donnybrook, co. Dublin, his illegitimate son. Sir Charles Coote, the premier Baronet of Ireland, succeeded to that title as heir male of the late Earl of Mountrath. See his pedigree in the Peerage; see also a pedigree of Sir Fenton Aylmer, and Sir Ralph Gore.

Is there any publication treating of the Baronets of Scotland?

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, May 3.

WHEN I last solicited a corner of one of your pages to answer some Animadversions made upon a certain passage in my *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, by one F. T. I announced that it was not my desire to enter into literary disputes with any person; as such I little expected to have soon myself again attacked upon the same score by (as I conceive) the same party, though now masked under the signature of W—ds—r.

With regard to the legitimacy of the Tate family in its descent from Elizabeth the eldest daughter of the last Lord Zouche of Haryngworth, I believe the Public at large neither cares, or takes any concern; and were it not for the officious zeal of some interested Alarmist, would not even know that the said Tate family was worth so much notice.

In respect to having asserted the illegitimacy of the Tate Line, I am not the first who propagated the subject; for in your Magazine for the year 1801, an article has place, which more fully sets forth the circumstances and grounds for entertaining that point than I have detailed; and of the truth of which assertion even the printed Case of Sir Cecil Bishop gives ample room for credence. Moreover, in Walker's Account of the Sufferings of the Clergy in the time of the grand Rebellion, this family of Tate is not only illegitimately but most contemptuously spoken of; which work having been written before I was born, I think, Mr. Urban, there can be no reason for my being accused as the only person who has presumed to represent that the Tates came into the world by the unsanctified passages of generation.

I will merely observe farther, that although your Correspondent seems to hold out a species of threat that I shall

shall hear something more from him another time, I feel no degree of intimidation; his gentle intimation puts me in mind of what that despicable sycophant Cecil assured James I. on his coming to the Crown, *viz.* "That he should find his English subjects like asses, on whom he might lay any burthen, and should need neither bit nor bridle, but their asses' ears." Sufficient proofs were, however, not wanting to shew "that the King himself was the only ass, and that English Lions were not to be terrified by his silly braying."

The insertion of this answer to W—s—n, I claim, Mr. Urban, as due from your candour; while I trust the said redoubtable Champion will in future repress that *cacoethes scribendi* which induces him to intrude upon your otherwise interesting and entertaining columns for the purpose only of gratifying his own individual concerns.

T. C. BANKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Strand, Apr. 10.*

THE observations Mr. John Sidney Hawkins has made in your last number on, *some parts only* of, my reply to his letter, are in reality so frivolous and uninteresting, that I should think myself taking an improper liberty with your readers in noticing them, if he had not contrived to blend with them some insinuations, which it is necessary to do away.

He observes first, that I have given "a very defective representation of what passed between us." That I have not repeated every word of a conversation which lasted some time, must be readily supposed by every one. I never professed to do so, but, that I have concealed no material circumstance relating to the subject of his animalversions, is sufficiently evident, by his having been unable to produce, from his minutes of the conversation, any thing which can either refute what I have advanced, or add to his own account; although from his manner of expressing himself, it would be necessarily supposed he intended so to do.

In my former letter, I have given a very convincing proof that I could not have introduced Mr. Hawkins's name as a recommendation of the work; namely, his own avowal that the subject of it was one with which he was *wholly unacquainted*; therefore, the

mention of his politeness in lending me the print, could only be construed; at most, into an evidence, that he was not hostile to the publication, and this I had certainly every reason to conclude, from the whole of his conduct prior to the application respecting the purchase of the Drawings. That the mention of his name has occasioned any person to purchase the book, I can neither admit, nor deny; it could have no influence with the lovers of Angling in general, and must therefore have been confined to a very few individuals; but, I have the satisfaction of assuring Mr. Hawkins, that the measures he has taken to display his hostility have done much more to increase the sale of the work, than the introduction of his name as the Editor*.

Mr. H. asserts in his reply, and this is the most remarkable, but at the same time the most unjust sentence it contains, that his letter "was intended as an exculpation of himself from any censure, in permitting such a *wretched* portrait of his father, and a republication of the work so *disgraceful* to the memory of him and the original author, to appear. But if the portrait be a *wretched* one, he has *not* exculpated himself, because at our *first* interview he informed me, *with my engraving of Sir John in his hand*, that the original was the only tolerable portrait of his father.—If therefore the outline was so *miserably bad*, he ought in "candour," and from "civility to his friend" who introduced me, either to have *then* informed me, or to have avoided giving an implied approbation of the portrait by lending me the autograph of *Iz. Wn.* (and offering to lend his father's also) *for insertion beneath it*; and this *without a hint of the necessity for any alteration*.

But that I have republished the work in a manner *disgraceful* either to Sir John Hawkins, or to the original authors, I must positively deny. On this head, I confidently appeal to the book itself†; but yet it is material to

* Mr. H. is referred to the Newspapers, of a date *anterior* to the insertion of his *first* letter, wherein the book is advertised, as with notes by Sir John Hawkins and the *present Editor*, without any allusion to his name.

† Mr. H. has purchased my edition, preferring it to his own and preceding editions, and has been at the expense of cau-

notice, that Mr. H. notwithstanding this assertion and similar others, has not been able, after four months time to criticize the volume, to bring forward a single error in matter or style of printing, and that he rests all his proof of demerit on the inaccuracy which he presumes he has discovered in Walton's hand, and the imperfect resemblance in the print of his father. Whoever will compare my edition with those published by Mr. Hawkins, can be at no loss to decide in a moment, which exhibits the work or its authors in the most splendid point of view.

And most idle, to use no harsher term, are Mr. Hawkins's remarks on the intentions with which he insinuates I have looked over his copy of *IGNORAMUS*.—He declares that his edition of that work is become scarce! and that he is preparing for another edition; but *perhaps* he can inform me, if so be, I can inform him, where he might some months since have procured a great many copies. Now if Mr. H. will communicate *the more* by which this book has "become scarce" and worth "double the original price," he would confer a solid obligation upon such booksellers, whose shelves are encumbered with unsold publications.

The whole tenor of Mr. H.'s animadversions betrays evident symptoms of his disappointment as to the purchase of the Drawings; but it is very lamentable, that he should have allowed himself to be led away by this trifling "defeat of expectation" into the harsh and unwarrantable expressions he has not scrupled to employ.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL BAGSTER.

Mr. URBAN, May 17.

IN the account of Thomas Lyster, p. 111, are several mistakes, which I could correct with more certainty, if a pedigree, which I once put down from the information of those better acquainted with the family, but which, since "Alphonso's" Letter appeared, I have looked for in vain, should ever emerge from my papers. He was no graduate, but an honest yeoman, who lived at "Duncott," whence his preface is dated, in the county of Salop,

sing it to be interleaved, &c. by a Printer, for the purpose of inserting drawings and additional prints.

and parish of Atcham. A view of that Church, with several epitaphs, and among them Mr. Lyster's, but without date, may be seen in your Magazine for November, 1806, p. 1001. He died, I believe, as your Correspondent supposes, in 1716. Martha Huddleston was not "his only daughter;" he had, at least, two others, from one of whom descended the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, late Rector of Wroxeter in Shropshire, who has been dead perhaps 40 or 50 years; and your present Correspondent is descended from another.

I was not aware that "The Blessings of Eighty-eight" had ever been published; but used to fancy, notwithstanding what the title-page announces, that it was printed merely for private distribution among the Author's friends; as I conceive his smaller pieces were, of which I have seen several, all, or most of them, in verse. Mr. Lyster wrote a very neat hand, of which I have seen many specimens; and once, when I was perhaps ten years old, I saw his Common-place Book, containing a collection of classical and other facts and anecdotes, which strongly excited the curiosity of a school-boy. It was then in the hands of a nearer relative of the collector, and is probably long ago lost. Alphonso and Mr. Urban's other Readers will pardon, I hope, this egotism in

Yours, &c. R. CHURTON.

Mr. URBAN, Leicestershire,
Jan. 16.

IT is with feelings of the deepest regret I have perused the late accounts of the death of many of our great men, and Dr. B.'s Life of Lord Nelson had, I hoped, completed the climax; and I still hope that human friendship or human cruelty can go no farther. Savages, who drown or burn their aged and infirm relatives, are stigmatised by us with cruelty. *By us*, who require even a scientific detail of the agonies of expiring mortality, and who read with avidity the reports of those who, called in to relieve those agonies, must, without any breach of Christian charity in supposing it, be occupied in remembering or noting down every word that falls from the lips of their dying *friends* or *patients*. It was, indeed, to be wished, that our departed

parted Hero might have escaped this last evil; that his dying words would not have still farther weakened those dearer charities of life, on which all real happiness depends.

Dr. B. may be a *friend* of Lady Hamilton; I know neither of them; and, still more unfortunate, am not acquainted with Lady Nelson. Yet surely, in the awful hour of death, if no one had feeling or courage to hint at the necessity of reconciliation and forgiveness of every real or fancied injury, it would have been indeed the part of a true friend to the great Victim for our cause, to have left untold the concern he expressed for Lady Hamilton and her *Ward only*. The Book would have sold without it; the narrative been sufficiently explicit, even to gratify modern curiosity; and I am most grateful that my humble station gives me no chance for that worse than a Tyburn detail, a *Friend* or *Physician* of the present day writing my life and last dying words. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, April 20.

I HAVE looked on with much interest at the combat which has been carried on under your auspices for near a twelvemonth, till, as it often happens, from a Spectator, I long to be an Actor, and take a bout for the honour of Old England. Not that I think the Red-Cross Knight John Carter wants any help, or that he faints in the lists; far from it: his armour, though not polished, is of proof; his two-handed sword, though the blade be rather rusty, bears a keen edge; his arm is untired, and if he does not join with the newest flourish, his cuts are deep, and his thrusts are home. Like his countryman Flucilin: "Though it appears a little out of fashion, There is much care and valour in that Welchman."

Even in his last onset, "The very whiff and wind of his fell sword" has sorely discomposd the ample and well-frosted Buzz of the Old Correspondent, and, if I am not much mistaken, nearly choked him with his own powder. Yet, though to make a farther attack on this well-wigged Grecian* may be thought "again to slay the slain," I cannot help saying a few words more on the matter of his

letter, rather by way of introduction to more general observations on the subject, than from my considering the letter in itself worthy of farther notice. The Old Correspondent promises "a plain tale;" had he called it "a simple story," it would have been more to the purpose. Let us analyze this narrative: Mr. Westmacott obtains permission to place Addison's Statue in Edward the Confessor's Chapel. Of whom the permission was obtained, we are not told; but, by the care taken afterwards by the Rulers of the Abbey to prevent violation of the graves already existing, it should seem that some foreign power had entered, Buonaparte-like, into the peaceable realms of the dead, and endeavoured to thrust an alien usurper amidst our native Kings. Well: this permission was somehow obtained; and then, it being utterly unknown to the Dean and Chapter that such a person as Thomas of Woodstock was interred on this spot, Dart's History of the Abbey not being in their library, the six-penny books of the curiosities of Westminster not having fallen into their hands, and the vergers never having heard of this same Thomas; to work they went, and dug away till they came to *no coffin*, for it was destroyed, says this Plain Tale-maker, and no bones but what had been before dug up: and on the evidence of this no coffin, and no bones, they (who *they are* we are left to guess) immediately found out, what before they had never even guessed at, that Thomas of Woodstock *was* buried there, and that it would be very wrong to disturb him; so they filled up the hole, and laid down the grave-stone (having first broken it in two) which till then they never suspected to be a grave-stone, and still less to be the grave-stone of Thomas of Woodstock; and now if Thomas of Woodstock is not satisfied that the Dean and Chapter and the Abbey Mason are his best friends, for so kindly asking him how he did, and like the Irish servant, just waking him to tell him he had a few years more to sleep there; he must be the most wrong-headed Prince who ever took a lodging in Westminster Abbey. But, Mr. Urban, it is a sad thing for Princes to have evil counsellors; and I do really think, that if Thomas had not been perverted by those wicked

wights

* Καταχρηστικῆς Ἀχαιοί.

wight; Carter and Capon, *he* never would have made a complaint, and *we* never should have heard a word of the whole matter. Yet, although these two Incendiaries are inexcusable for thus sowing dissensions among the Dead, yet I think they cannot be fairly convicted of the watching and prying part of the indictment; for I can assure you, that any man, woman, or child, possessed of, and willing to disburse one and twenty pence, will not only be admitted to watch and pry by one of the attendants who sits duly every day to take sixpences at the iron gate leading to the chapel of Edward the Confessor, where Thomas lies, but will be assisted and directed in these watchings and prying by the Vergers of the said Abbey, who, like the Shewman at Exeter Change, will civilly remind him that the sixpences go to their betters, and request a penny or two in Monk's cap for their trouble; so that unless the said Vergers had a list delivered to them, with a description of the persons of the evil-minded watchers and pryers who are not to be admitted, it would be difficult to prove that these wicked men have not a perfect right (having first paid their testers) to pry into every corner and crevice that they can get their noses into. but, Mr. Urban, there is another part of this Plain Tale which admits of doubt. Some people say that Mr. Westmacott did not "obtain permission," but was constrained to take that or no other situation for Addison's Monument, and that he was very averse to placing it in the spot thus assigned to him. However this may be, it is clear even from the avowal of your Old Correspondent, that the consent of the Rulers of the Abbey, but they who they may, was obtained for this violation of the awful Sanctuary of Edward the Confessor's Chapel, for this intrusion of a modern individual into this matchless circle of ancient Heroes and Sages. But the emotions excited in my mind by this thought admit not of levity. They are of a graver cast, and the subject is so nearly connected with our best and noblest feelings as to demand the eloquence of a Burke to treat it as it deserves. Yet, however I may feel my pen unequal to communicate to my readers my own

sensations, I still indulge an hope, that I may excite the National attention to a subject of National importance; and, while the magnificent gratitude of Britain consecrates yearly most liberal sums to the erecting monuments commemorating those distinguished characters who have lately well deserved of their country, bid my countrymen look with yet higher respect, with a veneration approaching to awe, on those luminaries of a period long passed by, whose names survive the wreck of years, whose fame grows bright with age.

When I ascend the platform on which these glorious Kings seem elevated as it were above the level of the mass of mankind, and, looking round me, view at once Henry the Founder of the awful pile in which he reposes; the two Edwards, Heroes in arms, still greater in peace, Fathers of the Commerce of their native land, enlightened Legislators, assertors of the real Liberties of their Realms, splendid Patrons of Art and Literature, their Consorts, patterns of female excellence, and Heroines of conjugal affection; the other Henry, for whom admiration is mingled with a sort of playful affect on; while in the centre lies the Saxon Edward, whose sainted name is affixed to that Code of Laws, the basis and corner-stone of our rights; I feel as if admitted to the presence of superior beings; Creevy, Poictiers, and Agincourt, loat before my eyes in triumphant vision; and when I turn to the venerable Coronation-chairs, whose awful vacancy completes the story of human splendour, and teaches in language yet stronger than the very tombs the lesson of Mortality, I feel that the spot is sacred; the place is full; the repose is inviolable. I tread light, lest I should disturb the majestic silence that reigns around, and the stroke of the mason's pickaxe is sacrilege.

But, although in the case of Thomas of Woodstock your Old Correspondent has proved to us, that the attention of the Rulers of the Church to prevent violation could only be exceeded by their ignorance of the Abbey history, yet numerous are the instances in which no such care has been shown, and where the ancient occupiers of the walls of the Church have

have been at a moment's warning turned out, to make room for new tenants. This cannot but be considered as a fraud, and of the most mischievous kind. It subverts the very end of Monumental Memorials. It falsifies the sacred record of the dead, who have deserved to be snatched from the oblivion of the grave, and consigned, if not to immortality, to a life long as the pile endures, with which they are thus identified. If the Chapter of to-day can break down the monument of a cross-legged knight, or deface the tombstone of a Thomas of Wao stock to admit a modern Memorial, these in their turn may be destroyed by the mandate of some future Guardians of the Church; and Addison, or Shakespear, or Newton, or the awful train of wise and just Kings, of whom we have already spoken, are not freeholders of their graves, and citizens of the silent realm of death, but mere tenants at will, and liable to be ejected at any hour by the despotic mandate of those whose Guardianship of these sacred edifices in reason and common sense should be exerted to preserve, not to destroy.

I am not now to learn that some active and zealous friends to the antiquities of this country have endeavoured to stem the tide of destructive innovation, and to determine how far the powers of Ecclesiastical Corporations over the Churches committed to their care can be limited by law; and it is a sad truth, that scarcely a fence or mound against the torrent can be found in the now existing laws. It is to be hoped, that some men may arise, of courage and of weight sufficient to engage the Legislature to look back as well as forward; to secure the Memorials of our ancient Heroes, as well as erect new trophies to the Worthies of the present day; and indeed to insure to these, as well as those, that permanence which alone can render them truly valuable.

Nor ought this care to be long delayed. Report grows every day stronger, that at Westminster one tremendous sweep is to annihilate the present Choir, and the awful space behind it; that the Ploughshare of Desolation is to pass sheer through the whole Church, and level all that lies between the West door and Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and that the

Service Choir is to be transferred to this Monumental Chapel, this private Mausoleum of our Sovereigns of the three last centuries. The Jacobinical rage which tore down the tombs of the Gallic Kings at St. Denis has, I believe, excited just horror in every man that has read the disgusting story; but that had the excuse at least of frenzy: it might be brought in by a jury *Slanslaughter*: for the cold-blooded destruction threatened to our own Sovereigns, the verdict must be *Wilful Murder*. Let not any one here say, we only mean to remove, not to destroy; the very removal must be destruction; and yet more, the change of place does away that solemn repose, that stability of the grave, that soothing sensation which Shakespear has expressed in terms, compared to which, all I could say would be cold and heartless—

"Quiet Consummation have,
Unremoved be thy Grave."

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Rectory-house, Rodney Stoke, Feb. 28.*

AT the same time that I return my best thanks to your Reviewer for the very handsome, though brief notice which he has been pleased to take of my late Pamphlet on the present state of the *Draycot Charity*, in this neighbourhood, in your Magazine (see p. 53), permit me to point out to him, for correction, a trifling error which he has accidentally fallen into, by stating, that "47 persons" (seemingly as a *determinate* or *limited* number) "are entitled each to receive £3. 18s. a-year," out of the produce of Mr. Card's estates; whereas, the Charity is *not at all confined*, in its distribution, to any certain or fixed number of objects; but, on the contrary, is open to the relief of as many such as might chance to offer from year to year; whom the Trustees, however, at their General Meetings for business may (after due examination and enquiry into their respective circumstances in life) deem proper to partake of it. The 47 persons mentioned at p. 22 of my Pamphlet (to which your Reviewer, I perceive alludes, and by a misconstruction of which he was evidently drawn into his mistake), comprehend only the number of poor people who happened to be relieved in that particular

lar year to which the adduced account of (what *ought* to have been) the disposal of Mr. Card's bounty belongs; namely, the year 1806—7.

As I consider your Monthly Publication, Sir, as a most valuable standing record of well-authenticated facts, in like manner as it is of general occurrences in the world, I would not in any case, (but more especially in any one which immediately concerns myself,) willingly see any *wrong statement* handed down in it to posterity (however unimportant or inconsiderable it might haply be, either in itself or in its consequences, to the community at large), without endeavouring to rectify it, as soon as I conveniently could after its discovery, by furnishing you with all the information in my power on the subject. On this account therefore I beg to trouble you with the above; and then to subscribe myself, as ever,

Yours most sincerely,

THOMAS ABRAHAM SALMON.

MR. URBAN, *May 6.*

HAVING before obliged me by the insertion of a statement of the number of young women admitted and discharged at the Magdalen Hospital, in two former years, I shall beg the favour of you to let the following for 1808 appear. Admitted 90, discharged 89; of which reconciled to friends, placed in service, or other reputable and industrious occupations, 66 (two above the number in 1807). Lunatic 1. Died 2. Discharged at their own request 12: for improper behaviour 8. Remaining in the House Jan. 5, 1809 (including one sent to an Hospital) 81. I much wish to see statements like the above relative to the other Magdalen Asylums in this kingdom.

A Subscriber to the Magdalen Hospital.

MR. URBAN, *London, May 19.*

PERMIT me to communicate to the publick the following curious circumstance, as it may be amusing to some of your natural historical readers.

Being in the celebrated cave, called *Wokey-hole*, near the city of Wells, on the 1st of this month, I observed a great quantity of dormant bats (*vespertilionex marina*) hanging from

the rocks, which form an arch over the passage into the cavern, about half way down; I suppose there were at least three or four hundred of them.

Concerning Swallows, it is observable that they have been much less numerous, and have appeared later, this season, than is usual. I saw the first Chimney Swallow, *Hirundo rustica*, at Colnbrook in Berkshire, on the 28th of April; but several of this species had been seen ten days previous to that time, flying about the flooded part of Walthamstow Marsh. The Martlet, *Hirundo urbana*, made its first appearance on the 5th of May; I saw several of them on that day at Melksham, in Wiltshire. On the 12th I saw the first Swift, *Hirundo apus*. It has been generally observed that in this neighbourhood (London) Swallows, particularly the species *Hirundo urbana*, have been much less numerous this spring than for many years past. I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who will inform me, whether this has been the case in other parts of the country. The apparent disproportion of the numbers of these birds that return in spring with those that retire in autumn, is at all times very striking, and only to be accounted for by supposing that they undergo some great devastation somewhere in their passage to or from this country*.

S. R.

MR. URBAN, *Harwich, May 18.*

THE following Recipe, presented to me by a friend, if it be not a cheap, he assures me is an *effectual* remedy for the Ague:

"Let 16 grains of the salts of wormwood, 30 grains of snake-root, and one ounce of the best bark, be dissolved in a pint of ale, or a gill of brandy; a wine glass half full of which to be taken regularly every day; and on those days the Ague-fit is expected, let it be taken just before the fit comes on; it is as well to take the medicine a few times after the disorder has disappeared, to prevent any relapse of it."

Yours, &c. R. R. BARNES.

* See "Observations on the Brumal Retreat of the Swallow, by Philobeli-don, London, 1808," 2d edit. p. 21.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 4.

I SEND you the following account of MADELEY Church; which contains several monuments to the memory of some of the antient and noble family and ancestors of the Earl of Wilton, &c.

Madeley Church is situate in a village in the hundred of Pirehill, in the county of Stafford, about five miles to the West of Newcastle-under-line; and is an antient stone building. It consists of a Nave, Side-aisles, Transepts, and a Chancel at the East end of the Nave; to the North wall of which latter is affixed a Chapel of the same size and plan, or nearly so, as the Transepts; it has also a South Porch, and a square embattled Tower at the West end of the Nave, in which is a ring of five bells. A sixth bell has been bequeathed by Samuel Stretch, and is about being added to the present set. In the interior, the different parts are separated from each other by Pointed arches, supported on plain pillars.

On the North side of the chancel arch is the reading-desk and pulpit. The latter of which bears marks of antiquity, being of old oak moderately carved with small Saxon arches. It has a crimson velvet cloth and cushion, which were the gift of the Rev. Thomas Barlow, as appears from one of the Tables of Benefactions.

Above the same arch in the Nave is printed the Lord's Prayer, Belief, and Ten Commandments on two tables; and between them are the Royal Arms, which were painted so late as in 1804.

A small brass chandelier of 12 lights is suspended from the middle of the ceiling of the Nave; and is inscribed,

"BEQUEATHED BY SAMUEL STRETCH OF MADELEY."

There is a small organ at the West end of the Nave.

The following is an account of the Benefactions to the poor, &c.

On a table over the second pillar, counting from the pulpit on the North side of the Nave:

"The Rev. Thomas Barlow, vicar, in his life-time gave a velvet pulpit cloth, cushion, communion-cloth, silver tankard, and salvers."

On another table, opposite the above:

GENT. MAG. May, 1809.

3

"An Account of ye Benefactors to the Poor of this parish:

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Bowyer left.....	20	0	0
Ralph Egerton of Betley, esq. gave.....	40	0	0
Mr. James Shaw.....	10	0	0
Mr. William Clayton.....	10	0	0
Mr. John Weston.....	20	0	0
Mrs. Rose Thompson left to be dealt in cloth on St. Tho- mas's day.....	50	0	0
Mrs. Jane Thompson.....	10	0	0
Mr. John Lightfoot.....	5	0	0
Mrs. Anne Giles.....	50	0	0
Mr. Weston Bayley left twenty pound, which is paid into the Parish's hand.....	20	0	0
Left by an unknown hand.....	7	0	0
Ralph Horton, gent. in his life- time gave.....	200	0	0

In the Chancel, against the South wall, on a large board:

"A Catalogue of the Benefactions to the Church, School and Poor of ye Parish of Madeley, given by Sir John Offley, knt. and his heirs.

"Imp. The said Sir John Offley gave by his will ten pounds, to be paid forthwith to so many of ye poor of ye Parish as his Executors shall think fit.

"Item. He bequeath'd to so many poor men of Madeley and Muckleston, as he should be years old at the time of his decease, so many cloth gowns, to attend his corpse to Church.

"Item. He gave a hundred and twenty pounds, or whatsoever more would erect and build two decent and convenient school-houses, in such manner as his will directs.

"Item. He directed threescore pound a-year, to be payable by his heirs out of the lands of Upper and Neather Thornhall, for finding a schoolmaster, usher, and schoolmistress for the said schools.

"Item. He directed ten alms-houses to be built, and endowed the same with forty-five pound a year, payable out of his lands and tenements in the City of London; likewise in Hackney, Stepney, and elsewhere, in the county of Middlesex, for ye clothing and maintenance of ten poor men or women of this parish.

"Item. He gave a hundred pound to buy a pulpit-cloth, cushion, and communion-carpet; also two silver flaggons, and a silver cup.

"Item. He gave by his said will, twenty pound a-year for ever, for preaching a weekly Sermon in the Parish Church of Madeley.

"The Hon^d Mary Offley, widow, late wife of John Offley, esq. left to ye township of Madeley, the use of a hundred pound to be dealt in bread.

"John Crewe, of Crewe in ye county of

of Chester, esq. great-grandson of the, said Sr Jno Offley, gave in his life-time a hundred and four pounds, thirteen shillings, towards raising the bounty for this Vicarage."

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the North Transept is an antient marble altar-tomb, the sides and ends of which are adorned with 17 sculptured effigies, male and female, some of which have wings, representing angels; but they are all much disfigured by the destroying hand of Time. Upon the top are cut the outlines of a male and female figure, and round the border thereof is inscribed:

*Hic jacent corpora randolphi egerto
armigeri, et isabell ux: sue, qui
dem randolfus obiit septimo die maij
anno d'ni ...mo' ccccxxiiio; et prebicta
isabell obiit die, anno d'ni mo'
cccc... quor' aiab' p'priet' d' Am'*

Near to this tomb is an old oaken chest, in good preservation, with these initials and date, viz.

R. S. W. S.
C. W.
1695.

In the South Transept, on a brass plate on the floor, is inscribed:

*Pray for the soules of John
Egerton Esqer and Ellen his Wif,
the whiche John decessed the first day
of Aprill in the yere of our lord god
mxxxviii on whose soules Ihu have
mercy. Amen.*

Both in the North and South Transepts are several marble slabs on the floor, having inscriptions round their borders in the old letter; but, owing to the fractured state of several, and the many obliterations, they are illegible. Among those on the South side, I could discern Radulphus Egerton and a Margaret.

On the East side of the South Transept are two mural marble monuments. On the first is inscribed:

"In a just regard to the many virtues
of a much-honour'd mother, and a
beloved brother,

Sir Holland Egerton, bart.

appointed this monument to be
erected

to the memory of Elizabeth, first
wife of Sir John Egerton, bart.; and
John, her second son.

(He died in the 15th year of his age, 1704.)

She was daughter, and at last sole
heir of William Holland of Deuton,
Heaton, &c. in the county of Lancaster;

descended from that antient stem,
whence several noble familys, often
ally'd to the Crown, and other
memorable persons, have issued.
She died 1701."

On the second, which is South of the preceding:

"To the memory of

Sir Holland Egerton,
of Wrine-hill, Farthingoe, Heaton, &c.
bart.

descended (by a long succession of ancestors distinguish'd with various titles, honours, and great alliances) from the antient Barons of Malpas: by many good qualities and virtues of his own, he did honour to so illustrious a pedigree.

"Rever'd on the Bench, for an awfull gravity, and a calm and steady conduct, founded on a conscious integrity and clear knowledge.

"Beloved and valued in private life, for humanity, sincerity, and a fine understanding, improv'd with all kinds of science. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Cave, of the county of Leicester, bart. by whom he was blest with an ample fortune, a numerous issue, and an uncommon goodness of temper.

"Three of his sons, who dyed before him, John in the eleventh, Holland in the first, and Cave in the second year of his age (out of a paternal fondness) he appointed to be remembered on his own monument.

"He dyed in the year of his age 44, and of Christ 1730, and was deposited in the adjacent vault, leaving the family estate and dignity, enjoy'd only about six months, to his son Edward."

Above this inscription on the tablet is a medallion, whereupon is the bust of Sir Holland Egerton, and below the inscription are his arms; nothing of which remains distinct, except three pheons' heads Azure.

In the Nave, near the reading-desk, on the floor, is a slab, inscribed to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Barlow, vicar, who died January 19, 1779, and of his wife Mary, who died May 12, 1761.

On the South wall of the Chancel, near to the Table of Benefactions above described, on a marble tablet, is inscribed:

"This marble,

erected by the hand of Friendship,
protects the remains

of Mrs. Martha Bayley,
widow of John Bayley, esq. of the Parks;
who, with the faith and piety of a true
Christian,

exchanged this mortal state,
on the 13th day of May, 1789,

in

in the 82d year of her age.

Her good sense and benevolent mind
endeared her amiable character

to all who were connected with her;
whilst her example nourished in her only
daughter, the late wife of Mr. Humphry
Felton of Drayton, an emulation to imi-
tate so excellent a parent.

The foudest tribute which Affection pays
the dead, is only allotted a transient date;
but the actions of the *good* and the *virtuous*
have elsewhere a permanent record, which
neither the darkness of the grave can
conceal, nor the ravage of ages moulder
away."

Immediately below the above, on
a brass plate fixed in the wall,

"Carolus Shaw, M. A.

è Coll. SS. Trin. Cant.

Ecclesiæ hujus Vicarius, Anglicanæ Pastor
vir [fidelis;
humanitatis eximie, sinceritatis integræ,
charitatis verè Christianæ,
obijt Oct. 28, anno Domini 1702,
ætatis 42."

By the side of the West wall of the
Chapel which is attached to the North
side of the Chancel, is a marble mo-
nument, which consists of a pedestal
about two yards high, one broad, and
one thick. Above the pedestal is a
large urn, which rests upon a plinth
or square piece of marble, supported
by the pedestal: on three sides of
this plinth are sculptured three shields,
which are too much effaced to blaz-
on. The height, from the base of
the pedestal to the top of the urn,
may be about four yards; but, in
stating these dimensions, I write mere-
ly from conjecture, not having the
means of ascertaining the dimensions
with accuracy at the time I made
my remarks. On the front or die of
the pedestal is inscribed:

"Johanni Crewe Offley,
Johannis Offley de Madeley
in comit. Stafford, Armigeri,
è Maria (cui pater Thomas Broughton
de Broughton in eodè comit. armiger)
filio et hæredi;
trium liberorum superstitum
Johannis, et Crewe, prolis masculæ,
et filiolæ Mariæ
patri;
Septembris die vi.
anno D'ni MDCLXXXVIII.
ætatis xxxviii denato;
Anna uxor unica
(Johannis Crewe de Crewe
in com. pal. Cestr. armigeri,
et Carewe filie Arthuri Gorge
de Chelsea in com. Midd'. eq. aurati
filia,

è duabus relictis natu major)
hoc monumentum posuit."

Over the North window of this
same Chapel, on a beam, is carved
1643; which is probably the date of
the repair of the Church.

This Church stands by the side of
a public road in the village; and to
the West, on the opposite side of
the road, is a *School*, which is a plain
old building, with two apartments,
one for the boys and the other for
the girls; it has also a small area
enclosed before it. This School, I
presume, is the same that was founded
and endowed by Sir John Offley, as
stated above in the Benefactions.

Yours, &c.

T. T. S.

MR. URBAN, *Edinburgh, May 8.*
PERMIT me, through the exten-
sive medium of your useful Pub-
lication, respectfully to inform the
Peers of Scotland, the Representa-
tives of dormant, attainted, and ex-
tinct Titles, and persons connected
with them, that a new edition of
Sir Robert Douglas's *Peerage of Scot-
land*, continued to the present Time,
is now in the press.

The first edition was published in
1764. In the Introduction, Sir Ro-
bert Douglas thus expresses himself:

"The necessity of publishing a new
Peerage of Scotland, and the utility of it,
is acknowledged by all. The Compiler of
the present Work has attempted it on a
more regular and accurate plan than has
hitherto appeared. How far he has suc-
ceeded, the world must judge. But if the
most assiduous application for many
years; if a painful inquiry into the pub-
lic records and ancient chartularies; if
an unwearied search after every degree
of knowledge necessary for carrying on so
arduous a task—if these have any merit,
or deserve the favour of the publick, the
Author flatters himself this Work, on
perusal, will not be found deficient. The
chief and principal point the Author had
in view, and the great object of his atten-
tion [was] in a plain and distinct manner,
to deduce the history of each family, from
its origin to the present generation, and to
ascertain their genealogy and chronology
by indisputable documents."

That edition has already become
scarce. Subsequent researches have
thrown no small light on the histories
of particular families; and, from the
lapse of time, numerous alterations
have necessarily taken place in the
noble

noble houses. On these accounts, it has been judged, that a new edition of Sir Robert Douglas's *Peerage*, with a continuation to the present time, may not be deemed unacceptable to the publick.

In the preface to the first edition, Sir Robert Douglas states, that,

"Notwithstanding all that has been done, there doubtless may and will be mistakes: such as are unavoidable in a work of this kind, though the Author hopes they will not be found numerous, as all manner of pains has been taken to avoid them, as well by the labour bestowed upon the compilation, as by putting it in the power of every Peer to correct or add to the history of his own family, by sending him a manuscript copy some time before publication, they producing sufficient documents in support of any alteration made."

In conformity to this plan, calculated for the prevention of error, it is proposed, in the first place, to transmit to the Peers of Scotland, and Representatives of dormant, attainted, and extinct titles (or their agents), that part of Sir Robert Douglas's Work which treats of their respective families, so disposed on writing-paper, as to admit of additions and corrections being made with facility; and in the next place, when the amended account of each family is put to the press, to transmit, in like manner, the proof sheets of such amended account, before throwing off the impression.

This arrangement, to which the Proprietors have readily agreed, although adding considerably to the expence of the Work, will, it is hoped, meet with the approbation of all concerned. When it is considered on how comparatively trifling a degree of exertion on the part of each family, the formation of a full and accurate *Peerage* of Scotland depends, the Editor flatters himself with the hope, that the Nobility will be induced to take the trouble of revising; or of giving directions to their Agents to correct, the accounts of their respective families, from charters, parish registers, and other authentic sources, to their own satisfaction.

In the continuation of Sir Robert Douglas's *Peerage* to the present time, the Editor has used every endeavour to obtain correct informa-

tion, sensible that, if genealogical histories can pretend to merit, it must consist in their accuracy; for, without that recommendation, they would become reprehensible, from their tendency to mislead.

The Editor takes this opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgements for the valuable communications received from several of the Nobility and their connexions, in reference to his original plan of a *Peerage* of Scotland from the Union of Great Britain downwards. For the reasons already stated, he has been induced to extend that plan; and begs leave to solicit such information as may enable him to carry it into full effect, particularly with regard to the errors of the first edition.

The Editor has only to add, that communications on the subject, addressed to him at No. 92, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, in franked covers, will be carefully attended to, and properly noticed in the Work. For other particulars respecting the publication, the Editor begs leave to refer to the Advertisement from the Proprietors, on the blue cover of the Magazine for April, in which he is no way concerned.—It is particularly to be attended to, that the present is a new edition of Sir Robert Douglas's *Peerage*, not of his *Baronage*, of Scotland. J. P. WOOD.

MR. URBAN,

May 15.

IN vol. LXVIII. of your Magazine, several earnest inquiries were made to ascertain the residence of *William Colemore*, who married *Elizabeth Waring*. Accident has enabled me to throw some light upon this subject; and, though my information is not so full and explicit as I could wish, yet it may serve the *Enquirer* in some degree, if he is not already better instructed. The said *Elizabeth Waring* was the daughter, and at length (I think) sole heiress of *Edmund Waring*, esq. of *Humfreyston*, in the parish of *Donnington*, in the county of *Salop*; and appears by the Register of that parish to have been baptised in August 1657. *Edmund Waring*, her father, was an active officer on the side of the Parliament in the Civil Wars, and sometime Member of Parliament for *Bridgnorth*. There is a mural tablet to his memory in the Chancel at *Donnington*, by which

which it appears, that he was son and heir of Richard Waring of Grelton in the county of Suffolk, and married Elizabeth daughter of John Ash of Freshford in the county of Somerset, esq. and died at Humfreyston, 30 January, 1682-3, having had issue two sons and two daughters. His son and heir, Richard Waring, died before his father, aged 23, and was buried at Donnington July 4, 1676. What became of his other son and daughter does not appear: nor is the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth to William Colemore noted in the Register; but it is evident that she resided at Humfreyston with her husband the year after her father's decease, by the following entry in the Parish Register:

"10th April, 1679, was baptised, Elizabeth the daughter of William Colemore and Elizabeth his wife."

There is no farther notice of the family occurs till June 4, 1731*, when *Mrs. Elizabeth Colemore* was brought from Warwick to be buried at Donnington; which circumstance confirms your *Enquirer's* supposition, that the family resided for some time in Warwick or its neighbourhood; but whether at Guy's Cliff remains still to be decided. The estate at Humfreyston is still the property of the Colemore family; and the present owner is a *Miss Colemore*, of whom I can give no account. In a survey of Albrighton parish, taken in 1790, I find Humfreyston then belonged to Charles Colemore, esq. It is here necessary to observe, that 139 acres of the Humfreyston lands are situate in Albrighton parish; and Major Waring (as he was called) was formerly impropiator of the great tithes of Albrighton, which he sold to the Haberdashers Company of London. The mansion-house at Humfreyston is a large half-timbered edifice, moated round, inhabited by a farmer. And I find by the Register of the parish, that it was occupied previous to 1559 by William Humfreyston of Humfreyston, esq. who appears to have died in that year, as well as Thomas Humfreyston, his son and heir, and the widow of the former (Palgerin Humfreyston of Humfreyston) was married the succeeding year to Thomas Cooper, yeo-

man, of Albrighton. Nothing more appears in the Register of the Humfreystons, by which I suppose the family to have been extinct; but how the estate came to the Waring, whether by inheritance or purchase, I am not informed.

I observe the Donnington Parish Register to have been carefully kept; and it commences at an earlier period than any I have noticed, viz. 1556, in the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary. Many curious remarks have been made therein by that learned Antiquary, the Rev. George Plaxton, who was inducted to the Rectory in 1690; whose pleasant humour and benevolent disposition are still spoken of in the neighbourhood. He was, I think, Chaplain to the Leveson Gower family of Trentham; and the Matquis of Stafford is still Patron of the Rectory. Some biographical account of a man so learned and accomplished as Mr. Plaxton, would, I am sure, give pleasure to many of your Readers as well as myself, if any of your Correspondents are in possession of materials. Boscombe House and the Royal Oak are situate in the parish of Donnington; and I have been much gratified by what your ingenious Correspondent D. Parkes has lately communicated to us relative thereto. (See p. 105.) I hope he will be induced to favour us with the result of his enquiries at Tong (which is the adjoining parish) as well as with a sketch of that beautiful old Church, which contains so rich a treasure for Antiquaries.

Q. F.

Mr. URBAN,

April 6.

YOUR Correspondent, J. C. p. 216, asks, "if it be not a silly expedient in the performance of Henry VIII. to exhibit (Roman) Catholic Bishops in the immediate Robes of Protestant (British) Bishops; Robes not directly seen until the reign of Charles II." Accustomed to consider the gorgeous dresses of some of the ancient Romish Bishops, represented in their sepulchral monuments as the dresses in which, or in something like which, they ought to be exhibited in the Drama, I was, many years since, struck with the same supposed absurdity as your Correspondent. But I have since had reason to think, that the absurdity either does not exist at all, or, at any rate, is much less than I had first supposed:

and,

* She must have been then 74 years of age.

and, though your Correspondent appears by a mode of expression used in his Letter to be of the Romish Communion, and, therefore, perhaps, generally better versed in these points than we of the Establishment are; yet I doubt he is mistaken in both the positions he seems to have suggested: 1. That the habits worn by the Bishops of the Protestant Church of England are not such as were worn by that Order in Britain before the Reformation; and 2. That the habits worn by them since the Restoration are not such as were worn by their predecessors after the Reformation. The Temporal Peers' Robes were undoubtedly altered to their present fashion by Charles II. from the old ones which we see in Mills's "Catalogue of Honour." But that the Bishops' vestments were not changed at that time, I think, sufficiently appears from the two portraits, placed face to face, in Overal's Convocation-book, published by Archbishop Sancroft about 1690; one of them, the portrait of Bp. Overal himself, who died about 1619, and the other of Abp. Sancroft; in which two portraits the Dresses are precisely similar to each other in every circumstance, except that Bp. Overal is represented with a ruff, and Abp. Sancroft with a band; which last is well known to have been brought into use by the Puritans and other Sectaries, on the downfall of Episcopacy. It is observable, too, that the Dress is the same in these portraits of Sancroft and Overal (except the ruff, I believe, which, no more than the band, or the tippet, or scarf, though seemingly an imitation of the stole, ever was any part of the Episcopal or Clerical Habit as such) with that in the portraits of Abp. Cranmer and Bishops Ridley and Jewel, in Burnet's Hist. Reform.; of Latimer, in Strype; and of Abp. Parker, prefixed to his Antiquitates. And, as to the suggested variance between the Episcopal Dress before the Reformation and after it, it appears to me little, if any thing, more than a very trifling alteration in the shape of the garments; the garments being the same, namely the rochet and the chimere. In the fine portrait of Bp. Fox of Henry the Seventh's time, in Fiddes's Life of Wolsey, and in Faber's mezzotinto of Bp. Merton, of

Henry the Third's time, the Dress is the same, in its essential circumstances, as is worn by our Bishops at this day; the sleeves, however, being less ample than they afterwards were, and, in the latter portrait, part of the chimere being brought forward so as to compass the shoulders, and hang a little way down on the breast.

On the whole, it appears to me, that the regular Episcopal Habit (for I do not speak of the sacred Vestments of officiating Clergy in their strict sense) before and since the Reformation, is substantially one and the same, viz. the rochet and chimere; and that the only material difference has been, the substitution of black for scarlet in the colour of the latter; which change took place in consequence of, and in compliance with, the Calvinistic scruples of Hooper of Gloucester.

I propose these remarks with great deference to the knowledge of your Antiquarian Correspondents; some of whom may, as I do, think this subject not unworthy of consideration and research. C. J. A.

MR. URBAN,

May 2.

I WAS much pleased the other day in reading some observations in one of your late numbers, by a very judicious Correspondent, on the necessity of increasing the number of Churches. The necessity of such a measure must be evident to every one who considers the present population of the country; but how to effect it is perhaps no small difficulty. We can expect no aid from Government. I have no doubt it thinks it does as much as can be expected from it, on money matters, if it raises the money for carrying on the War. But, however, there is one thing, Mr. Urban, which Government might do at little or no expence; and that is, to pass an Act to facilitate the building of Churches. If I am rightly informed, for I am no lawyer, however anxious a member of the Church of England may be to build and endow a Church, yet he must have the leave of nothing less than the Bishop, and the Patron, and Incumbent of the Parish where he wishes to build; so that it is a thousand to one if he can accomplish his purpose. I propose, then, that an act be passed, which

which shall enable any man, or body of men, to build a Church, who may wish so to do, after it is made evident to the Bishop of the Diocese that another Church is wanted: and that they who build it shall have the patronage of it, if they wish to have it. The right of patronage seems the great obstacle on this subject; for few people will build Churches when they are allowed no right of presentation; and, on the other hand, the Incumbent or Patron of the Parish Church will seldom give leave for building a Church, unless the patronage is yielded to him. But why should not men who build new Churches be allowed the right of presentation as well now as some centuries ago, when our old Churches were built? If it was proper that they should have the patronage then, why it is wrong now? Of course, I suppose that new Churches built upon this plan should not interfere in any respect with the rights of the Parish Church or its Incumbent: and that they should be in every respect Episcopal, not a kind of mongrel places, half Church and half Meeting-house. Now, if Government would pass an Act of this kind, I have no doubt many new Churches would be built by the bounty of individuals or associated persons.

But the truth is, Mr. Urban, that the Dissenters have every facility for building Meeting-houses, while the Church-people have every difficulty for building Churches. Dissenters have only to consider how to get the money; while Churchmen, in addition to this, have a thousand other obstacles. We have written reams of paper, and used gallons of ink and thousands of pens, to shew the sin and danger of separating from the Church; but what have we done practically to prevent it? While we complain of dissent, we actually force men, in vast numbers of cases, either to become Dissenters, or entirely to neglect public worship, by not providing Churches for them. Perhaps no Church ever was so careless of her own extent and security as the Church of England. The Dissenters may thank her for their increase, as much as their own exertions; for, while she is willing that they should have the right of building any number of places they can, she is content herself

to be restricted and shackled in a most amazing degree. One good practical measure for building Churches, and accommodating the poor in them with seats, would be of more service to us than a thousand books.

Let then our Dignitaries exert themselves in Parliament, to break off the chains which the Law has imposed upon the Church, that, at least, she may have as fair a chance of supporting her cause as the Dissenters; for, under her present circumstances, she certainly has not.

Yours, &c. A CHURCHMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *H. B. Feb. 11.*

I BEG leave to inform Mr. J. Hall, vol. LXXVIII. p. 1154, that the following remedy, I think, may be depended upon as an effectual cure for the disease attending the heads of children, which is termed, in the parish I reside, a *Ringworm*, and which agrees, in every respect, with the description given of it by him:

Take a piece of white linen rag, folded in four; spread on it an ointment prepared with sulphur and pork-lard; apply it to the part affected, binding it to the head with a ribband or handkerchief: repeat this treatment *nine successive nights*, observing to wash the head *clean* all over with soap and water, previous to every fourth application of the ointment, and also after the whole process has been completed.

It has come within my knowledge, in many instances, that this treatment of the disease in question, simple as it may appear, has generally effected a *perfect* cure; should it, however, in any case fail (as certainly it sometimes in the first process has), I would recommend it to be persevered in a *second* time; which will, there is not a shadow of a doubt, *completely* extirpate the disease.

I beg leave to observe, that, although I am utterly unskilled in medicine, yet I think it my duty, as doing justice to the publick at large, to give the above (if you will permit me, Mr. Urban) publicity.

I had almost forgot to have stated, that the exact quantities of sulphur and lard used in this preparation, I have not been able to ascertain; it must, therefore, be left, so far, to the discretion of those who choose to make the experiment.

Should

Should Mr. Hall, or any one of your numerous Readers make a trial with the preparation, or in any degree improve on it, give me leave to express a wish, that the result may be submitted to the Readers of your widely-circulated Miscellany, for the benefit of those who may hereafter be affected with this disease.

Yours, &c. R. R—B—S.

Mr. URBAN,

Hertford Street,
May 1.

IT is well that your Correspondent (p. 219) tells us, that the Pillar of Eliseg is not eight feet high; for, had I been satisfied with a view of the Plate only, I should certainly have thought the height of it at the least THIRTY FEET. Setting aside the cottage, trees, &c. Mr. Parkes in his Drawing has placed at the base of the column two figures, in order, as I suppose, to give your Readers an idea of the scale upon which the altitude of the Pillar should be taken. Supposing then, these men to be of the stature only of five feet, the Pillar (according to his delineation) is thirty feet high, it being six times the height of the figures. I know not whether Mr. Parkes was indulging his fancy in the regions of Lilliput or not at the time of drawing this valuable piece of antiquity; but perhaps it would be as well, were he to consider proportion a little more, in the next delineation with which he may be pleased to favour the publick.

Acknowledging my obligations to Mr. Parkes for the great pleasure I have received, in perusing (through your means) many useful and learned communications, I beg leave distinctly to state, that I have only said thus much to prevent error; and to assist in rendering your excellent Miscellany free from incongruities, and that it may maintain, in every minutia, that paramount distinction which it has at all times so deservedly possessed.

L.

Mr. URBAN, Newcastle, April 15.

READING in vol. LXXVIII. p. 1055, a most curious account of the poisonous qualities of Toads, it reminded me of a circumstance which occurred to me many years ago. When I was about 10 years old, I was invited to spend a week with a distant relation of my mother's in York-

shire. Being considered a poor relation, I was not lodged in the most desirable part of the house; my apartment was on the ground-floor, and the walls much out of repair. For several mornings, when I awoke, I found my face covered with a kind of black matter; on removing it, the skin appeared raised in a long continued blister, or wale, which gradually abated. Being an excellent sleeper, I endured a similar persecution for three nights. The rest of the family seemed little interested, except the housekeeper, who gave me several strong doses of physick, to cure the virulent humour, as she called it. The regimen was certainly beneficial in allaying the inflammation. My curiosity being at length aroused, I determined to keep myself awake; after watching a considerable time, I felt something moving near me, which I seized; not having a light, I deposited it in a small school trunk till the morning, when it proved to be an enormous Toad. I was mentioning the circumstance to a friend, who advised me to make it public, as it seemed to confirm the dangerous properties of the animal.

Yours, &c.

J. D.

Mr. URBAN,

May 1.

LET me request you to copy (from Farley's Bristol Journal) the following quotation from the learned and pious *Sir Matthew Hale's* Treatise "On the Amendment and Alteration of Laws;" and recommend the same to the attentive perusal of those who think the present a proper time for bringing forward plans of Reformation and Alteration:

"Touching the time or season for such a business, it must be observed, that when the times are either turbulent or busy, or when other occasions of state are many, great, or important, that is not a season for such an undertaking; for it is not possible, among such hurries of business, there can be that attendance upon, and attention unto, a business of this nature as in truth it requires. It must be in such a time, when there is great tranquillity at home, and little engagement abroad, that the Parliament may resolutely, patiently, attentively, and constantly apply itself to the work; otherwise it will not be done at all, or not half done, or perchance over done, which is worse than if not done at all." *Margrave's Law Tracts*, vol. I. p. 274.

Mr.

Gent. Mag. May 1809. Pl. II. p. 47.

Inside View of S.^c Mary Magdalen Chapel, Kingston.



Fig. 2.



Mr. URBAN, May 1.

THE antient Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, of which I send you an inside View (*see Plate II.*), is situated in the principal street of Kingston, Surrey. Mr. Lysons in his *Environ's of London*, and Mr. Bray in his *Manuings of Surrey*, have given you a much better history of it than I can. The exterior, like many old structures, is more decorated than the interior: the garden of a neighbouring house has the East end, with the beautiful window, for its Western boundary; and the Chapel receives considerable advantage from the waving foliage which surrounds, and partly shades it. The building is now occupied for a school, and the walls are rather out of repair, or were so when I saw it last. I.

Mr. URBAN, Coventry, May 2.

THE inclosed impression is taken from a Seal found in the ruins of Evesham Abbey, Worcestershire, and has been, till lately, in the possession of the Rev. J. Kettle, at Warwick. It was sent some years ago for the inspection of the Royal Society; when, after an examination by the President, it appeared, that it was not a Madonna, as was at first imagined, but a St. Margaret. If it is worth an insertion in any of your future engravings, it is at your disposal. (*See Pl. II.*) W. READER.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.
BOOK II. EPISTLE III.

TO L. CALPURNIUS PISO and his SONS.
[*In continuation from our last.*]

I HAVE called my opinion on the aim of this Epistle an hypothesis, and thus authorized every man to hold it if he pleases for nothing more; but I believe, if he do not grudge the small trouble of following our Poet in his mazy course through this piece from beginning to end, he will probably find that it is actually true; and may convince himself even to evidence, that he sets out at the very beginning, in order at length to proceed to the point at which he leaves off. Perhaps it would be more agreeable to the reader to take this little excursion in company with one who has already so long been tracing Horace, than quite alone.

In a work where a man proposes a
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design which can only be attained by not announcing it, it is best absolutely to announce nothing. Horace, therefore, begins his discourse without any introduction; but, by means of an observation very proper to excite the attention of the young Piso, he in the Socratic manner, represents the most material fault that a poem (and every other work of art) can have, in its complete absurdity: and this is exactly the fault with which all poets without genius and real talent are incurably infected. They cannot make a whole—they begin one way, and conclude another. Their work is a motley compound of incongruous parts; instead of, like the beautiful human shape, presenting to the eye at the first view a form in which the unity of the whole strikes the more agreeably, the more we contemplate the particular parts in their connection and mutual relations.

The objection he causes him to make: "How? has it not ever been allowed to the Poet and the Painter to hazard every thing?"—could be only expected from such a novice as the young Piso, according to our supposition, was; and he answers it by an image that makes the justness of his rule sensibly apparent; but, since the application, alas! depends on the just judgment and delicate feeling of the poet, could be of no service to him.

Horace proceeds (*inceptis gravibus, plerumque, &c.*) to exhibit in a mild comic light, the most usual faults committed against the rule of unity. Young people are commonly too much taken with florid descriptions, landscape pictures, and the like; they are always fond of painting, whenever the slightest opportunity offers. Whether the picture suits that particular place, whether it be not contrary to the aim of the piece to detain the reader at it, whether it do not stand in the light of some other object, which ought to be placed precisely there, &c. is no concern of theirs. — And so at last a work comes forth, where, as in the delirium of a fever, nothing is connected; a fine girl's head stands on the neck of a horse — the beautiful cypress is the main figure in the painting, where the poor shipwrecked mariner ought to excite our compassion — and

— and the sculptor, who begins to carve a grand vase, produces at last a vulgar pipkin.

Another misfortune which young Poets, when deficient in a warning genius*, which always accompanies real talent, seldom escape, is this: in order to avoid a fault, they run into its opposite (*maxima pars vatum*, &c.) In order not to be hard, they become soft; in order not to creep, they roam in the clouds, when they ought to pursue their course on level ground with a noble equal pace; they rave in order to be sublime, and talk nonsense that they may say something new. This has observed, that certain ideas certain observations, produce a grand effect; and now he imagines that, to be sure of producing grander effects, he has only to double or triple the dose. Another has remarked that a little circumstance or two has given life and truth to a picture; and immediately thinks, that he can never introduce too much detail into his descriptions, &c. The grand source of all these mistakes is the defect of a just conception, and a judgment, which, with Poets (as with all other virtuosi) should act as rapidly and surely as the quickest sense. It is easy to tell a man that he is deficient in this sense: but who can give him a sense which Nature has denied him?

As children are bold from ignorance, so many, from childhood of mind, pretend to much more than they can perform. Accordingly, Horace admonishes (*sumite materiam*) him who intends to write, before all things to try his strength; and to venture on no subject that he does not thoroughly understand, has not considered on all its sides, and so contemplated, that he is able to answer all possible questions about it. How can a young man, who neither knows himself nor the objects that surround him, and to whom, only from ignorance, every thing in the world appears so plain and easy, how can he ever be certain that he is not too confident in his abilities, and that he has not understood himself properly in the choice of the subject which he intends to handle?

But, though he were even certain

* The famous dæmon of Socrates told him always only what he ought not to do.

of this, yet that is not all by far. The same just discernment, the same acute judgment, which must guide him in the choice and arrangement of his materials, that the work may previously exist entire and alive in his own mind, which he would then by the help of language imprint on the mind of his reader or hearer — that same discernment must be his guide in the use of the language, in the selection, position, and connection of the words (*in verbis etiam*). Horace here seizes the first opportunity for a little digression, in which he seems to have the Roman public more in view than the Pisos. He justifies the prudent and discreet use of antiquated words, the dignifying of low ones, and the formation of new, &c.; and concludes with a reflection which cannot be too attentively considered by an author who is desirous of living with posterity, in regard to his diction, and, when he shall even have arrived at the highest degree of correctness in this particular, must extort from him the wish that the language in which he wrote should not long survive him. Had the Latin language remained the language of Italy to this day, Virgil and Horace would in all probability have been no more intelligible to the Italians at present, than the Poets of the time of Richard Cœur de Lion are to us.

Next to diction, there is nothing in which hardlings, both old and young, are more apt to be negligent than in versification. Precisely that which is the most difficult in the poetic art, appears to them the most easy and unimportant. They have either no ear at all for the diversified beauties which arise from the construction of the periods, the rhythmus and the selection of the words with regard to cadence and harmony of the accents with what they should express: or, if they intend to make a grand display, they then bestow labour and pains to make their verses flowing and melodious, but never once dream, that the versification also has its various tones, answering to the various passions of the soul; that a grave and solemn subject in light gently-flowing verses, or a doleful elegy in hopping dactyls, produce the most disgusting effect — that in all these innumera-

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ble faults may be committed and innumerable beauties gained, and consequently innumerable rules are to be observed — and that it is frequently but a single word, nay only a single sound, an *a* or an *i*, that spoils the music of a whole sentence. The ignorance of some is so extreme, that they never once suspect, that there can be in the various kinds of verse a particular reference to the various matter and style of a poem; and it is not long since a didactic poem of seven or eight books came into my hands in the metre of tragedies instead of: “Virtue, my friend! is not an empty name.” Horace discusses this topic, from ver. 46—98, only by the way: and, as he is more interested in making unskilful and insipid poets ridiculous, than to form good ones, he concludes the few general rules he has given on such important points as expression, style, and versification, with the positive declaration, that no one can pretend to the name of a poet, who is not master of the method wherein these three particulars should be treated; and, while he therefore pronounces the generality of the Poets of his age and that preceding, on whose negligence in these three points of the art he so frequently touches in his works, to be downright bunglers, he brings the young Piso (whom perhaps the little difficulty in making such verse as everybody made, had seduced into too great confidence in himself) to the reflection, that very probably the art of poetry was a more arduous business than he had imagined.

In all this there has hitherto not been a word about the dramatic art of poetry. But, as the theatre was the chief rendezvous of those Roman Poets, against whom the sarcasms of our Author are principally levelled; and as (in our hypothesis) the young Piso was even making preparations, or at least shewed great desire, to snatch the victor's wreath from the contending crowd: Horace gradually veers to that side, and speaks (ver. 114—128) concerning some of the most indispensable rules of dramatic of poetry, and mentions some of the grosser and more ordinary mistakes of which those Poets were guilty who at that time were in possession of it. For, though time had

long ago swallowed up all their performances, and consequently the allusions to the then well-known works, whereof we may think we observe numerous traces in this poem, are entirely lost to us: yet, from the manner in which Horace proceeds in the delivery of his suggestions, we may safely conclude, that in all he advances concerning the drama, he is less solicitous to shew the young Piso how he himself may compose good pieces, than to teach him to form a juster judgment on works of this kind, of which (as among us) new ones appeared almost every day.

The course pursued by our Author, as we have already remarked, has the appearance of a promenade, in which we have nothing to do but to walk; where a little deflection is of no consequence; and we sometimes stand still to view a beautiful prospect, sometimes turn aside to pluck a flower, or to enjoy the refreshing shade of a spreading tree; where always the nearest object that meets the eye leads on the conversation, and yet at the end, without knowing how, we all at once find ourselves at the place where we would be. He never tarries long enough at any subject to satisfy curiosity; seldom accurately enough ascertains a rule for making its application easy and safe to a disciple in the art; returns every moment from particulars to generals, and from the drama to poetry in general: but, all this while, overlooks no opportunity of giving, *en passant*, a wipe at the vile scribblers. In this manner he proceeds from ver. 130 to 151, where it at length appears as if he intended seriously to initiate his scholars in the mysteries of the dramatic art. He even actually discusses several important points, particularly from ver. 141 to 160; but excepting the fine sketch of the four ages of man, ver. 157—175, he presently skips away again over every thing that could deserve a place in a direction to the dramatic art (if he had at all a mind to it), for the sake of stopping at the duties of the chorus, which the Romans might have been sufficiently acquainted with, from the tragedies of the Greeks: and now rambles, on occasion of the chorus, in a sort of historico-philosophical deduction of the reasons how and wherefore the chorus gradually became

came what Æschylus made it; and how, from the chorus of the most antient tragedies, or goat-songs, the satyr-play arose. If Horace had intended to write an art of poetry, it would be incomprehensible why he dwells longer on such an insignificant kind of little pieces, than on tragedy and comedy: but an author who makes himself responsible for nothing, cannot be brought to any account; and, as he had in his head a certain idea how such *satyri* ought to be written, he indulges for a while in the reflection how he himself would go to work in making one, with a certain complacency, wherein he seems to forget, that he — is not alone. What he says, on this occasion, concerning the peculiar language which he would cultivate for this species of composition, is excellent, and may supply useful hints to a Poet, *qui nasum habet*, for certain comic modes of poetry; it is, however, much to be lamented that Horace stops short at the bare notion of what he could have accomplished in that way. — But, in fine, of what service could it be to the young Piso, to talk to him of a kind of poetry wherein Horace ventured to think he could perform something, which must have driven every imitator to despair?

Our Author stands playing so long with this idea, that he grows warmer than we have hitherto seen him; his humour increases, and it runs now almost uninterruptedly, with a very entertaining vivacity, on the poetasters. The friendly caution he gives them, ver. 250—255, with regard to the tone of their satires, is one of the cruellest strokes that was ever struck with the satirical scourge. I doubt whether it were possible to shew the poor devils their wretchedness in a more cutting and contemptuous, though laughing style, than is done in the last seven verses of this passage. In this humour he unexpectedly comes back to the versification, where he carries his raillery so far, as to explain to the gentlemen *confratres* what an *iambus* is (for to the young Pisos their preceptor had doubtless told it), and, with a certain displeasure at the partiality of the Romans towards their antient poets, reproaches them in general with the want of a nice ear for harmonious

verse, and declares their indulgence towards the aversion entertained by their poets from polishing and blotting out, to be the principal reason why (though eternal imitators of the Greeks) they remained so far behind their patterns in every department of the poetic art, and especially the dramatic. Correctness is, in his opinion, the true sublime, and the perfection of the art; and therefore conjures the young Pisos, by the splendour of their house (*vos, o Pompeii sanguis!*) to let no poetical performance pass that is not wrought, by unwearied industry, to the highest polish and to a perfectly faultless beauty. The Romans, he thinks, set too great a value on the mere natural talents, and too little on art; a poem can no more be produced without the latter than without the former; and what renders the Greeks so excellent is, that with them genius and fire in the composition, and industry in the execution, are always found united. The whole of this passage, from ver. 594 to 694, contains the most excellent precepts and reflections on the forming of the poet, on the serious studies he must pursue to that end, and how many things are requisite to compose a work that shall survive its author: but the whole is so irregularly thrown together, that the freedom and agreeable negligence of the epistolary style are no longer sufficient to justify the Bard; and that we are almost obliged to suppose, that he purposely affected this irregularity, in order to confuse the young Piso by the multitude and inconsistency of his precepts, and to redouble the sentiment of the difficulty of the poetic art by the very manner of his delivery. This supposition, however extraordinary it sounds, may seem the more credible, as, amidst all this, not merely apparent, but very real, and, in a proper didactic poem, unsufferable irregularity, here and there some very plain traces of a certain delicate *manège*, and a view always directed to his main object, are to be observed. Had he suffered this aim to be perceived immediately at his setting out, and in general in too striking a manner: he might have been certain to miss of it. But Horace engages more ingeniously in the business. He presents himself to the young man, who

was

was burning with the desire to climb the Aonian Mount, with looks of openness and candour, as his counsellor and guide. He conducts him along a path, so tedious and difficult, that it might alarm the most intrepid. The youthful poet starts: he had fondly imagined the way so short, so pleasant, that he could not once dream of all these difficulties. He is weary at half-way. His conductor bids him take courage, allows him to rest a little, brings him imperceptibly to a spot where the object of his wishes appears in the most captivating light, and seemingly quite near. They set out afresh: but the way is ever longer and more tiresome; the magnificent temple that glitters in his eyes from time to time, is ever retreating before him: and the guide, always leading the dispirited youth by the hand, has still the cruelty to discourse to him of the dangers which, without particular good fortune, they perhaps will not be able to escape, tells him of the bogs and morasses in which they may easily be lost, of the steep ascents that are still to be climbed, of the disgrace and mischief that have befallen this and the other, who have failed in the same attempt — and at length leaves him in the midst of a forest, assuring him, that now it depends only on himself to pursue the journey alone, or (which upon the whole would be the safest) to stop short, and desist entirely from his purpose. — Such is about the method in which Horace proceeds through this Epistle with the young Piso, in pretending to shew him the way to Pindus. From time to time, when he sees him ready to sink under the magnitude and difficulty of what he requires, he seems again to give him courage; talks to him of the rules of the five acts, which the wretchedest blockhead can observe as well as an *Æschylus*, as of a matter of the first importance — teaches him to make trimetrical iambics — speaks of faults which may be pardoned in a poet, and that, in fact, perfection is not to be required of poor human nature; and the like, — at length concluding by taking him very ceremoniously aside, and, after assuring him that he has now something of great consequence to tell him, bawls in his ear:

“There is nothing more detestable than — an indifferent poet.”

From this passage, ver. 694, *O major juvenum*, &c. Horace's real design in the whole of his Discourse on Poetry and Poets, begins to display itself so clearly, that we have only to read on for being perfectly sure of it. After all he has been hitherto doing, in order to convince his young friend of the difficulties of the art of Poetry, there still remains one way of deceiving himself on that subject. “Well,” might he think, “all this may indeed be so; but then am I under any necessity to become a great master in the art? I make verses for my own amusement — twenty others of my equals have composed tragedies and comedies, elegies and iambicks, without, therefore, pretending to lay just claim to the presidency of Parnassus. — Though my verse should not be the most polished! Genius is always, however, more than art. — And then every one does not criticize with so sharp an eye as Horace. The friends to whom I have read my Essays are, after all, very well satisfied with them — I saw with my own eyes the effect which this and the other passage made on them,” &c. — All these pillows, on which the good Piso might gently lull his uneasy poetical conscience to rest, Horace now softly pulls one by one from under his head. Against the urbanity with which he proceeds, there is not a word to object. He even proves to him, in a beautiful deduction, ver. 406—425, that he has no need to be ashamed of his love to the Muses; but contents himself with leaving him not the least possibility of a loop-hole for his escape. Not the slightest occasional sonnet is allowed him. Too high an opinion is entertained of his understanding to suppose, that he can ever have the weakness to wish to increase the despicable herd of indifferent Poets. Yet, if he should ever write any thing, it would be advisable for him to be upon his guard against the false friends of whom Poets that are rich in rents can never be in want! He should consult the severest judges — he should let it lie nine years in his desk, for the sake of the inestimable privilege of making erasures in his performance, and then not let it out

of his hands too soon. — Methinks, if we do but consider for a moment the great solicitude of Horace to caution his young friend against the civil gentlemen who are so liberal of their *pulchre! bene! recte!* — how much he recommends to him the most unmerciful Critick; how frequently returns with fresh observations, with new motives, to the article of erasure; it must be palpable that he thought he had reason to entertain a great distrust for his capacity. We never warn any one so earnestly, from whose talents we have any thing good to expect. Accordingly, in the whole course of his piece, Horace never once lets fall a word that can give us to understand that he expected anything from the young Piso. He sees nothing await him but the danger of disgrace; and, in order to leave on his mind a deep impression of this disgrace, he concludes with lashing the wretched Poets so unmercifully, that the young Piso must doubtless belong to the ward of incurables, if, after the perusal of such a manuduction to the art of Poetry, he could still cherish the least inclination to challenge a place on the Parnassian mount.

May this delineation be so fortunate as to produce the same effect with all of his stamp among us! It would prove the greatest utility which the Epistle to the Pisos could produce. Horace certainly aimed at no other. The method he takes with the young Piso, is the only one that should be taken with every school-boy Poet. Let him be disheartened at it, — so much the better! If he proceed notwithstanding, it is an infallible sign that he is born to be — either a poet — or a fool.

Great Ormond Street.

W. T.

MR. URBAN, *Tunstall, May 5.*

THE tone of language which your Correspondent Mr. Faber, p. 228, has thought proper to adopt towards me, and the appearance of an improper spirit existing between us in the defence of the opinions we have respectively espoused, is so very striking, that, for the sake of our profession, if upon no other account, I am really ashamed if I have been the cause of it, by accusing him of drawing a *strange inference*, and of *denying the Apostacy of the Church of Rome*, when he de-

clares, he perpetually asserted it. I really thought, and still continue to think, that the Apostle Paul, in the chapter in dispute between us, was treating, not of a *qualified and partial*, but a *total Apostacy*. And I as truly thought, that when Mr. Faber asserted, that “impiously as the Bishops of Rome have sat in the Temple of God, shewing themselves that they are God;” that “this has been done rather in conjunction with God than in opposition to him;” and, that “in the height of their profane madness, they never thought of denying either the Father or the Son; but rather affected to act by their commission and under their authority, considering themselves as a sort of God upon earth, and claiming to be the sole Vicars of Christ,” it was a *strange inference*, that “the Prophecy respecting the *Man of Sin* has been exactly accomplished in the Popes.” This, Mr. Urban, is the grievous offence which I have committed, and which has brought down upon me the uncourteous charge of *distorting Scripture*, and the unhandsome comparison between Bp. Newton’s *unconstrained ease* and my *painful laboriousness*. It seems, however, that I was mistaken, and I have been pretty well punished for it; for this is his language concerning me: “I can truly say, on the word of an honest man, that, to the best of my recollection at least, I felt not the slightest particle of anger, nor meditated in any degree to evade his right to freedom of judgment: hence I am willing to believe, that he is the only one of my readers who has been sufficiently eagle-eyed to discover so just a cause for his sorrow,” viz. that Mr. Faber had lost his temper. “I would not be uncharitable; but, from the spirit of two letters which I have received from him (not to say from the spirit of his Letter addressed to yourself, which is the cause of your being troubled with this); I am not wholly without my suspicions, that he seeks to give vent to his own *ill-humour* by saddling me with the charge of that delectable frame of mind; a controversial expedient, the frequency of which has considerably detracted from its praise of original ingenuity.”

With respect to the subject in dispute between us, I have, Mr. Urban,

in my Pamphlet, which was the subject of Mr. Faber's first animadversions, and more particularly in my *Triumphs of Christianity over Infidelity*, given so large, and, as I conceive, so accurate a statement of the grounds of my application of the phrases *the Coming of Christ*, the *Apostacy*, and the *Man of Sin* opposing and exalting himself above all that is called Gbd, &c. to the *Jews*, and to the *Destruction of Jerusalem*, that I shall leave it to the sure operation of time to confirm or to confute that application, without making a single additional remark upon it. But, Sir, I do not, I must confess, think myself very candidly dealt with, when Mr. Faber represents me as having said, that the *Jewish Nation* was destroyed. That, at least, was not and could not have been my meaning. I rested my interpretation of the Chapter in question, which I have adopted, upon its connexion with our Lord's Prophecy of the *Destruction of Jerusalem*. I adduced evidence, as well from Josephus as from the Sacred Writings, that the Jews of that age, as a nation, were the *Man of Sin* described by St. Paul, from the extreme flagitiousness of their character. I could, therefore, only have meant, that the *Jews of that age*, not that the *Jewish Nation as a people*, were destroyed. On the contrary, I have elsewhere considered the present existence of the Jews as a proof, and a very strong one it is, of the *truth of Christianity*.

With respect to the false Christs and false Prophets coming, with signs and lying wonders, mentioned by St. Paul, I, likewise, in common with almost all other Writers who have commented upon this language, Bp. Newton himself not excepted, referred to our Lord's Prediction of the *Destruction of Jerusalem*, and to the testimony of Josephus to the truth of that Prediction, in support of my hypothesis. I therefore feel no reluctance to leave Mr. Faber in quiet possession of his syllogism, to make what use he pleases of it, without making a single observation upon it.

Should Mr. Faber's reasoning upon St. Paul's expression concerning the *Coming of Christ* being AT HAND, contrary to my expectation, make any impression upon the Reader's mind, I must frankly acknowledge,

it makes none upon mine. He says, "It is plain that the *Coming of Christ* was a *remote event*, not an event like that mentioned by our Lord, which was to occur ere the present generation had passed away." But Mr. Faber knows very well that this is the very point about which we are at issue; and I think I have, whether erroneously or not the Reader must judge, the whole tenour of the Gospel History, and more especially of our Lord's Prediction of the *Destruction of Jerusalem*, in favour of my Interpretation. I am very fully persuaded, that when the Apostle asserted, that the day of Christ was *not at hand*, but that there would come an *Apostacy first*, he did not mean to say that it was a *remote event*, but only that it was *not so near at hand* as the Thessalonians had imagined, and that the signs of its approach, so particularly predicted by our Lord, would first make their appearance; for which it was their particular duty to watch. I think, Mr. Urban, I am warranted in this assertion from the genuine meaning of the Greek word, very properly translated *at hand*, i. e. very near. Mr. Hardy, I think, states this with great accuracy, *Quasi instet, i. e. Statim venturus esset*.

With respect, Mr. Urban, to my doubts about the authenticity of the Book of Revelations, I must beg leave to say, notwithstanding Mr. Faber's voluminous Illustrations, they are, as yet, no Revelations to me; that is, I do not understand them. The opinion of Sir Isaac Newton concerning the authenticity of the Book most unquestionably is a very respectable one; but that opinion has been long before the publick, and yet Dr. Lardner, Professor Michaelis, and Dr. Less, were among the doubters. If, when I have read the Dean of Lichfield's Treatise prefixed to his Translation of that most mysterious Book, recommended to my perusal by Mr. Faber, my doubts should be removed, I should be very happy to acknowledge my error; but I must be permitted to form my own judgment upon the subject.

As to the connexion between the Book of Revelations and St. Paul's *Man of Sin*, I shall leave Mr. Faber in quiet possession of his opinion, that the second Beast is that *Man of Sin*,

Sir,

Sin, and shall leave it to the judgment of the Reader to determine whether he is right. I readily admit, that when the *thing* is said in substance, the *precise phrase* is immaterial. It appears, however, that both in the Revelations and in the Gospels, the phrase *Signs and Wonders* occurs. If that had been the only mark of connexion between St. Paul's language and that of our Lord, Mr. Faber would never have found me an opponent of the commonly received opinion. I call the attention of the publick to the opinion which I have adopted, from the connexion of every part of the Apostle's description with the Gospel History, if the Acts of the Apostles be included in the term, according to Mr. Faber's own rule just quoted; and I willingly leave that opinion to be decided upon, from the evidences which I have adduced in its favour.

And now, Mr. Urban, having so fully expressed my opinion of the meaning of St. Paul's Man of Sin, I may, I trust, be allowed to take leave of the subject, and of Mr. Faber. My object has surely been a laudable one; viz. to combat the erroneous opinion of Mr. Gibbon, that Christ foretold his *second coming* to judge all mankind in the generation in which he lived*, and to harmonize the Epistles and Gospels upon this particular point. I have stated, in as clear a manner as I could, the evidences of their connexion upon this very important subject; and I am fully persuaded I have thrown considerable light upon many passages, both in the Epistles and Gospels, which have been greatly misunderstood, and upon none more than upon the chapter in dispute between Mr. Faber and myself. In the defence of my opinion upon this subject, Mr. Faber, it seems, very strongly suspects me of indulging my own ill-humour, and of saddling him with that delectable frame of mind. To which I must beg leave to reply, that my writings, being chiefly of the controversial kind, are a pretty fair specimen of the spirit by which they were dictated. Nor am I afraid that my character will suffer much from the perusal of

my Letter, which was honoured with a place in your Supplementary Magazine at the close of the last year. At the same time, I must candidly acknowledge, I am by no means pleased with the manner in which I have been treated by Mr. Faber.

Yours, &c.

N. NISBETT.

MR. URBAN, *Hackney, May 7,*
THE REV. MR. Hall, whose name I have seen of late in yours, and several of the periodical publications, in the Dissertation he published the other year, respecting Ice, Heat, and Cold, among other curious particulars, says, p. 29, "It is uniformly found, that the ova of many of the females, if not of all the tribes of oviparous fishes, are impregnated before thrown out."

The impregnation of the ova of fishes, before their being thrown out by the female, is to me, I confess, a new doctrine; and I should be glad to know, if any of your Readers can tell me whether this opinion of the Reverend Gentleman be true or false; several of my acquaintance, as is the case with myself, having their doubts about it. Not insensible to the merits of your widely-circulated Miscellany, I remain,

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN, *May 9.*
HAVING seen in p. 316, a request for a cheap Remedy for the Ague, I beg the favour of your inserting the following; which I have been in the habit of distributing for several years, with nearly uninterrupted success. At the present time, when the disorder is so generally prevalent, I have received numerous applications, and every one of my patients has experienced a perfect cure.

Take of sulphur of brimstone as much as will stand on a half-crown; mix it in the third part of a glass of brandy; and fill the glass with wine. It must be taken at least half an hour before the fit comes on; and, immediately on taking it, the patient must lie on the bed, keeping himself warm. He must remain there till the whole of the fit is over. The like dose must be taken and treated in the same manner before the two succeeding fits; and even if the Ague leaves him after taking the first or second, it should be repeated the third

* See this subject concisely treated, in a Sermon preached before the late Archbishop of Canterbury by the Author.

third time. A little bark given afterwards is much recommended.

The above dose is sufficient for a man. To women and children, wine will answer the same purpose. As much sulphur as will stand on a shilling, with less wine, is enough for a child of three years old; and so on in proportion.

I am assured, from good authority, that the following recipe is equally successful:

Laurel leaves dried and powdered. For a grown person, as much as will lie on a crown piece. Divide this medicine into three equal portions; to be taken at three several times, in an interval of the Ague fit, in a glass of wine, ale, or cyder; and lie on the bed, to encourage perspiration.

THE PROJECTOR. No. XCVI.

“Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum.”

SALLUST.

IN a world full of complaints, he may be said to perform a very useful office, who endeavours to reconcile mankind to their lot, and who endeavours, at the same time, to vindicate those, who, for some reason or other, are exposed to general censure and obloquy. In such laudable endeavours, the Projector is always happy when his feeble efforts appear to have been successful, and is encouraged to proceed from one step to another, until he shall have restored that good humour which seems wanting in our social intercourse.

There is a class of beings who at present demand his aid, as being alternately blamed and encouraged, with such variety of treatment, that it seems highly requisite to adjust their deserts. They are commonly known by the name of Gossips, and they are commonly ranked among the Consumers of Time; which very few have the ability to get rid of, without calling in help. Time is, indeed, an article, as I have already more than once hinted, which appears to demand the efforts of joint companies, or numerous firms, and is seldom consumed in any considerable quantity by solitary individuals. Whether an investigation of the History and Practices of Gossips will tend to throw a favourable light on their

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character, is accounted by some a dangerous experiment; but it is worth trying, because, if it succeeds, the venerable society of Gossips may be rescued from some share of the blame so frequently imputed to them; and, if it fails, they will not be left in a worse condition than they were found. I shall, therefore, without any farther preface, enter upon the consideration of the HISTORY, TALENTS, and USEFULNESS of Gossips.

With respect to their HISTORY, my materials are rather scanty. That they are, however, entitled to the honours of antiquity, can be decidedly proved; as they are expressly mentioned in a book, which is one of the oldest, and, as many very judicious persons think, one of the best. In that work, they are noticed by the names of “Tatlers and Busy-bodies;” and their description accords very exactly, *viz.* that “they wander about from house to house,” or, as some translate the word, “a gad about from house to house;” a species of locomotion which agrees exactly with the modern practice of the genuine Gossip. There is another characteristic mentioned in the same place, that “they speak of things which they ought not;” but as this, as well as the whole of the account given in the above-mentioned book, is given with an unfavourable bias, it may be necessary to add, that I quote it here purely as a historical fact. Tatlers and Busy-bodies are, in the Greek original, the same which we express by the word Gossip; which, Lexicographers inform us, is of Saxon derivation, and originally meant, “the person who answered for a child in baptism.” Nothing is more curious in our language, than to be able to trace a word from its original meaning to one which is very opposite. But, in the present instance, the transition from one who answers for a child in baptism, to one who answers for every body in every thing, is not so violent as may at first sight appear. There seems a something in the present practice of Gossips, which may be regularly traced up to their first occupation. They were first employed at christenings; and, to this hour, one of the principal topics on which they employ their skill is marriage, a state of

of life which, among its other effects, has a strong tendency to produce christenings.

Our earliest writers take notice of Gossips, sometimes under that name, and sometimes under the more ancient titles of Tailers and Busy-bodies; but the character, in all cases, is the same; and the only question is, what nation had the honour of first producing them? Without consulting a much greater number of volumes than are on my shelves, or than, if they were there, I have time to consult, it would not be easy to assemble a sufficient number of historical facts to decide this point. From the few researches, however, which I have been able to make, I think we may very fairly risk the conjecture, that Gossiping was not much known in the earlier periods of the history of man. Important as it may be in our time, it is highly probable that the world went on for some centuries without it. When men were solely employed in providing for the necessities of existence, and had no leisure for any employments that were not of immediate and practical utility, and particularly when they associated in small divisions not much connected with each other, we cannot suppose that Gossiping would be very common. On these accounts, I am inclined to be of opinion, that Gossiping did not exist among nations which had any better employment.

It is, therefore, highly probable, that it first appeared, and kept pace with the progress of civilization (Gossips being of all people the most civil). Gossiping began when large cities were built; when increasing riches enabled men to divide labour into so many parts, that some could contrive to be without any share, and to get their neighbours to do for them what they were too indolent or too ignorant to do for themselves. And if this argument be carefully considered, and illustrated by historical facts, it will probably be found, that Gossiping and Idleness were nearly coeval.

As to the nation which had first the honour of bringing the art of Gossiping to perfection, it might excite a turbulent jealousy, were we to carry our speculations to a hasty decision. The authority I have pro-

duced, as to its origin, shews that it once existed in nations that are now almost blotted from the map; but, as it did not perish in their downfall, the probability is, that it followed the usual revolutions of kingdoms and states, and was introduced into our nation in the same way that we received other exoticks. All that can be said, with a view to establish a preference in favour of our own people, is, that, although our soil and climate produced but few articles originally, yet we have always had the good fortune to receive every thing curious and useful from other nations, and the happy knack of making them grow to the highest perfection among ourselves. We have always been rather improvers than inventors. And those who have leisure to examine what are the natural, and what the adventitious productions of our country, will probably discover the same progress in the history of a Gossip, as of a potatoe. If, therefore, our Gossips are more perfect in their art, or more numerous, and more alert than those of other nations, which I shrewdly suspect is the case, it is only an additional proof, that we have made greater advances in the improvements of civilized and social life than our rivals. Perhaps, too, in this, as in other cases, the freedom of our political constitution may have some share; for it would be difficult to conceive how Gossips could flourish without being allowed to take some very extraordinary liberties.

Having offered this brief sketch of the History of Gossips, we come next to their Talents, or genius; and this, in truth, will be found to constitute the chief foundation of that apology for their conduct which is the object of the present lucubration. Their Talents are, perhaps, more extensive than the limits of one paper will allow me to enumerate. They may, however, be generally included under the heads, 1. *Knowledge*, 2. *Eloquence*, and 3. *Industry*.

1. Their *Knowledge* must be confessed to be superior to that of any persons who make knowledge their study, or aim at it as their distinction. They are not only acquainted with those general and common events, some notion of which is scattered

tered among the publick at large by means of newspapers, but they know a great deal more than can be reduced to writing, or be readily comprehended, in the present confined state of human belief. The world, indeed, is so little capable of taking in the facts which they divulge, that they are obliged to be very circumspect in the parties to whom they communicate, and to throw an air of secrecy, and even of mystery over their narratives. In the performance of this delicate task, in imparting knowledge, so intimate that nothing is hid, and so authentick as to be purified from the least particle of doubt, they make use of a peculiar language, a *vox-oculis subjecta*, which is neither necessary nor usual in the common intercourse of mankind, but, in the case of gossiping, assists the human voice in the most surprising manner, and approaches more nearly than any other contrivance yet known, to that important *desideratum*, an universal language. This is accomplished by certain motions of the head, eyes, and shoulders, which cannot be intelligibly explained here without the use of engravings. But about this I am not anxious, as my present object is to give a mere outline of the art; and as the subject will be readily understood by any person who has the honour to be acquainted with any Gossip of ordinary skill; and, I may surely add, who can say that they have passed through life without knowing a Gossip? Whose curiosity have they not gratified, and whose time have they not occupied?

Connected with this language of the head, eyes, and shoulders, and which is spoken in nods, winks, and shrugs, is,

2. The *Eloquence* I have attributed to Gossips. This is particularly distinguished by its fluency. The speaker is never at a loss, but pursues the favourite subject from sentence to sentence, and from clause to clause, in a manner that may put to shame those barren orators who cannot trust themselves for five minutes without a written copy. They are, indeed, the ablest masters of what are called the *extempore* and the *off-hand*. It is necessary, however, to notice that quality, to which they are not a little indebted for the full, deep, and rapid stream of elo-

quence, as well as the more silent, whispering, and babbling rivulet of communication employed on certain subjects. I mean *Invention*. *Invention* is nearly as much the characteristic of Gossips as of Poets; and, without it, neither can be entitled to the full honours of their fraternity. But, of the two, the Gossip has the greater advantage. The Poet may get some reputation, although he only translates; or he may steal his imagery and his sentiments; but the Gossip has no such resources. The very essence of his narrative is, that the particulars shall be new; such as could not have been borrowed, such as could have entered into no imagination but his own, and such as no person can venture to repeat with impunity. One happy effect, therefore, of the *Invention* of the Gossips is, that their narratives are never imperfect; nothing is left to the imagination or conjecture of the hearer; all is minute and satisfactory, and doubts are removed the moment they are started. How preferable is this to History, in which we find so many blanks, defects, and uncertainties, as to render events of great importance exceedingly obscure; and all because the Historian advances nothing but what he can prove, and knows no more than he can find.

The third branch, included under the general head of TALENTS, is the *Industry* of the Gossips. Of this it may be sufficient to say, that it is unremitting. In very expressive, although somewhat vulgar language, they may be said to be "always at it;" and this constant labour is, no doubt, produced by a certain enthusiasm for the honour of their art, and encouraged by their success in gratifying their friends. It admits of no obstacles from time or place; and the Church is as frequently the scene of a bit of Gossip as the parlour. Some, indeed, who still entertain a prejudice in favour of the interior of a Church being devoted for other purposes, will restrain themselves until they reach the porch; but, in such rare cases, I should suspect a want of genuine feeling for the art of Gossiping, or a costiveness of communication which ill becomes the true Gossip. On the other hand, the Church, or any other prohibited place, seems the fittest for that expressive language

language of the head, eyes, and shoulders, which can be spoken with very little aid from the voice; no more, indeed, than that of a proper name now and then, or a few particles, by way of connexion.

But what assists the industry of the Gossips is, that, as soon as they have taken to this employment, they forsake every other; and many of them are persons possessing some small independence, which leaves them at liberty to carry on the Gossiping art all hours of the day, if hearers can be procured. And this leads me more particularly to notice the persons and situations of genuine Gossips, with which I shall conclude the present lucubration.

It has been doubted by writers on the subject, of what sex Gossips are; and, although they have not come to an absolute decision, they incline to the opinion, that they are principally of the female sex. I have, however, seen so many specimens of good Gossips of the male gender, that I cannot hastily subscribe to their exclusion. The question, however, is a very delicate one; and may be safely left to the consideration of my Readers, who, I have no doubt, will pronounce such a decision as their experience may warrant. There is, indeed, one circumstance which militates in favour of the softer sex; and that is, that Men Gossips, after they have practised the art for some years, are observed to change, I know not how, their sex, and are universally ranked as *Old Women*.

With respect to the persons of Gossips, it may also be remarked, that they are old, or inclining to old age; and, with respect to their situation in life, they are generally single, or, if married, without children. Why these circumstances should incline to, or promote the art of Gossiping, will require some consideration; especially when we join another circumstance of a peculiar nature, namely, that genuine Gossips not only are found desitute of those charms which compose beauty, but have such a singular aversion to it, as enables them to introduce into their art many very interesting varieties of narrative, description, and dialogue. But of all this, as well as the USEFULNESS of Gossips, in my next.

MR. URBAN, 187, St. Martin's Lane, May 5.

PERMIT me to send you a list of a few of the foolish and absurd actions mentioned by the Greeks, and used by them as a kind of proverbs, more than 2000 years ago. Those of your Readers that are well acquainted with the histories of modern times, and the colloquial language of this country, will be able to judge how far the nations of Europe have, by adopting these, approved of them.

When the Greeks meant to say that a man was absurdly, foolishly, or improperly employed, they used to say,

“ He ploughs the air;
He washes the Ethiopian;
He measures a twig;
He opens the door with an axe;
He demands tribute of the dead;
He holds the serpent by the tail;
He takes the bull by the horns;
He is making clothes for fishes;
He is teaching an old woman to dance;
He is teaching a pig to play on a flute;
He catches the wind with a net;
He changes a fly into an elephant;
He takes the spring from the year;
He is making ropes of sand;
He sprinkles incense on a dunghill;
He is ploughing a rock;
He is sowing on the sand;
He takes oil to extinguish the fire;
He chastises the dead;
He seeks water in the sea;
He puts a rope to the eye of a needle;
He is washing the crow;
He draws water with a sieve;
He gives straw to his dog, and bones to his ass;
He numbers the waves;
He paves the meadow;
He paints the dead;
He seeks wool on an ass;
He digs the well at the river;
He puts a hat on a hen;
He runs against the point of a spear;
He is erecting broken ports;
He fans with a feather;
He strikes with a straw;
He clears the clouds;
He takes a spear to kill a fly;
He brings his machines after the war is over;
He washes his sheep with scalding water;
He speaks of things more antient than chaos;
He roasts snow in a furnace;
He holds a looking-glass to a mole;
He is teaching iron to swim;
He is building a bridge over the sea.
&c. &c.

Not

Not insensible of the value and variety of the articles in your widely-spreading Miscellany, I remain,

Yours, &c. JAMES HALL.

"Thy Forest, Windsor! and thy green
recreats, [seats."
At once the Monarch's and the Muse's
Mr. URBAN, May 15.

THE Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of Windsor Forest have made three Reports upon the subject, which have been laid before the House of Commons and printed. The following are extracts from them:

"EXTENT.

"This Forest was formerly of much greater extent than at the present time. According to an inquisition in the time of Charles I. and the perambulation made under the authority of the forty-sixth of the King it extends into the five hundreds of Ripplemere, Cookham, Charlton, Wargrave, and Sonninge, and comprehends the whole of some of them, and part only of others. The entire parishes within the Forest are twelve in number, and it extends into parts of five other parishes. It contains 15 principal or chief manors, having within them several subordinate or mesne manors. Of the principal or chief manors, some are co-extensive with the parishes in which they lie, others are not so, and some of them extend over more parishes than one.

The whole quantity of land in the Forest, according to the Survey and Map, taken in the years 1739 and the three following, amounts to

	A.	R.	P.
59,600 0 0			
Of which, the inclosed property of the Crown amounts to.....	5,454	0	0
The private inclosed property of individuals.....	29,025	2	36
Total inclosed land.....	34,480	1	2
Open Wood Lands on the wastes of different manors	2,230	0	28
Open Heath and Commons, the wastes of different manors.....	22,233	0	39
Land covered with water.....	165	1	9
Total Open Forest Land.....	24,628	2	36
Encroachments inclosed by individuals from different wastes, but claimed by the Crown.....	491	0	2
	59,600	0	0

"THE DEER.

"The number of deer has of late years been much diminished; and it appears by the returns made in November 1731, that there were, at that time, more than 1,300 deer in the Forest; and, by a return in November 1806, that there were then only 318 deer in the whole Forest. It would be supposed, that these, having a range over 24,600 acres of land, would find sufficient food, with proper assistance, in the winter; the contrary, however, is the case; and the deer, in almost every walk of the Forest, except one, are all nearly starved; many actually die of hunger, and the surviving does have not strength enough to rear their fawns. This principally arises from the unlimited manner in which animals of all descriptions are turned out in the Forest; by persons who have no right or pretence whatever to do so, and by the surcharge of the common, by those who have a right to a certain extent. The assistance that ought to be given to the deer, by providing them with hay and other food in severe weather, is not attended to. The provision made for that purpose is in every walk in the Forest inadequate; and in one instance that came accidentally to the knowledge of the Commissioners, perverted to private advantage.

"THE TIMBER.

"The ruinous effects of the system which has hitherto prevailed in Windsor Forest, cannot be better illustrated than by stating, that the timber now growing in the Forest is valued, upon a loose estimate, to be worth nearly £200,000.; of which (from the want of care) only a small portion will be applicable to naval purposes. The greater proportion of the timber is now going rapidly to decay, and ought to be cut as soon as possible. There are now in the Forest of Windsor about 2,230 acres of land on which trees are standing; but, throughout the whole of that district, there is not a single sapling or growing young tree to succeed those which decay or are cut down. There are also in the Forest about 22,233 acres of heath and open land, on which there are no trees of any age or kind, excepting a few oak and beech pollards of inconsiderable value.

"THE LODGES.

"The Lodges in the Forest (except those

those occupied by the under-keepers, which are mere cottages) are, Cranbourn Lodge, New Lodge, Swinley Lodge, and Bagshot Lodge; and it appears by the return of Lord Cranley, in the explanation of his office of Out-ranger, that there is a lodge annexed to his office, called Trys Lodge, near Chertsey (which is out of the forest), now in the occupation of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, bart.

"Cranbourn Lodge"

Was occupied by his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, when Lord Warden of the Forest; it has, since his death, been completely repaired and fitted up, and is now in the occupation of the Hon. Geo. Villiers, by permission of his Majesty, but who does not hold any office within the Forest.

"New Lodge"

Was granted by his Majesty, with the office of Ranger of New Lodge Walk, for life, to her Highness Princess Sophia of Gloucester, by letters patent in the year 1798. This Lodge, as her Highness states in her explanation of her office, is in such a dilapidated state, that it is scarcely habitable by the servants who are put in to take care of it. There are about twenty acres of grass land attached to this Lodge.

"Swinley Lodge,"

With its inclosures, containing about 190 acres, is always occupied by the Master or Keeper of his Majesty's Stag Hounds, who is, at the same time, Ranger and Keeper of Swinley Walk, and Circuitor Bailiff and Chief Forester of Battels Bailiwick.

"Bagshot Lodge"

Is much more ruinous than that of New Lodge, and is in no degree whatever habitable; there is a large quantity of building belonging to it, and was for many years inhabited by the late Major-general Cox and his family, but has been long deserted."

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXXXIV.

IT is not to be doubted but that the *Improvers* and *Restorers* of Henry's Chapel smile at my holding up to their views in my former papers the three calamities* which have

befallen them since the year 1803, when they first began their innovating career: what sort of countenances they may put on at the fourth stroke of fate, which they have just been forced to submit to, it may be conjectured will be of a different nature—*long faces*, at least. Are then all their golden hopes vanished, their unrestrained dilapidations disarmed, and limits set to those professional blows, about to be dealt against the devoted walls? Let me congratulate my Brother Antiquaries, that the Guardians of the Nation's antient works are awakening to that feeling, and that sense of admiration, which the resplendent walls demand. For what can more fully shew the laudable zeal, the true regard evinced on this occasion, than the Reports of the House of Commons in April last, relating to the Chapel, &c.? Here is a calamity cast on our *Restorers* with a witness; and I should not be surprised, if we were to be told, that they have given up the job, as a thing not worth the trouble of taking in hand; for who would submit to *nibble* at a shining bait, that had previously prepared themselves to "gorge" and cram their empty expectations with the precious stuff?

It is well to trace the progress of the *Restorers* in this affair; for, in the above Reports, we meet with their petition; wherein they set forth, that it was found necessary that Henry's Chapel should be *repaired, restored, &c.* externally; confessing that internally all was "sound," as there was not either "breach or settlement." That they had begun to work, but the fire in the centre Tower of the Church had put an end to their labours: a second time they had been intent on their *restoring* plan; but that Government had taken the ships prepared for conveying the stone for the work; and that the third effort was also frustrated by a vessel laden with Bath stone being "wrecked" off Portland. The *Restorers* then pray for pecuniary aid, to enable them to go on with spirit, &c.

Take the answer, in the Report of April, copied *verbatim*, p. 579.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of

* First, Fire in the Tower of the Church; second, Pressing by Government the ships that were to bring the stone for the new work; third, Actual loss of a ship-load of stone.

this Committee, that the South-East buttress, which is represented to be in the most decayed state, should be rebuilt in its original form.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the window to the South, which is most decayed*, be repaired so as to restore it to a substantial state, but without removing any parts of the old mullions and transoms, which are not in a state of decay, and without working any part of the surface of the old work.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the South-East turret (which is represented as the most decayed) be repaired in such a manner, and to such extent only, as is rendered necessary for its security by its present state of dilapidation, without attempting to restore the ornamental part, and without re-working any part of the surface.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the plinth of *Kentish* stone be left in its present state, without re-working any part of the surface.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that no part of the surface of the old work be re-worked or refaced, &c."

(In the name of *John Carter*, I assure the Committee, that he will watch every proceeding taken on the Chapel, and let the country know if a due restoration has been gone into, or otherwise; he being adequate to the task, by having volunteered, in 1806, nearly half a year in studying its state of repair, and making minute sketches of every part.)

Thus, after the *Restorers* having destroyed the great Western Turrets of the Chapel, patching on Compo experiments, hacking and reducing the surface of the plinth or basement (one inch in thickness, and six feet in height) of the East Front, an end, in a certain degree, is put to all their golden hopes. The Genius of the Pile be praised!

It is here necessary to note, that these very restoring hands have this spring cut away more than one third of the beautiful compartments in the South-East small Chapel of the interior of the great Chapel itself, for the mere setting up a common marble tablet, with an inscription to the memory of a late French Nobleman, which might

with equal, if not with greater propriety, have been cut on the gravestone covering his ashes.

Will the *Restorers*, after this glaring dilapidation, obtain any credit for their specious pretences?

ST. ALBAN'S.

1809. RECENT INNOVATIONS.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

It appears that upon some *beautifying* job done in this building, a large Painting was discovered of the Last Judgment: it was soon copied by an ingenious Artist of the place; since that time, the whole Painting has been nearly obliterated. The style of the performance about Henry the Seventh's reign.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

The Eastern end or Chancel entirely destroyed, being, it is said, of "no real service to the inhabitants;" the centre Tower rebuilt, but not with any attention to its prior design. It now shews a vulgar jumble of incongruous parts, worked on that principle which we call "miserably modern." The Body of the Church has been altered, in many instances, upon the same barbarous model; the West Front, in particular, shewing more forcibly the broad hoof of Innovation, in the love of religious architectural change. The state of the interior at a future opportunity.

THE ABBEY CHURCH.

Beyond the second division, proceeding directly from the high Altar screen (the Wonder of England in its splendid design), where the transverse Arches of the Choir (stopped up) take place, forming the Feretory, now the Vestry, are three other divisions, introductory to Our Lady's Chapel (which Chapel is turned into a school-room). The first of these divisions has long been opened, by holes broke through the North and South walls, as a thoroughfare from the Town into the site of the Abbey buildings, called at present the Abbey orchard. The other two divisions are partitioned off into a rabble play-place for the scholars. The covering to these divisions, flat panelled compartments, curiously painted with the devices of some of the later Religious of the Church, prior to the dissolution. These paintings have been torn down, and cut up for fuel; and when the tearer-down was respectfully reminded, how much gratified

* We presume it is to be understood, the windows that have been wantonly havoeked by the drawing up of scaffold-boards when the roof was repaired some short time back,

gratified. Antiquaries would have been, had their preservation been announced, instead of destruction; with a cruel indifference, answered, "What have we to do with such superstitions objects? I think I have put them away in the manner they best deserved!"

Upon the space over the High Altar table are certain sacred characters, about which are stuck some childish embellishments of polished brass-work. These supposed embellishments are, however, unworthy of further criticism, though exciting much contempt. But our animadversions increase, when, we find in the Feretory, in order to screen some very unfit conveniences for so sacred a spot, a quantity of paltry paper hangings, imitations of our ancient Architecture, as they are called, but despicable to the last degree in point of execution; in fact, such miserable modern attempts in this sort as are now to be found at paper-hangers and window-blind manufactories. Nay further, on the South side of Duke Humphrey's matchless monument, and on the North side of the Chantry in the Feretory, are hung up, hiding the excellent rich work of either, warning-boards, relative to the wearers of pattens, common disturbers of devotion, and other irreligious visitants.

The remains of the West Porches, entering into the North and South Ailes of the Nave, replete with some of the most charming characteristic of the early Pointed style, give detached marble columns, with rich foliated capitals, double turned arches, rich foliated brackets, ornamented groins, &c.

Who will not, that has an eye open to such interesting objects, almost drop a tear when they are told, that these Porches are degraded into store-holes? They are literally known by the appellation of "the Holes," for making therein mortar, the deposit of ladders, grave-boards, and scaffold-poles!

I enquire of the Guardians of the Abbey Church, if it is not possible to find out some less important holes on the exterior of the edifice? No, the greater the desert of an ancient religious piece of Architecture, I have ever noticed; the greater the satisfaction to destroy, or otherwise dilapidate it, by too many persons, who

surely should think and act otherwise.

I shall be enabled very soon to lay before my Readers some pleasing information, relative to the high honour certain characters have done to the glories of the august fane, in a way to make such glories more known to the world, and be the cause, it is hoped, of a greater degree of care being bestowed on them than has hitherto been their lot.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, May 15.

IN reply to Mentor, p. 316, I hand you a Recipe for Radish Wine, as a cure for the Ague:

Take about 40 common garden radishes, not overgrown; break them into small pieces (not cut them), and put them into a bottle of sherry, or other strong white wine. Let the whole stand to infuse for about 30 hours, shaking it occasionally; it will then be fit for use. When the patient feels the approach of a fit, either hot or cold, let him take a moderate-sized tea-cup full, and go immediately to bed, where the medicine will operate by profuse perspiration. If the first dose does not cure, a second must be given in the same way: more than three doses have never been found necessary. The patient must keep his bed two days after each dose. This recipe was considered of such value by a physician of eminence, that he directed his apothecary always to have it prepared in his shop for immediate use.

I shall feel much obliged to any of your Correspondents to communicate an easy and effectual method of preventing or destroying the insect in fruit trees; more particularly standard trees. I think this insect may be considered as the cause of what is generally termed the *blight* in fruit-trees. Yours, &c. C. D. J.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A Correspondent, long afflicted with the Nettle-rash, for which he has had much medical advice, would be happy to hear of a Remedy, through the channel of your respectable Publication. He has seen, and ineffectually tried, Dr. Monsey's successful prescription, mentioned in the Encyclopedia Britannica under the article *Urticaria*; nor have sea-bathing, vitriolic acid, sulphur, alkalis had any effect.

59. No

59. *No False Alarm; or, A Sequel to Religious Union, &c. being the Result of a Parochial Visitation through the Archdeaconry of Bedford.* By the Rev. R. Shepherd, D.D. Archdeacon of Bedford. 8vo. 1808.

RELIGIOUS UNION, while it is one of the most desirable objects that can engage the contemplation of the human mind, appears, at the same time, one of the most impracticable, if human means only are to be employed. The Author of this pamphlet, who, since it came into our hands, is gone to receive his reward (see p. 91), employed many of his latter days in collecting information and devising expedients, if not to promote a perfect religious union, at least to decrease that formidable combination of sectarian power and craft which has been employed in opposition to the interests and prosperity of the Established Church. The pamphlet before us, accordingly, has two objects in view; the first, to vindicate the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Bedford from certain imputations of neglect of duty, as if a very considerable proportion of the County were left in darkness; and the second, to offer some propositions which might eventually tend to lessen the prejudices of Dissenters, and bring them back to the Church.

With respect to the first of these objects, Dr. S. appears to have succeeded in proving that there are no *dark places* in the County of Bedford; unless by that name be understood places in which no conventicle has reared its head; "that there is not a parish in the County where the service of the Church of England is not performed every Sunday, and in some parishes twice;" nor did he find "a hamlet at so great a distance from its respective parish that the inhabitants could not conveniently attend the service of the parish church, without a chapel for that service in it."

As to the second main purpose of this pamphlet, we are less confident either in the wisdom of the Author's propositions, or in the probability of their success. We shall, however, state what they are, and submit them to the consideration of our Readers.

The *first* measure he suggests is, a revival of the Articles and Liturgy. The *second*, a strict residence of the

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Clergy in their respective appointments; a measure which he does not seem to think sufficiently secured by the late Act; but he has left this matter undecided, inasmuch as he declines solving the difficulty he suggests, and answering the questions he puts. His *third* proposition is, to introduce hymns, of elegant composition, into churches; an improvement, or an allurement, which he professedly borrows from the Dissenters, who certainly have brought singing to a very considerable degree of perfection.

His *fourth* proposition we shall give in his own words:

"I could wish to call the attention of those whom it may concern to a long-neglected part of the Rubrick; and to submit to their consideration a doubt how far it may be advisable to enforce the observance of it. My reference is to the direction at the time of Baptism: that, if the godfathers and godmothers shall certify the minister that the child may well endure it, he shall dip it in the water discreetly and warily; saying, N. I baptise thee, &c. But if they certify that the child is weak, it shall suffice to pour water upon it, saying the aforesaid words. How far a strict observance of this Ordinance of the Church might tend to conciliate it to the more moderate of the *Anabaptists* is left to the judgment of others to determine," &c.

Our Author's last proposition is for a varied form of prayer before and after sermon; the purpose of which we do not clearly see. But as to the greater part of these terms of comprehension, for as such they seem to be offered, we have more than speculative doubts of their efficacy. A revision of the Articles and Liturgy was proposed after the Restoration, and long before the Nonconformists had given up the Church entirely; and we know it did not answer then. Still less is it likely to produce any healing effect when they will admit of nothing like a Church Establishment connected with the State. As to the proposition respecting baptism by immersion, the obvious objection to its supposed utility is, that Anabaptists reject *infant* baptism in any shape, and are not more at variance with the Church on that head than they are with every other class of Dissenters.

Upon the whole, desirable as religious union is, the means here proposed

posed would not, in our opinion, tend in any considerable degree to lessen the prejudices of the Dissenters, whose opinions are, among themselves, so much at variance, that we can conceive no alteration in our Liturgy and Articles that could for a moment satisfy the Socinian and the Calvinist, the General and the Particular Baptist, or the Presbyterian and Independent.—no alteration, we mean, that would not leave those Articles and that Liturgy devoid of their spirit and tendency, appropriate to no saving faith, and the creed of no rational Church.

60. *Anecdotes of Birds; or, Short Accounts of their Habits in a State of Nature: collected from the best Authors on Natural History. With Figures engraved on Wood.* 12mo. 123 pp. Savage. 1809.

THOUGH this book professes to be no more than a mere compilation, yet it is not unworthy of notice, as being likely to attract young readers to the study of Natural History. One thing is particularly to be commended—that the Compiler has, in every instance, pointed out the source from which the information is drawn; which, as it appears to be given in the very words of the Authors referred to, will rest accordingly upon their authority. Many of the Authors are mere Travellers, and therefore can have credit only for what they personally observed; others are good Naturalists. No order, scientific or otherwise, is observed in these extracts; which seem to have been taken down just as they occurred to the Compiler in his reading or turning over the several books: but perhaps the variety thus produced may be more attractive to the uninformed than any regular method. The engravings on wood are cut with spirit. They are these: 1. The Red-breast, in the title-page; 2. The Golden Eagle, p. 1; 3. The Eagle Owl, p. 18; 4. The Black Swan, p. 33; 5. The Partridge, p. 49; 6. Cock, p. 65; 7. Golden-crested Wren, p. 81; 8. Ostrich, p. 97; 9. Wild Turkey, p. 113. We shall only observe on these; that, if in another edition the Compiler will substitute for such very common objects as the Red-breast, the Partridge, and the Cock, something a little more difficult to be known, he will materially improve his little manual.

61. *A Cursory View of Prussia, from the Death of Frederick II. to the Peace of Tilsit; containing an authentic Account of the Battles of Jena, Auerstadt, Eylau, and Friedland; as also other important Events during that interesting Period. In a Series of Letters from a Gentleman in Berlin to his Friend in London.* 8vo. pp. 176. G. Robinson.

IN this awfully-interesting Reminiscence we “fight the battles o’er again,” which so materially contributed to the annihilation of German independence. As our detail of these important events, in their regular course, has been very ample, and is in general confirmed, we shall not harrow the feelings of our Readers by a repetition of “gloomy and disgusting scenes;” but turn, with the well-informed Writer of these Letters, to others, “which, though distressing, yet excite less terrific sensations—those of painful sympathy for the sufferings of the illustrious fugitives,” the King and Queen of Prussia.

“The whole Royal Family were not exempted from sharing the general calamity around them, and this even so cruelly aggravated as to require a singular portion of fortitude to support. The Queen, I have already observed, was endowed by nature with all the softness of her sex, and was therefore little disposed to interfere in the present turbulent scenes of the Cabinet. Her greatest enjoyment was in those happy moments when she could indulge all the fondness of the mother, in that amiable family circle around her. Yet these moments of quiet and of domestic felicity she renounces, as soon as she thinks her lord and every thing dear to her in danger. She exerts every power to avert this danger; nor could the din of arms deter her. She accompanies him to the field; and, when the troops are quitting, on the portentous 13th of October, the camp at Weimar, she walks amongst the ranks, and, by her presence and animation, she attempts to inspire them with confidence and courage. They march—the Monarch, perhaps overcome with a foreboding of the result, prevails upon her to return to Berlin. Scarcely had she reached the gates of the capital before the unfortunate tidings from Auerstadt overtook her. Hastily she orders some little necessities to be packed up, and then flies to Stettin. There too she soon finds no safe asylum, and therefore quickly hurries off to Königsberg. But in her flight her Majesty meets with such insults and detentions as are inconceivable; for the vulgar, on hearing of the French success, immediately again adopted their former

former foolish revolutionary ideas. At length she reached Königsberg, where the King met her. Here Fortune seemed to mock her. Sixteen postillions, with sounding horns (as is usual on such occasions), were sent to announce the complete victory at Pultusk. In a moment the whole city was giddy with joy, and the people assembled in crowds under the palace-windows. The Royal Couple saluted them amidst the loudest shouts of "Long live the King! Long live the Queen!" They both seemed affected, and soon withdrew. All Königsberg once more celebrated a happy day; but this joy was of short duration.—The French continued advancing; and the Queen, though oppressed with a nervous fever, was obliged to be put into a travelling-chaise, in the most dreadful weather, and hasten to Memel. Those who have not travelled this road at such a season can have no conception of it; yet to this inconvenience I am sorry to add that, when her Majesty was obliged to change horses, and wished to be removed for the moment into a warm room, the brutes who were already there would not stir an inch to accommodate her; nay, in one place, a drunken peasant bellowed out, "O! you deserve this, and much more; for, if old Frederick had been alive, all this would not have happened." To these and several similar indignities she shewed only that silent contempt they deserved.—To her—who for many years had been the object of nearly adoration—to a mind so gentle and compassionate as hers, such insolence could not but be excessively grating: but she, like so many others in the world, must not be exempted from the contumely too frequently attending misfortune.—The conduct, however, of both these Royal Sufferers is truly exemplary. They live at present at Memel, in all the retirement of private life, and in such apartments as the best private house in so small a place can be supposed to furnish. The Queen attends to the little duties of her family, comforting herself with a satisfactory consciousness of the past, and her hopes of some favourable change. The King supports his situation with such magnanimity as entitles him to our respect. Though this collectedness of mind is by many attributed to the want of feeling, yet, at the beginning of this Prince's reign, I have somewhat accounted for the general reservedness of his appearance, and therefore do not believe it to arise from his natural disposition, as his real character is all diffidence and goodness; nay, his excess of delicacy not to offend or give uneasiness to those under him, has, I am convinced, been the chief cause of his not dismissing many of his Commanders and Governors, who have so basely betrayed their trust; and

he is at present well aware of the vile influence the success of his Conqueror has over too many of his subjects, who, from present appearances, would gladly eat of Buonaparte's bread, were not their conduct of too dubious a complexion for them to be trusted even by him. Yet, betrayed and abandoned as his Prussian Majesty may be, we see no degrading submission on his part to this Idol of the Continent; and even still, when so near his grasp, he takes every opportunity to shew his disdain toward the general Usurper. Both the King and his Royal Consort, during their stay at Memel, have particularly shewn their attachment towards the English, and even repeatedly spent a short time on-board some of the vessels then laying there. On one of these occasions, a few previous arrangements had been made on-board one of these ships; amongst others, that of covering the steps of the ladder by which they were to ascend; for which purpose the French colours were made use of. On passing over them, it struck the Royal Visitors; and his Majesty immediately exclaimed to his amiable Consort, with an expression which affected all present, "Would we were enabled thus ever to treat what we shall ever hold in contempt!"

62. *Weld's Illustrations of the Scenery of Killarney, and the surrounding Country.*
(Concluded from p. 344.)

MUCRUSS ABBEY is described with considerable effect and accuracy, and, together with the remarkably beautiful view of it by Middiman, from a drawing by the Author, deserves the highest commendation. Part of it we shall notice particularly, as it will serve to shew the extremities to which the Irish peasantry are impelled by attachment to the superstitious rites and prejudices of their Religion. The solitude and gloom produced by the shadows of surrounding trees give an uncommonly impressive effect to the ruins; and this is increased by a circumstance extremely painful to a feeling mind, and which indeed should be known to all visitors, that the disagreeable effects of surprise and horror may be prevented, which not long since attended the curiosity of two young ladies, who, "unsuspicious of any cause of alarm, heedlessly passed on to the inmost recesses of the building. The frightful objects which there assailed their eyes urged them to instant flight. In vain, however, did they endeavour

endeavour to retrace the way by which they had entered; the intricacy of the passages baffled their eager attempts to escape. Overcome by terror, they fainted away; and it was not until a long time after they were discovered, that the anxious efforts of their friends succeeded in restoring them to animation. In reality, they had beheld objects which might have struck a momentary panick into minds less delicately framed; they had found themselves suddenly and unexpectedly environed by all the horrors of a charnel-house." This unpleasant occurrence is accounted for by the Author's observing that the Abbey is a favourite and common place of sepulture; but, unfortunately, the limits preferred are inconsiderable, and the depth of the soil equally so; consequently, it frequently becomes necessary to remove coffins long before their contents are decayed, to make room for fresh deposits; and this shocking fact Mr. Weld still farther illustrates by saying, "In a passage leading to the cloister I once found a head, with a considerable part of the flesh of the face, and nearly the entire hair upon it, literally rolling under foot." Hence, though the place is cleared at intervals, yet it is soon filled again. The boards forming the coffins are piled in the vaults; but the bones are placed in a vast heap in the angle outside the building, made by the nave and transept, where the weather has bleached them to a most extraordinary degree of whiteness. As funerals occur every day at Mucruss, and each are attended by all the circumstances of woe in fashion amongst the lower classes in Ireland, it may be readily imagined that the infectious state of the Abbey, and the constant howlings of the mourners, must be extremely disagreeable to the possessor of the domain. "Bodies," says Mr. W. "are not unfrequently conveyed from a distance of twenty miles across the mountains to be interred at Mucruss Abbey, men, women; and children following in multitudes; and, were any attempts made to prevent future burials in the Abbey, it probably might, even in this peaceable neighbourhood, be the occasion of alarming disturbances."

Several pertinent remarks on the antiquity and cause of the numerous

attendants at funerals introduce some observations and illustrations of the real and pretended grief exhibited by the mourners on these occasions; by one of whom, a grey-haired old woman, Mr. W. acknowledges himself to have been taken in: but he at length discovered that this venerable lady possessed the same indifference and levity at intervals discoverable in the crowd on all sides. On the other hand he cites an instance of strong feelings, demonstrating that the Irish are not merely outward mourners; which is as follows: he was one morning employed in his apartments at Killarney with a tradesman, when a sudden and violent tumult in the streets forcibly attracted his attention; the man to whom he had been giving directions kneeled, prayed, and crossed himself; and Mr. Weld, looking through the window, beheld numbers of persons in the street in the extremity of distress, wringing their hands and beating their breasts. One of the principal inhabitants rushed into the midst of them from his house, exclaiming, "Though he had had daughters that morning, he was now childless!" "The moment," adds Mr. Weld, "was really awful," as it was impossible to abstract the people from their individual feelings sufficiently to discover what had excited them to such a pitch of frantic grief. At the extremity of the street he saw several dragoons galloping with drawn swords; and an officer who was exercising some companies of the Militia in a court before Lord Kenmare's house actually prepared for action, as he was equally ignorant of the cause of the tumult. The wished-for intelligence was at length obtained, that the Roman Catholic chapel had fallen to the earth in consequence of the press of people to a festival of the Church; and that the dragoons were summoned to keep off the crowd while relief was afforded to the dying, and the dead were removed. Shocked with the account, our Author fled to the spot, and learned that, instead of the chapel falling, the beams of a gallery had merely cracked, without the least injury to the individuals under or in it.

Mr. Weld thinks that turf bogs have, in many instances, been formed by the overturning of forests during hurricanes, or by their being overwhelmed

whelmed by sudden floods; "between the branches of whose trees a aidus was afforded for the accumulated growth of fibrous plants; of which, with the admixture of a small proportion of earthy particles, the turf or peat of this country is almost universally formed. The solid stems of the trees, less subject to decay, are commonly found in bogs at a great depth, and sometimes in such excellent preservation that they are esteemed equal to any other timber for substantial buildings. I have seen some very beautiful and expensive pieces of furniture made of solid bog yew." The peasants who can obtain permission from their landlords undertake the laborious task of raising the trees, which they search for with long poles pushed through the mass of vegetable matter and soft earth that composes the bog; they then make an excavation round the trunk, and sometimes readily succeed in their object: but it more frequently happens that a lateral branch, or one that penetrates downwards, disappoints their hopes; nor are they less incommoded by the falling of the sides of the trench, and the flowing of water into it; and yet, with all these obstacles, the country people seem to prefer searching for timber to other more certain employments.

We are extremely sorry to observe one trait in the character of the Irish peasantry, which we sincerely hope is confined to the single district described in the work before us. If, on the contrary, it should be general, farewell to all prospect of amelioration in their condition! The neighbourhood of Castle Freke consists of a stiff clay, which, having been repeatedly sown with grain, was left by the farmers to recover its vegetating properties, without any assistance from the usual agricultural arts; consequently, it lay dried by the sun and wind, intersected by large fissures, and partially covered with crops of weeds and useless grass. Sir John Freke, sensible of the ruinous effects of this mode of proceeding, endeavoured, by every means in his power, to convince the holders of those lands of their error, and recommended that they should be sown with clover. The reply was, that no seed could be procured. Determined to remove this obstacle, Sir John imported a consi-

derable quantity, and distributed it to the petty farmers, which they used, and were well satisfied with the result, expressing great gratitude to the worthy Baronet. "But, strange to tell!" says Mr. W. "notwithstanding the most decided advantage had been gained from this new system of husbandry, notwithstanding, also, a quantity of seed had been imported for sale into a neighbouring town, not one of these people would repeat the experiment. To find a solution for the motives of this conduct, so militating against the common principles that regulate the feelings of mankind, may appear an arduous task; but the truth is, that the lower classes of the Irish cannot at once banish from their recollection the traditions of ancient oppression, and are with difficulty persuaded that any measure, decidedly beneficial to them, can be adopted or recommended solely for their advantage. They are prone to suspect some sinister purpose in every effort to improve their condition; by which, ultimately, they may be compelled to pay a higher rent, and toil more laboriously. Influenced by this prevailing principle, they appear unwilling to deviate from the beaten track in which their forefathers trod; and often assume an appearance of misery and poverty, to enjoy, as they imagine, a proportionable degree of security."

The Author very humanely closes this disagreeable subject by entreating men of large landed property and liberal minds not to be discouraged by the unworthy return they receive for their benevolence; as he wishes to impress them with an idea that it may be accounted for, "without impeaching either the hearts or understanding of the people." We cannot help wishing Mr. W. had given us his reasons for this opinion, as it is extremely unpleasant to see the useful part of a whole nation acting thus without an explanation of their motives; particularly as, without that explanation, their conduct seems almost diabolical; and we are sure it is very impolitic, whatever use the landholder may make of the rents they pay to them.

The next subject we shall notice is the Wicklow gold mines; and we are happy to have it in our power to give an anecdote, from p. 196, which operates

operates greatly in removing the unfavourable impression left by perusing Sir John Freke's unsuccessful attempts to be of service to the Irish peasantry. Two men, who had previously known of the gold contained in the bowels of Croaghan, and profited by their knowledge, quarreled in September 1793, and betrayed the secret. Numbers of people immediately visited the place; and explored the surface with various success; others dug to some depth; and particularly two men, who, retiring to repose after an unavailing search, a boy stole to the pit, whence he immediately extracted a large fragment of metal, worth 20*l*. Being discovered, he was ordered instantly away; but he contrived to conceal his prize, and succeeded in depositing it with a gentleman, who, informing him of the value, and consulting him how it was to be employed, he "requested, of his own accord, that a cow might be bought for his widowed mother, and he himself bound apprentice to a carpenter." His wishes were strictly complied with; nor could he have acted more disinterestedly or prudently had ten times the sum been expended in previous education. The works carried on in the mountain are particularly described; but as they have hitherto been completely unsuccessful, we shall refer the Reader to the book for them; which we must now dismiss, though there are numerous other particulars in it well worth notice.

To those who are partial to Topography, the "Illustrations of the Scenery of Killarney" will be a most acceptable acquisition; and we really think it capable of creating a taste for that useful and entertaining branch of Literature where it did not previously exist; as we can truly say, that, whether the Author chooses to describe the beauties of Nature, or the antient traces of superstitious Piety, or to detail the properties of the soil, he is alike successful; and, if we refer to the efforts of his pencil, and the effect given them by his engravers, we are certain he may safely depend upon public approbation.

63. *Palmerin of England. In Four Volumes. 12mo. Corrected by Robert Southey, from the original Portuguese. Longman and Co. 1807.*

WE are informed, by the Preface

to this Romance, that the earliest edition of it is intitled "Roman du le Preux, vaillant, et tres vertueux Chevalier Palmeirin d'Angleterre, Fils du Roy D. Edvardos. . . . traduit du Castillan en François, par Maistre Jacques Vincent du Crest-Arnauld en Dauphiné. Mon heur viendra. A Lyon, par Thibault Payen, 1553;" which is dedicated to the thrice noble and virtuous Princess Diane de Poitiers. There are two copies extant in Great Britain; the first, of the above date, is in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh; but the second is a Paris edition of 1574, without the title and preface, in the National Museum.

Mr. Southey has said every thing in praise of Palmerin by his quotations from Don Quixote prefixed. The Romance admired and celebrated by such an author as Cervantes must possess genuine merit; and what can be a stronger recommendation of it than the following sentences: "This Olive (Palmerin de Oliva), let it be hewn in pieces and burnt, and let not the very ashes be left; and this Palm of England, let it be kept and preserved as a thing unique, and let another casket be made for it, such as that which Alexander found among the spoils of Darius, and set apart that the works of Homer might be kept in it." . . . "I say then, saving your good pleasure, Master Nicholas, this and Amadis of Gaul should be saved from the fire, and all the rest, without farther search, be destroyed."

We thought it proper first to mention the original existence of Palmerin of England, and then to give the opinion of Cervantes on it, that we might not be condemned for dwelling at too great a length upon a work of fancy. Now, therefore, that we have sheltered ourselves under the wings of the immortal Author of the Knight of the Woeful Countenance, we shall proceed with Mr. Southey's Preface without apprehension. It was printed in Italian at Venice in 1555; and was translated from the Spanish by Lucio Spineda. "The book appeared in Portuguese 1567, with what title I know not. The late Editor could discover only two copies; one in the library of the Necessidades at Lisbon; the other in that of the college of S. Bernardo at Coimbra." This edition is in black letter; but in the library

of S. Francisco da Cidade, at Lisbon, is a copy in the letter used at present. It has been imperfect, and so neatly restored, by lengthening the leaves, and transcribing the deficiencies, that it is not immediately perceived. The Editor alluded to by Mr. S. thought that it was not printed in Portugal, without assigning his reasons. An edition, called the Second, appeared at Lisbon in 1592; which the bookseller, Alfonso Fernandes, dedicated to Cardinal Alberto, then Regent. This also contains the original Dedication to the Infanta Dona Maria, written by Francisco Moraes, and the following passage: "I was in France some time ago, in the service of Don Francisco de Noronha, ambassador from the King our Lord and your brother, where I saw some French and English Chronicles; among them I perceived that the princesses and dames praised mightily that of Don Duardos, which is in these parts translated into Castilian, and esteemed by many. This moved me to see if I could find any other antiquity which I might translate; upon which I conversed with Albert de Renes in Paris, a famous Chronicler of these times; in whose possession I found some Memorials of Foreign Nations, and among them the Chronicle of Palmerin of England, son of Don Duardos, so defaced by time, that it was sufficient trouble to read it. I translated it, thinking that, for the love of his father, he would be esteemed in all parts." Upon this extract from the Dedication Mr. Southey observes, "Notwithstanding the late appearance of the Portuguese Romance, I believe it to be the original."

As nothing is more common than for writers to call their works of fancy translations and transcripts from old MSS. the assertion of Moraes seems to confirm the supposition that it is his own composition thus disguised. The Chronicle of Don Duardos, which he mentions as a true History, translated into Castilian, is the Romance of Primaleon, translated from Castilian into Italian, and from both into French. Mr. S. requests his Readers, in this part of his Preface, to observe the gravity with which the Author appeals to imaginary Historians, and chuses between contradictory Authorities, evidently implying and wishing

to have it understood that the story originated with him.

In order to solve this difficulty, he brings a parallel in Mr. Coleridge's translation of Wallenstein, which, like Moraes' work, was published from a written copy before the original; besides, it appears that Romances have been well known in manuscript, previous to their being printed, from Lernal Diaz, who declares Amadis was alluded to by the Spaniards in Mexico before the earliest edition of that work by Montalvo. As Moraes attended the Condé de Linhares to France in 1540, it is extremely probable he wrote it at Paris, and, neglecting to print it, a translation was made, and became publicly circulated in the interval. Supposing this to be the true state of the case, no other claim to originality was necessary. At that period books of chivalry met with encouragement in all parts of Europe; consequently, the French and Italian versions must have been known at Lisbon, then one of the most distinguished Courts in our quarter of the world. Each of the versions alluded to were translated from the Spanish, without the assertion of their originating from old manuscripts: but why the French Translator should say from the Castilian, Mr. S. professes he doth not understand; as, had the general term Spanish been used, it might have been accepted generically, as the word Spain implies the whole peninsula; and particularly as the Portuguese call Camoens the Prince of the Poets of Spain; he therefore supposes that the Translator used the word as synonymous with Spanish, though certainly incorrectly.

The Spaniards, it appears, do not claim the Romance; nor has Mr. S. seen a copy of it in their language; neither doth Nicolas Antonio afford any information on the subject. In one instance he notices it under a Spanish title, and gives it to an anonymous author, upon the faith of the Italian Translator; in another he ascribes it to Moraes, in company with Amadis de Gaul, but with evident error. Indeed, this Writer seems to have considered books of chivalry unworthy of serious attention; and, according to our Editor, he is incorrect in other particulars. Had there really

really been a Spanish original, the Literati of Lisbon must necessarily have known of it; and that of which Cervantes speaks was certainly Portuguese, as he expressly says it was written by a King of Portugal. In conformity with this opinion, Manoel de Faria e Sousa observes, that some supposed it to be the work of Joam II.; but in reality it was by Moraes. All the Portuguese Authors agree in believing it to belong to their country, except the last Editor; besides, sufficient internal evidence exists to convince Mr. Southey, who adds, that he has been within an hour's ride of the castle of Almourol, the principal scene of the adventures in the Romance, still standing nearly as described; but, unfortunately, he was at that time ignorant of its claims to his attention and examination.

Moraes was attached to a lady of the French Court, called by him Torsi, which is ascertained by the "Desculpa de Huns Amores," printed with his other works. Eleven chapters of Palmerin actually compliment this lady and three others her friends or companions. Those seem to be so foreign to the subject, that Mr. S. has been induced to omit them, as "they are not grafted but nailed on." "This I should have considered as certain proof that Moraes had not written the rest of the book, if they had not occurred in the French also; they must therefore have been in the copy from which Jaques Vincent translated." It has not been clearly ascertained where Moraes was born; nor is the date of his birth known. Braganza is, however, assigned as the probable place of his nativity; he held the office of treasurer to Joam III.; and, professing in the order of Christ, April 17, 1566; became afterwards a Commendador; finally, he lost his life by violence at Evora, in 1572; but the nature of the accident has not been stated. His descendants assert, with much appearance of truth, that he married Barbara Madeira; it is, at all events, confirmed that he left a large family; a grand-daughter of Moraes married an Englishman, whose name was Tilly, which he altered to Tellez, to whom Balthazar Tellez, the writer of the History of Abyssinia and the Chronicle of the Jesuits in Portugal, was son. This man called his ancestor a Braganzan. Moraes

was termed "The Palmerin;" and several of his descendants retained the appellation. A small volume of his compositions was printed at Evora, in 1624, which contained three Dialogues; "A Letter written for Don Ignacio de Noronha to the King, beseeching him that he might renounce the title of Linhares in favour of his brother; and the Desculpa de Huns Amores." The last edition of Palmerin, 1786, in three small quartos, contains the above pieces, which was printed in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining a copy of the Romance for the library of our present Monarch.

Mr. S. classes the Romance of "Palmerin of England" as the third of a series, commencing with that of "Palmerin de Oliva." In Mr. Heber's library, which he acknowledges to be his "storehouse," is a copy of the original Spanish, under the title of "Palmerin de Oliva y sus grandes fechos. Nuevamenti emprimido." The last page adds, "Emprimido en Venetia por Gregorio de Gregoriis A. XXIII. del mes de Noviembre M. D. XXVI." The Dedication, to Señor S. Cesar Triulsci, informs us that this gentleman was then learning the Spanish language; but the Editor certainly puzzled his pupil by admitting an unusual number of abbreviations. The Romance is supposed to have been written by a lady, from a copy of verses addressed to the reader by Jo. Auger. Transmerensis, who has contrived to conceal every other kind of information on the subject. This nameless lady is claimed by the Portuguese as their countrywoman. "As a woman's picture of female morals, this book is truly curious; the utter want of all decent feeling, which it manifests, is surprising, even to a reader of Romances. It is not that the book is obscene; far from it; the lady-authoress commits every other crime as coolly as she does murder." From the above quotation it may be inferred that Mr. S. cordially agrees with the sentence pronounced by Cervantes; and yet, strange as it may seem, it was once in high favour. Mr. Heber also possesses a French translation of the same work, which enables him to mention that the plates used to decorate it are the same as are found in the small French edition of Amadis of Greece; whence it

it will be observed that some few tricks were practised in the art of publishing so long since as 1553, the date of Mr. Heber's copy.

Mr. Southey severely and justly condemns the practice of translating the principal incidents of a work, and, instead of preserving the peculiarities of the author, or of the times and manners he treats of, altering the whole, and forcing them into the prevailing modes and opinions. In truth, such parodies cannot be called translations with the least regard to propriety. He instances Pope's version of Homer, who felt conscious pride at the liberties he had ventured to take with the original; and was flattered by the adulatory verses he received upon the occasion; which were, in a just point of view, the greatest satire his friends could have sent him. Le Petit Angevin used the Writer of *Palmerin d'Olive* with the same want of ceremony; and, professing to abridge his work, has actually increased its size at least one-fourth. Anthony Munday announced his intention of translating the book just mentioned in that of *Palmerin of England*.

After speaking of *Primoleon*, Mr. S. observes, that *Moraes*, pleased with the favourable reception it had met with, says, he was induced to look for the continuation; which continuation soon eclipsed it. "Both these famous Romances (*Amadis of Gaul* and *Palmerin of England*) are now for the first time faithfully represented in English, *Moraes* has been more fortunate than his countryman *Lobeira* in having his book preserved as he wrote it. Its reputation is such that a *Palmerin* is sometimes used as synonymous with a Romance; and it is considered as one of the standard works of the Portuguese language." In some particulars Mr. S. prefers *Lobeira* to *Moraes*, and, supposing an author of this description to form his hero after the model of his own heart, the former deserves much of the admiration felt for *Amadis*. The hero of *Moraes*, on the contrary, is composed of courage, generosity, and virtue, to the full pitch of chivalry. But the Editor considers it as abstract generosity, courage, and virtue, with "nothing to stamp and individualize the possessor." The heroine of the

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same Author is described by Mr. S. as destitute of heart and character; and he declares he has never met with a writer who had a more despicable opinion of the sex; which he conjectures may have been formed from his observations on the French Court. Hence he "makes his princesses cold as ice, and never to remove the iron bars from their windows." *Lobeira* describes his *Oriana* as perfect, except in a slight tinge of jealousy and suspicion; so slight indeed as never to "make the reader forget that she is one of the sweetest of her sex." But *Moraes* has contrived to give his ladies no other qualifications than their beauty; consequently, they are incapable of love, and receive the idolatry of their knights with the same indifference as the idols of antiquity did the prayers of the misguided multitude. Besides, he compels them to address their orisons, not to the saints, but their ladies, on going to battle.

Lobeira, being himself a knight, has greatly the advantage of *Moraes* in describing the combats incident to their respective Romances; the former felt for the individual honour and prowess of his combatants, and placed them in situations that excite a lively interest. *Moraes*, a more peaceable man, directs the reader's attention to the lists and the spectators. Mr. S. considers *Lobeira* as superior, in this particular, to *Ariosto* and *Tasso*; which, without doubt, was the result of his having been himself engaged in achieving one of the greatest victories upon record. The magic of *Moraes* is inferior to that of *Lobeira*; his love lamentations also are not so good; neither has he the wit of the Author of *Amadis*; but in the courtliness and propriety of the language of his principal characters he is unrivaled; and though he has not succeeded in sketching a perfect Knight, his Emperor is excellent. "I know no Romance and no Epic in which suspense concerning the conclusion is so successfully kept up."

"The Family History of the *Palmerins* has been twice continued in Portuguese, from the point to which *Moraes* brings it." Two persons added each two parts, *Diogo Fernandez de Lisboa*, 1604, and *Gonzalez Lobas*. Mr. S. has not, however, been fortunate

fortunate enough to meet with either; the former, he adds, is greatly esteemed, and has, he thinks, been translated, through the usual French medium, by Munday and his colleagues. "As the two preceding Romances of this family are in Castilian, and the two succeeding in Portuguese (languages as nearly akin as English and Scotch), a presumptive proof is afforded that the intermediate one is the growth of the same peninsula."

An old Collection of Epigrams, Epitaphs, &c. &c. published in 1641, contains the following on M. Munday:

"Hallowed be the Sabbath,

And farewell all wordly pelfe;

The weeke begins on Tuesday,

For Munday hath hang'd himself."

This epitaph occasions Mr. Southey to wish Munday the translator had hanged himself before he meddled with Palmerin, which would have saved him "a great deal of labour, of which (he) had no expectation when (he) began to revise his version." This he commenced with some degree of care; but, resigning part of his labours to others, who knew neither English, French, or the story they were pretending to translate, blunders and misconceptions without end necessarily occurred. "For instance: *damsel* is continually used for *dame*, where the difference is precisely that between maid and matron; and nephew and niece are as constantly used instead of grand-son and grand-daughter. *Spear* is always used for *sphere*; which occurs often as a device, to a Portuguese a familiar one, having been that of their great King Emanuel. — Printing had no sooner been invented than authorship became a trade. Martin Luther speaks of the price *per sheet* in his days; and this Palmerin is decisive proof either that Anthony Munday sold his name to the Booksellers, or had established a manufactory of translations himself, and set his mark upon what was produced in it, as being well known in the market. This will account for the rapidity with which his publications succeeded each other. Mr. Southey cites instances of the unexampled manner in which these *journeymen* translators have debased and vulgarized the story, defacing and changing every image in the language, besides adding to it in the true spirit of plebeian cruelty,

"In one place Palmerin is represented, after he has killed a giant, as cutting off his legs, and hammering about the head with the hilt of his sword till he has beaten out the teeth and the eyes! Wherever this old translation represents the original, and wherever it is not worse, it is preserved; but every picture, and every trait of costume, however minute, is restored; and considerably more than half the book is re-translated. Whatever discrepancy of style may be perceived, in consequence, is far less than will be found in the old copies. The edition by which it is corrected is the last Lisbon one; and the parts and chapters are divided in conformity to it."

The Editor thinks it probable that the villainous translations of Spanish Books of Chivalry has been the cause they have produced so little effect on our Literature; and particularly as the French Romances of the School of Calprenade, which were more faithfully and better translated, became the principal source of plots of our "middle Dramatists." He, however, mentions one exception; and in that instance a Spanish Romance "has had the singular fortune to be imitated by the three greatest Writers of Elizabeth's age. In "Amadis of Greece" may be found the Zelmene of "The Arcadia," the Masque of Cupid of "The Faery Queen," and the Florizel of "The Winter's Tale." These resemblances are not imaginary (Florizel indeed is there with the same name); any person who will examine will be convinced beyond a doubt that Sydney, Spenser, and Shakspeare, each of them imitated this book. Was ever book honoured by three such imitators! Other parts of the same Romance have been copied in the Spanish Poem of Bernardo del Carpio, a continuation of Ariosto, by Agustin Alonso (a book which Nicolas Antonio had never seen, but a copy of which is, in phrase bibliographical, *penes me*), and in the Amadigi of the elder Tasso."

We have now given the Reader a correct Sketch of Mr. Southey's Introduction to "Palmerin of England;" who will thus be enabled to judge of the merits of Moraes' work from the history and review of it contained in that Introduction; we therefore think it unnecessary to say
any

any thing more than that we are satisfied the recommendation of *Gervantes*, supported by that of *Mr. Southey*, will be amply sufficient to secure him a favourable reception.

64. *Judgment and Mercy for afflicted Souls; or, Meditations, Soliloquies, and Prayers.* By Francis Quarles. A new Edition; with a Biographical and Critical Introduction, by Reginald Wolfe, Esq. Longman and Co. 1807. 1 vol. 8to.

WORKS of this description need no recommendation from a modern Reviewer; the numerous editions they pass through decidedly establish their claim to public favour. It will therefore be our task, in the present instance, merely to exhibit Quarles in his new dress, with Mr. Wolfe's illustrations. An engraving of the Author faces the title-page, engraved by Freeman, from a print by Marshall. If the portrait of him was a likeness, we think the character of the face would have baffled the penetration of *Lavater*, as it represents none of that placidity and repose which his prescription for afflicted souls would lead us to suppose it possessed.

Mr. Wolfe observes, the custom recently introduced, of republishing the Works of ancient Writers, who have been celebrated for the brilliancy of their fancy and the purity of their sentiments, induced him to present the Publick with the labours of Quarles, who has been generally admired for the variety and sweetness of his compositions. "The life and literary character of Quarles being fully discussed in the following pages, it remains here only to observe," says Mr. W. "that the former was without reproach, and that the latter was of sufficient celebrity to place him amongst the best Writers of his age." In planning of *Judgment and Mercy* the Author divided it into two parts, introducing various immoral characters in the first, who are exhibited to view as indulging in self-commendation and the most plausible reasonings in favour of their particular habits and pursuits. Conscience and recollection, however, interrupt their reveries in the form of prohibitory texts of Scripture, which cause contrition and remorse, a soliloquy on the certain consequences of the conduct, sincere repentance, and

a prayer for forgiveness. In the second part the characters are represented as vicious, but not absolutely immoral; and in this case appear to be in a state of hopeless misery and affliction. "After some reflections on their wretched state, a soliloquy and prayer ensue; the former of which, as in the first part, reproves, and the latter administers consolation."

Mr. Wolfe thinks there is less appearance of genius in the second part than is discoverable in the first; although the style is freer from vulgarisms and eccentricities of expression; and this may be accounted for by his wife's assertion, that the former "was taken from the Author by a sly hand, and presently printed without his knowledge;" consequently, cannot be justly considered the true offspring of the Writer's mind.

Mr. W. concludes his Preface in these words: "It has been principally from a conviction of the good which may ensue to all classes of society from the perusal of these pages, that the Editor has been solicitous to publish them in their present improved form." We sincerely hope his intention may meet with its best reward, a rapid circulation of them; as it cannot be doubted they are calculated to harmonize and correct the vicious tendency of our minds. We are besides of opinion that he has been judicious in changing the orthography, as every thing of this description should come clear to the conception of those Readers who have not had an opportunity of studying or comprehending the changes in our language. Except in this particular, and making some few verbal corrections where the copy was palpably corrupted, the original text of Quarles has been rigidly attended to.

The Preface is followed by "A short Relation of the life and Death of Mr. Francis Quarles, by Ursula Quarles, his sorrowful Widow;" which was prefixed to the edition of *Solomon's Recantation*, 4to, 1645. From this it appears he was born a gentleman, and the son of James Quarles, Esq. of Rumford, Surveyor of the Navy in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Clerk of the Green Cloth, and the younger brother of Sir Robert Quarles. Francis received his education at the University of Cambridge; whence he went to Lincoln's Inn, to study

study the Laws of his Country; but did not pursue the advantages his situation in life and considerable attainments might readily have secured. According to Mrs. Quarles, "his mind was chiefly set upon his devotion and study; yet not altogether so much but that he faithfully discharged the place of cup-bearer to the Queen of Bohemia, and the office of secretary to the revered and learned Lord Primate of Ireland, and of chronologer to the famous City of London." By this lady he had the amazing number of eighteen children, of whom she speaks as if they had all survived him. It may also be discovered, from her account of his extreme piety, that his mind was tinged with that melancholy turn which leads some men to suppose their most innocent acts errors, if not infringements of the commands of the Divinity, whose injunctions were surely never aimed at those unerring lives which resembled that of Quarles. This tendency to dread the hereafter, and to magnify the frowns directed to the vicious alone, was the cause of his death, through the unjust accusations of eight persons, who, influenced by the malice wickedness ever feels towards its opponents, attacked and would have ruined him. Such was the weakness of Quarles, that, instead of meeting his accusers with the bold front of innocence, he suffered the shafts of the charge to penetrate to his heart, whence he had not sufficient fortitude to extract them, and the courage to apply his own remedy for afflicted souls in order to perform a cure. He died, of a broken heart, at the age of 52, in 1644, and was buried at St. Leonard's in Foster-lane, London.

The next article is a letter from Nehemiah Rogers to a Mr. Hawkins, written immediately after the decease of Quarles, which was originally published as a recommendation of his character and writings. To this succeeds a farther account of Quarles and his productions, extracted from Headley's *Select Beauties of Antient English Poetry*. Of Headley Mr. Wolfe says, "his name and his talents will never perish as long as there shall remain one spark of taste and erudition in the bosom of Englishmen;" and that he was originally a pupil to Dr. Parr, and afterwards of Trinity college, Oxford. He publish-

ed the work alluded to in 1787; and died in 1788, at the early age of 23. This lamented young man thus speaks of Quarles: "Writers, who do not belong to the first class, yet are of distinguished merit, should rest contented with the scanty praise of the few for the present, and trust with confidence to posterity. He who writes well leaves a *Xipha* *is* *æti* behind him. The partial and veering gales of favour, though silent perhaps for one century, are sure to rise in mists in the next. Truth, however tardy, is infallibly progressive; and with her walks Justice. Let this console deserted Genius: those honours which, through envy or accident, are withheld in one age, are sure to be repaid with interest by taste and gratitude in another. These reflections were more immediately suggested by the memory of Quarles, which has been branded with more than common abuse, and who seems often to have been censured merely from the want of being read. If his poetry failed to gain him friends and readers, his piety at least should have secured him peace and good-will. He too often, no doubt, mistook the enthusiasm of devotion for the inspiration of fancy; to mix the waters of Jordan and Helicon in the same cup was reserved for the hand of Milton; and for him and him only, to find the bays of Mount Olivet equally verdant with those of Parnassus. Yet, as the effusions of a real poetical mind, however thwarted by untowardness of subject, will be seldom rendered totally abortive, we find in Quarles original imagery, striking sentiments, fertility of expression, and happy combinations; together with a compression of style which merits the observation of the writers of *versé*."

Mr. Wolfe introduces Granger's favourable notice of Quarles; and then gives specimens of his poetry, one of which we shall select, as possessing much merit:

"Even as the soil (which April's gentle showers
[with flowers]
Have fill'd with sweetness, and enrich'd
Rears up her suckling plants, still shooting
forth

The tender blossoms of her timely birth;
But if deny'd the beams of chearful May,
They hang their wither'd heads and fade
away;

So man, assisted by the Almighty's hand,
His faith doth flourish, and securely stand.

But

But left awhile, forsook (as in a shade),
It languishes, and, nipt with sin, doth
fade." *Job Mihilant Med.* 6.

Mr. Wolfe gives three or four pages of General Observations; from which we find he does not wish to be understood as conveying unqualified panegyric of his Author: but he feels confident that those who can relish the genius of Jeremy Taylor, or the energy of Sir Thomas Browne, will not read the work which he offers with apathy or disappointment. He thinks, besides, that some of Quarles' periods are balanced with a degree of precision and nicety which Johnson might not have disdained to adopt; and he possessed the art of contrasting virtue and vice with that degree of force that we instinctively admire the former and detest the latter. After the above observation, it will be needless to say more of Mr. Wolfe's admiration of Quarles; we shall therefore conclude this article with hoping that Judgment and Mercy may direct the public opinion on this work; and that, in return, the Publick may find that Quarles has proved that the Divinity ever tempers his judgments, founded on unerring wisdom, with mercy.

65. *Ferdinand Vindicated, and Ministers Defended.* 8vo. 1809.

THE legitimate right of Ferdinand VII. to the throne of Spain is here vindicated, on the presumption that the resignation of Charles IV. his father was perfectly voluntary; and the conduct of our Ministers towards the Spanish Patriots is likewise vindicated, from a consideration of the circumstances which preceded and followed the beginning of the war in Spain. The Author, on these topics, reasons temperately; but his arguments are not, upon the whole, distinguished by either novelty or vigour.

66. *FISHING. A Translation from the Latin of Varier, Book XV. upon Fish.* By the late Rev. John Duncombe, of C. Coll. Camb. With a brief Introduction; and Passages from English Writers selected as Notes. Triphook. 8vo. pp. 44.

WE are much gratified by this elegant production of a valuable Colleague, recorded in our vol. LVI. pp. 187, 451; where this Poem is noticed as being then in the possession of Mr. Reed; from whose copy it has lately been first printed, with an Introduc-

tion and Notes by Mr. Haslewood, in the "Censura Literaria" of Sir S. E. Brydges, K. J. (a periodical work, by the way, of no small merit); and, some additional copies of the Poem having been thought useful, beyond where it originally appeared, for the purpose of adding to Mr. Bagster's late edition of "Walton's Angler," Mr. Triphook was permitted to take off eighty copies separately for sale; which cannot but be acceptable to Collectors; as the Poem, though didactic, is very entertaining, and the notes are select and judicious.

67. *The History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave Trade by the British Parliament.* By Thomas Clarkson, M. A. In Two Volumes. 8vo. Longman and Co. 1808.

WE are well convinced that every class of our Readers will agree with us that a work of equal interest or importance with the present scarcely ever came under the observation of a Reviewer. Let us only call to our recollection the horrid consequences of the Slave Trade, from the moment the treaty for the purchase of the miserable Negro was completed till he landed on the island to which he was destined, without examining into his treatment there; and we must bless the hour which witnessed the first attempt to abolish it. Amongst the virtuous and humane individuals who contributed to this purpose with all their energy, none acted a more conspicuous part than Mr. Clarkson, who is surely entitled to a statue in St. Paul's, next to the indefatigable Friend of the distressed European.

The work before us is, with much propriety, respectfully and gratefully dedicated to "William Lord Grenville, Charles Earl Grey, Francis Earl Moira, George-John Earl Spencer, Henry-Richard Lord Holland, Thomas Lord Erskine, Edward Lord Ellenborough, Lord Henry Petty, and the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, nine out of twelve of his Majesty's late Cabinet Ministers; to whose wise and virtuous Administration belongs the unparalleled and eternal glory of the Annihilation (as far as their power extended) of one of the greatest sources of crimes and sufferings ever recorded in the Annals of Mankind."

This

This tribute to the living is followed by another to the dead; the names of William Pitt and Charles-James Fox, though in almost every other instance placed as far asunder as the acrimony of politics could effect, we find united in this, as the promoters of the great object they were not permitted to see accomplished.

No subject hitherto brought under the cognizance of the Legislature of Great Britain underwent more frequent discussion than that of the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Repeated defeats, the sneers and obloquy, the threats of National injury through its suppression, and that to individuals concerned in the pursuit, were alike disregarded by the persevering Friends of Humanity, who returned to the charge with fresh vigour, armed with such a mass of convincing facts, that resistance became at length impossible, and the majority insensibly dwindled into a minority, unsupported by any other advocates than those who actually partook of the profits derived from this hateful method of dealing in human misery. Mr. Clarkson justly conceives he could not have experienced a greater degree of felicity than in writing the present work, considering that its conclusion records one of the most gratifying events in modern History. Indeed he knows of no evil the removal of which should excite, in every class of life, a higher degree of pleasure. That this evil has been removed, he attributes to the diffusion and perfect comprehension of the doctrines of Christianity, which teach mankind to feel for those they never saw, and knew not the existence of, in an equal degree with their relatives and friends. That admirable rule in our faith, "Do as you would be done by," leads the mind employed in contemplation to pass over the boundaries of mountains and seas, there to enquire whether, by the remotest influence from home, any cruelty or injustice exists. Finding that it does, the active benevolence of the party is excited, and every effort is made to redress the wrong. Thus the Society of Friends seem recently to have invited the public mind to this description of Christian exertion; and the event has proved that a hint was sufficient to every Sect professing the

same doctrines, and united them in the same pursuit.

Mr. Clarkson cheerfully undertook the severe and difficult task of tracing "the different streams from whence the torrent arose which has now happily swept away the Slave Trade." That he might do this with sufficient accuracy, he was compelled to comprehend the long period between the years 1516 and 1787; at which latter period a number of persons associated themselves in England for its abolition. A very proper distinction is made between the active assertors of the Negroes' natural independence, derived from the same source as our own, and those who prepared the way, by representing in their writings the shocking dereliction of the Laws of Humanity exhibited by the Dealers in Negroes, and the Communities which suffered it. The man who, in his moments of retirement, considered the miseries of the African, and afterwards committed his observations to the press, for the purpose of attracting the attention of the Publick to the same point, had not always the means of becoming a powerful agent in the suppression of the trade he condemned; yet it may be doubted whether his exertions in this way were not as important in the end, through the general diffusion of necessary truths.

The Portuguese appear to have been the original cause of this disgusting trade, by sending a small number of Negroes from their settlements in Africa to the Spanish colonies in South America so early as in the year 1503. Eight years afterwards, Ferdinand the Fifth of Spain permitted them to be sent in greater numbers; but Mr. Clarkson seems willing to suppose the King was not aware of the manner in which the Portuguese obtained them, or of their treatment on the passage, as the transaction could not then be viewed in the light of a commercial one. Strange as it may appear to us, a Member of the Church suggested to the Regent Cardinal Ximenes the establishment of a regular system for procuring Africans. This proposal was the consequence of the humane interference of Bartholomew de Las Casas, Bishop of Chiapa, in favour of the oppressed Indians, whom he

had visited in Spain, expressly to save them from the dreadful cruelties inflicted on them by his countrymen. The expedient, it must be acknowledged, was extremely curious; and yet, having proceeded from a good motive, we cannot altogether condemn it. The Cardinal, to his infinite honour, viewed it as one totally irrational and unjustifiable, and promptly rejected it. The virtuous Ximenes died; and the son of Ferdinand came to the throne, under the name of Charles V. This Monarch, in a moment of blind generosity, granted to one of his Flemish favourites the exclusive right of conveying 4000 Africans to his American territories. Twenty-five years elapsed before the King perceived the presumption and wickedness of his grant; but, in the year 1542, he ordained a new and less oppressive Code of Laws for his foreign dominions, and emancipated all the Slaves under his subjection there. His retirement to a monastery was the signal for the revival of the System of Slavery. The two orders of Monks, the Dominicans and Franciscans, settled in Spanish America, entered into a violent controversy upon the subject of the impiety of the Trade, and the cruelties resulting from it after the Slaves were purchased. The former adopted the cause of Religion and Humanity, and the latter opposed them; the dispute was referred to Pope Leo the Tenth, who declared that not only the Christian Religion, but that Nature herself cried out against a State of Slavery. This decision, which was exactly what the most ardent Friends of Abolition could have wished, ought to have influenced the conduct of a Princess, who had rejected the errors of the Roman Catholic Faith; yet we find that Elizabeth of England satisfied her conscience, by expressing her fears to Sir John Hawkins that the Slaves he had conveyed from Africa to Hispaniola were taken against their free consent; "in which case," she said, "it would be detestable, and call down the vengeance of Heaven upon the undertakers." Mr. Clarkson confesses his surprise that a person possessed of supreme power should talk thus, and permit the same man to make another voyage, and actually commence the Trade for England: He, however, charitably supposes the

Queen must have been kept in ignorance of the transactions of her subjects in this particular.

According to the account given of the Isles of America by Labat, a Roman missionary, Louis the Thirteenth of France felt severely as to the possible effects of issuing his Edict for converting all the Africans who entered his Colonies into Slaves; but the artful promoters of the nefarious measure contrived to allay his fears, by assuring him that it was the most certain method of converting them to the principles of the Christian Religion. From these repeated instances it will be perceived that a certain repugnance and terror existed in the breast of each individual concerned in licensing the execrable commerce in human flesh. "These then," says Mr. C. "were the first forerunners in the great cause of the Abolition of the Slave Trade;" which he asserts from the circumstance of their successors having the power of quoting them as powerful authorities on the side of Benevolence; "for, have they not enabled them to state that the African Slave Trade never would have been permitted to exist, but for the ignorance of those in authority concerning it?—that, at its commencement, there was a revolting of Nature against it—a suspicion, a caution, a fear—both as to its unlawfulness and its effects? Have they not enabled them to state that falsehoods were advanced, and these concealed under the mask of Religion, to deceive those who had the power to suppress it? Have they not enabled them to state that this Trade began in piracy, and that it was continued upon the principles of force? And, finally, have not they who have been enabled to make those statements, knowing all the circumstances connected with them, found their own zeal increased, and their own courage and perseverance strengthened? and have they not, by the communication of them to others, produced many friends, and even labourers in the cause?"

Mr. Clarkson mentions many Authors who have expressed their detestation of Slavery; we do not mean, in this instance, Political Slavery; which is absolute freedom compared with that experienced by the Negroes of Africa. Milton appears at the head

of

of this list; Bishop Saunderson follows. Morgan Godwyn, a clergyman of the Established Church, wrote a treatise, which he called "The Negroes and Indians Advocate;" which seems to have been suggested by his witnessing their sufferings in the Island of Barbados. This work was the first expressly composed on the subject, and is extremely creditable to the feelings and eloquence of the Author. Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist Divine, published his "Christian Directory" about the same period, containing his Protest against the Promoters and Supporters of African Slavery. From the time of Baxter to the present, numbers of persons have undertaken the cause of the Negroes; particulars of whose works are detailed by Mr. Clarkson, to whom we refer the Reader; but, above all, to the Cases which Mr. Granville Sharpe espoused: upon perusing of which, we think, he will agree with us that the benevolent Howard was not the only man in England who deserved a statue to his memory. Indeed, the labours of this worthy man appear to us to have been unexampled in establishing the doctrine and absolute fact, that Slavery cannot exist for a moment in Great Britain, but expires the instant the party feels its magic touch to his feet. The different Law Authorities before Mr. Sharpe's time were constantly arranged on the side of Slavery. This Gentleman, whose comprehensive mind perceived that some deception existed, applied to several Counsel, and even to the celebrated Blackstone: their opinions were far from satisfactory, and were rather inimical to his manner of thinking. He therefore, in a manly manner, undertook himself to study the Laws of his Country; from which he was soon convinced he had been correct in his conceptions; and those he published in 1769, under the title of "A Representation of the Injustice and dangerous Tendency of tolerating Slavery in England."—"In this work he refuted, in the clearest manner, the opinion of Yorke and Talbot. He produced against it the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice Holt, who, many years before, had determined that every Slave coming into England became free. He attacked and refuted it again, by a learned and laborious Enquiry into all the Princi-

ples of Villenage. He refuted it again, by shewing it to be an axiom in the British Constitution, "That every man in England was free to sue for and defend his rights; and that force could not be used without a legal process; leaving it to the Judges to determine whether an African was a man." He attacked also the opinion of Judge Blackstone, and shewed where his error lay. This valuable book, containing these and other kinds of arguments on the subject, he distributed, but particularly among the Lawyers, giving them an opportunity of refuting or acknowledging the doctrines it contained."

Several liberations of Negroes, who had been kidnapped for the purpose of sending them to the West Indies, took place through Mr. Sharpe's exertions. Still, however, he foresaw that trials on this head would be endless unless the matter was fairly argued before, and decided by, the Judges, "Whether treading the soil of this Island constituted freedom?" Lord Mansfield had the unaccountable weakness to waver on the subject; and therefore concurred with Mr. S. in wishing for a decision. An opportunity soon after offered, in the case of James Somerset, an African Slave, who, coming to England with his master, in 1769, subsequently left him. The master, wishing to retain his property in the Negro, had him seized, and conveyed on-board the *Anne and Mary*, a vessel bound to Jamaica, where it was his intention to have caused him to be sold. The question was, "Whether a Slave, by coming to England, became free?"

"In order that time might be given for ascertaining the Law fully on this head, the case was argued at three different sittings: first, in January 1772; secondly, in February 1772; and thirdly in May 1772. And, that no decision otherwise than what the Law warranted might be given, the opinion of the Judges was taken upon the pleadings. The great and glorious result of the trial was, that, as soon as ever any Slave set his foot upon English territory, he became free." This event far exceeded every preceding attempt against the operations of Slavery; and has but one equal, in the final Abolition of the Trade, as far as it respects our Country. Indeed, it may be safely pronounced

pronounced the greatest event recorded on the subject of Oppression in our History; particularly as it was the great effort of an individual contending against the misconceived Laws of the Realm. While this was effecting, the Friends of the Negroes pursued the less active but certain methods of overturning the system altogether; in which they were assisted by Writers not natives of England but of countries in some degree habituated to despotism.

(To be continued.)

68. *Grammatical Questions, adapted to the Grammar of Lindley Murray; with Notes.* By C. Bradley. 2s. 6d.

THE idea of this work appears to have been suggested by Morgan's "Grammatical Questions;" the plan of it is confessedly similar. It consists of Questions on English Grammar, the Answers to which are to be given by the Pupil. Explanatory Notes are added, most of which will be found interesting.

We highly approve of the method of instruction which this publication is intended to facilitate, as we are convinced that it has a very strong tendency to call forth and invigorate the powers of the youthful mind.

These Questions and Notes certainly afford a very favourable specimen of the abilities of the Author. We must confess that a neat Dedication, addressed to the learned Dr. Valpy, prepossessed us in favour of the book; and it is but justice to add, that our expectations were not disappointed. This will not, we hope, be the last opportunity that Mr. B. will afford us of commending his diligence and talents.

69. *The History of an Officer's Widow and her Young Family.* Harris. 8vo.

THE moral of this very interesting little story seems to be, that in whatever station of life young people may be placed, virtue and talents will ever conduce to their own welfare, and to the comfort of others, although they may not be called into action in the particular line which youthful imagination had cherished as the most congenial.

The Family of Captain Belfield are deprived of an affectionate husband and father, in consequence of wounds received in the expedition to Holland: ... *Cent. Mag. May, 1809.*

and Mrs. Belfield's endeavours to support herself and five children are assisted to the extent of his limited power by her father Mr. Atkinson, the respectable incumbent of a small living in Yorkshire. Charles his eldest grandson becomes his immediate protégé, and being ambitious of sending him to the University, he prepares to educate him accordingly; but the good old man is removed by the hand of death when his pupil has attained the age of eleven. Poor Charles, deeply wounded by the loss of his friend, and disappointed in his most sanguine hopes, is at length stimulated by his desire of relieving his mother from the charge of his maintenance, to conquer his repugnance to a life of war and bloodshed, and to accept an ensigncy in the army; and here his mild and conciliating manners gain him much esteem, and an occasion which offers in the sequel of soothing the last moments of a brother officer secures him the friendship of Sir John Domville the young man's father, with a handsome pecuniary acknowledgment. The enterprising ambitious mind of Henry, Mrs. Belfield's second son, could ill brook the trammels of trade; his ideas of happiness all centre in the army and military glory, but no situation is to be procured for him in that line; and after severe conflicts between inclination and duty, he submits to the proposal of being placed as an apprentice to a linen-draper; his high spirit becomes subdued, but not broken; and he has various opportunities of displaying the virtues of an hero, although not in the army: by good conduct and steady application he gains the confidence of his employers, and succeeds to the possession of a lucrative concern through the well-earned friendship of his master. Such are the inducements held out by the author of this volume to the cultivation of virtuous propensities, and the young reader may derive great amusement as well as instruction from it.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. HENRY MARTIN, D.D. and Lady Margaret's Professor at the University of Cambridge, commenced, on Saturday April 29, a Course of Lectures in Divinity, in Great St. Mary's church, Cambridge, to a very numerous

numerous and respectable Audience, who were highly gratified with the elegant composition and delivery of the Author. The Lecture will be continued every Saturday during Term. This Lectureship has been enjoyed as a sin cure for many years, on account of its being formerly delivered in Latin, and few or no auditors attending. The revival of it in English, by so able a Theologian, must be highly useful in that University. Admittance *gratis*, as well to Members of the University as to the Inhabitants.

The Norrisian Prize is this year adjudged to Mr. BOLLAND, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, for his Dissertation on the Christian Sabbath.

To extend the utility of the LITERARY FUND, and to impress the public mind with just sentiments of its importance, it has been proposed, by the Council and Committee, to interest the Clergy in its behalf; and a late learned Prelate was solicited to preach and publish a Sermon on the subject of the Institution. He required some time to return his answer—and, being waited upon by a deputation, he asked, "Do you assist the distressed Clergy?"—"If they are Authors, my Lord."—"Not as learned men?"—"No, my Lord."—"Then I cannot preach for you."

The original idea of the Literary Fund did not comprehend all those who by their education were devoted to learning, and by their learning to misery; for, in this definition, a learned Clergy must have been included. The Government, as well as private associations, have, by repeated efforts, acknowledged the duty of providing for them; and the income of the Literary Fund, if withdrawn from its peculiar destination—the relief of deserving Authors in distress—would afford but little assistance in that commendable design. It is the intention of the Society to enlarge its sphere of beneficence, by including this respectable and useful order of men. It will be extremely grateful to the Council and Committee, to assist learned Clergymen in rescuing themselves, or the unfortunate members of their body, from the vulgar contempt and degradation incident to a state verging on want. Small sums, properly distributed, would render the families of such persons (the labouring bees of the sacred

hive), affecting pictures of goodness to their congregations! Elevated to a competence, a Clergyman, thus supported, would be grateful in what he would call prosperity, as he had been magnanimous in distress, and would render services to the Publick of incalculable value. For, at a time when the public morals are at least questionable; when they are often degraded by vices—where are we to seek those generous sentiments which produce national valour and public spirit? and the last resource in the labouring peasants and artificers is lost, if the utility of the Officiating Clergy be destroyed by their poverty and distress. The certain effects of a pure Religion, favourable to virtue and good morals, while its Officiating Ministers are supported in competence, and preserved from degradation, are inestimable. To contribute every thing in the power of the Society towards the attainment of this object,—it has been resolved,—that a learned and Officiating Clergyman in distress, or an Officiating Clergyman reduced and rendered incapable of duty, by age or infirmity, shall be considered as a claimant on the Literary Fund; and that a provision shall be made for such claim in the following manner:

I. The influence of the Society shall be employed in promoting a Subscription for this purpose; the produce to be denominated, "The Ecclesiastical Fund." Life Subscriptions and Annual Subscriptions to be disposed of in the same manner as the Annual Income and Funded Property of the Literary Fund: some permanent capital being necessary to prevent those cruel fluctuations and uncertainties incident to Charities depending wholly on Annual Subscriptions.

II. That the Society, collectively and individually, shall endeavour to induce the English Clergy universally to plead the just cause of their own order, by preaching occasionally (in rich and populous parishes once in every year) on this most useful and most important subject. Many of them are celebrated for their benevolent exertions to establish Charities of inferior effect on public happiness. It is therefore impossible to suppose they will hesitate to assist their learned and labouring brethren, sinking into misery in the midst of public profusion and extravagance. The produce

produce of their exertions will be deposited at the Literary Fund, in a special trust appointed by themselves, and (where there can be no patronage, intrigue, or flattery, to supersede merit) it shall be distributed by a Special Committee (appointed also by them). — For every Clergyman affording this assistance, as often as may suit his convenience, shall be entitled to all the privileges of a member of this Society, in the department of the Ecclesiastical Fund; in common with the Subscribers and Members, who in the peculiar difficulties of the Institution have borne the burthen and heat of the day.

III. That a Committee consisting of seven Clergymen and seven Laymen shall be annually appointed, and be entitled the Ecclesiastical Committee. To preserve an uniformity and harmony in the whole Institution, this Committee must allow the inspection and assistance of the officers and visitors of the Literary Fund, in the same manner, and for the same purposes, as all the other Committees of the Society.

IV. That, to prevent occasions of confusion and perplexity, the same Trustees, Registrars, Treasurers, and servants, be appointed for all the property and business of the Society.

V. That all the transactions, civil and ecclesiastical, of the Literary Fund, shall take place at the house of the Society, No. 38, Gerrard Street, Westminster, where the economy in behalf of distressed Literature is so rigid and scrupulous, that the servants only receive compensations; where all the offices are executed gratuitously; and where even the resident Visitor defrays all his own expenses.

The Literary World will learn with satisfaction that the Monument intended to be raised in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of the celebrated JOHN LOCKE, meets with considerable encouragement from Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first distinction. The Committee appointed to superintend its erection, we are happy to add, are unremitting in their efforts to complete their object. The admirers of that great and good man have now an opportunity of testifying their admiration and esteem by contributing towards its accomplishment. As the names of the Sub-

scribers will be published, and each be entitled to a Medal, with a striking likeness of LOCKE, and a representation of the Monument, it cannot fail to prove a matter of gratifying distinction to all the parties concerned in this noble undertaking. — If ever the efforts of exalted Genius successfully exerted for the good of mankind — efforts which have so essentially enlarged the happiness and dignity of the human mind, deserved peculiar regard, the memory of LOCKE cannot remain any longer neglected by a grateful country. Subscriptions are received by several principal Banking-houses, and at the Literary Fund. The success of Mr. WESTMACOTT in his two models for National Monuments to be erected to the memory of PITT and NELSON, both fixed upon by the Committee of Taste, the classical elegance of his ADDISON in Westminster Abbey, and the force and dignity of his ARBACROMBIE in St. Paul's, are a decisive proof that the Statue of LOCKE will be executed in a manner to do honour to this country. — The model is now finished, and may be inspected at Mr. Westmacott's, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.

Some original DRAMATIC FRAGMENTS by STEELE and ADDISON will in a few days be presented to the Publick, in a new and enlarged Edition of "Steele's Epistolary Correspondence."

A Collection of Original Letters between Bp. NICOLSON and several of his Learned Contemporaries is also announced for speedy publication.

Mr. PRATT is preparing, and about to publish, some "Specimens" of Poetry by Joseph Blacker, a youth of extraordinary poetical promise; who, from an undistinguished situation, by no means favourable to mental exertion, has just started up. A singular accident brought some of his productions under the inspection of several of the most eminent Literary Characters, who are unanimous in pronouncing him one of the most highly-gifted individuals that has for a long time been seen amongst us. The great force of his genius is said to be Dramatic; a species of composition for which, it must be allowed, there is, in the present state of the Stage, or rather in the present taste of the Publick, a full and fair opportunity for the exertion of a natural and original

ginal Writer.—[We have already had occasion to deliver our favourable opinion of the genius of this youth in an account which we gave, in a former Number, p. 57, concerning the merit of his "Times," an Ode at the commencement of the present year.]

Mr. WESTON has translated one of the Imperial Poems of Keia Lang, mentioned by Voltaire, in his Epistle to that Emperor, and found on a China Vase in Mr. W's Collection. An Engraving of the Vase is prefixed.

A work of great erudition and entertainment will shortly appear, under the title of "ANONYMIA."

Mr. BOWYER (who some time since published those parts of Sir Robert Ainslie's celebrated Collection of Drawings which related to Egypt, Caramania, and Palestine) has just issued a Prospectus for publishing the remaining Parts of that Collection. The present work will consist of Views in Turkey in Europe; and will include Bulgaria, Romania, Wallachia, Syria, the Islands in the Archipelago, &c. &c. Among them will be a correct representation of the celebrated Temple of Jupiter Ammon at Scivah, in the deserts of Libya, discovered in 1792; some curious and highly interesting delineations of the Ruins of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, and a large and accurate View of Constantinople and its environs. A considerable part of this work will consist of views in countries of which there are no drawings extant. The present publication will include the whole of Sir Robert Ainslie's unpublished assemblage of drawings, and will be executed in the same style, and of the same size, as Mr. Bowyer's Views in Egypt, &c.

Sir J. BARRINGTON, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland, will shortly publish "Historic Anecdotes and Secret Memoirs of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland."

Mr. G. DYER has, we understand, suspended for the present his useful Researches into the State of the Public Libraries of the Kingdom, of which he had announced his intention to publish an account. He is, however, engaged in preparing for the press a new edition of his Poetical Works.

Dr. ADAM NEALE, Physician to the Forces, is engaged in printing an "Account of the Campaign in Spain and Portugal, conducted by Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley."

The Rev. J. W. OXFORD, Chaplain on the Staff of the Army, has announced a similar publication.

Dr. GARY is printing an "Easy and Familiar Introduction to English Prosody and Versification."

Mr. GABRIEL of Chelsea is about to publish a Work on Astronomy upon a novel plan.

New editions, with considerable and important additions, of Mr. LAWRENCE's Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses, and of his General Remarks on Cattle, the Ox, the Sheep, and the Swine, are in their course through the press.

A Practical Treatise on the Merino and Anglo-Merino Breeds of Sheep is nearly ready for publication. The object of this treatise is, to demonstrate to the practical farmer the peculiar advantages attending the above breeds, and to prove that the Spanish manner of treating the Merino Sheep is not indispensable in this country to the production of fine clothing wool.

Mr. Archdeacon ILLINGWORTH means to republish his "Topographical Account of Scampton," with additional anecdotes and portraits.

Miss S. M. PORTER will shortly publish a new Novel, under the title of "Don Sebastian, or the House of Braganza."

Xenophon's Memorabilia by BEN. WELL, is reprinting: Socrates's Apologia, and the notes of the last edition of Schneider will be added to it, but the Latin version will be omitted.

GUTHRIE's Greek Testament is reprinting in London, two 8vo. volumes.

A new edition (being the seventh) is in the press, of the Fashionable World Displayed, by the Rev. J. OWEN, A. M. of Fulham; also a new and beautiful edition of Watts's Songs for Children, by the same Editor.

A splendid edition of the Poems of Mr. SCOTT, Marmion, and the Lay of the Last Minstrel, with Embellishments from the pencil of WESTALL, will be soon published.

A Lady not unknown to the Fashionable as well as the Literary World is about to publish a Novel of a superior description, it is reported, to the generality of such works. The subject, which is historical, is highly interesting, and precepts of a moral tendency ingeniously interwoven with the narrative. It is to be called "The Husband and the Lover."

THE

The following Lines should have appeared in our Magazine for January last.

TO EARL PORTESCU.

MY DEAR LORD,

THE words with which the Spaniards
end a letter [better;
Appear to me than those we use much.
They form a Christian prayer, and love
display,
And are most proper for a New Year's-day;
I then adopt them, and with heart sincere,
Wish health to you and yours for many a
year;

Not health alone, but other blessings too,
Such as St. Paul from a good conscience
drew; [cloud,

Clear sunshine of the mind, without a
Unknown alike to worldlings and the proud,
May future years add to your present store,
And be you still the Banker of the poor:
May sons of sons comfort your evening ray,
So prays your aged and your true friend
GRAY.

ODE ON THE SPIRIT OF SPAIN:

WRITTEN THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1808.

ON the green banks of Ebro's wave,
Where moping sluggards wont to
lave,

The Shepherd starts to arms;
Transported hears the Trumpet sound,
Dashes his Tabor on the ground,
And pants for War's alarms.

To Freedom's voice, in every breeze,
Eager he lists, and fondly sees,
With new and glad surprise,
In every shadow, every beam,
In every slumber, every dream,
Her angel-form arise:

In Ebro's glassy stream surveys
Her Towers ascend, her Altars blaze,
Her flag triumphant spread;
While never-fading laurels bloom,
And Victory bids a splendid plume
To grace the Patriot's head,

Prophetic be the Shepherd's sight!
But, ere with pure and steady light

The rays of Freedom shine,
Shall many a friend, and many a foe,
Down Ebro's alter'd waters flow,
Dark as the blood-red wine.

The arduous battle fought, and won,
Ebro! thy stream again shall run,
Unsoiled to the main;

Thy Country's wounds no more shall bleed,
Thy Swains inspir'd resume the reed,
And Freedom swell the strain.

J. DODGE.

THE SPANISH MOTHER.

BY A YOUNG LADY.

GO, Carlos, go, thy Country calls thee,
Nor must she call her Son in vain;

And, oh! whatever fate befalls thee,
Forget not thou'rt a Chief of Spain.

Those sighs I heave, those tears I shed,
Prove how I prize the life I gave,
Yet would I rather know thee dead
Than see thee live of France the slave.
But Hope, sweet Hope! amid this parting
pain, [again."
Whispers, "in happier hours we'll meet

This glaive be thine; it once was wielded
By an arm well known to Fame;
The foe it crush'd, the friend it shielded,
And thousands blest the Hero's name.

Then be my Carlos like his sire,
Lost, sainted object of my love,
In war, a swift consuming fire,
In peace, mild, gentle as the dove.
So look'd he once, so smiled he on me—
My Son, my Son, how can I part from
thee!

Thro' long, long years of pain and sorrow,
A beam of joy—thou'st been to me,
And Hope still pointed to to-morrow,
And pictur'd all my Boy would be.

And when my griefs were near forgot,
And when my cares were almost past;
If—oh! it is a fearful thought;—
If I should lose thee, now at last—

My Son, my Son, when perils round thee
wait, [fate.

On thine, remember, hangs thy Mother's
Last-of-a-line wall known in story
Whose valour was their Country's pride,
Who for that Country fought with glory,
And in her battles nobly died;

Let sad, yet high remembrance dwell
On those who're laid for ever low—
And now a fond, a long farewell;—

My Son, to Conquest proudly go—
Thy Mother bids thee—all her weakness
o'er—

Return a Hero, or return no more.

ADRESSE AUX FRANCOIS PAR UN
ESPAGNOL.

LOUIS Napoleon est un grand voleur,
Vrai Attila moderne, audacieux
trompeur; [prête,
Depuis quelques années a tout crime il se
Mais le destin bientôt peut dire Je t'arrete:
Sa folle ambition ne lui permette pas
De penser a sa fin, ou prévoir son trépas.
Dans sa bouche il a paix, mais au cœur il
a guerre.

Il veut en sa coltre abîmer l'Angleterre.
Il veut aussi faire d'un Proconsul un Roi,
En mépris de l'Espagne, et sans dire pour-
quoi. [vous prie,

Mes chers François, pensez sagement je
Pour qui vous souffrez tant et hasarder la
vie.

Un

Un faquin vous subjugue, et pour hausser
le sort
De sa propre famille, il vous traîne à la
mort. [guide;
Vous avez trop long temps suivi un faux
Ayez honte d'être les organes d'un perfide:
Que ne dîne jamais s'il ne fait un forfait.
Contre vous, contre lui l'Espagne n'a rien
fait. [encore
O François malheureux, je vous appelle
Chassez votre Tyran que vous tant desho-
nore,
Renvoyez notre Roi, rappelez le votre,
Le seul moyen de paix, vous n'aurez point
d'autre. [homme
L'Espagnol autrefois un libre et brave
Pour deux cent ans et plus resistoit contre
Rome; [cœurs,
Ce noble exemple nous gardons dans nos
De rencontrer la mort, ou de vivre vain-
queurs.

TO THE SNOW-DROP.

By JOHN MAYNE, Author of the Poems of
"Glasgow," and the "Siller Gun."

FIRST of the Spring, that smiles on me,
I pay my early court to thee!
But, well-a-day! how chang'd the scene
Since, erst, I hail'd thee on the green!
Then Life and Love were in their prime—
Then Winter smil'd like Summer-time!
Now Life and Love are on the wing—
Now Winter riots in the Spring!
And, e'en in Summer, pought I see
But drizzling show'rs, and blights, for me;
With frequent coffins passing by—
Sad monitors that Death is nigh!

Oh! when that solemn hour shall come
Which seals my passport to the tomb,
Be Faith, and Resignation, mine,
And, that sweet soother—Hope Divine!

First of the Spring, that smiles on me,
Again I pay my court to thee!
May no rude hand profane thy sweets—
No catiff bawl thee through the streets!
Or, if thou art displanted there,
To grace the bosom of the Fair,
O! teach Simplicity to them,
Who never knew the peerless gem!
Bid Beauty emulate the bee,
And gather sweets from flow'rs like thee!
Tell those by Error led astray,
That Wisdom is the only way
Which leads to purity like thine—
Which leads to ev'ry Grace divine!

On reading Mrs. West's beautiful Poem,
"The Mother."

WHILST Vice and Folly blaze in open
day,
And injur'd Virtue pines in shades away,
Is there no Muse to vindicate her cause,
Assert her beauty, and enforce her laws,
+rove all not sunk in guilt and lost to shame?
Yes! one survives who feels her purest flame;

One gentle breast yet breathes the living
lue, [divine;
Bends to her sway, and owns her power
In every duty perfect, all performs;
Whose conduct, and whose verse alike in-
forms; [ear,
And when the Mother's precepts meet our
Her happy Childrep prove they are sincere.
Painting the sorrows that Affection feels;
Or in bright tints Maternal joy reveals,
In all she charms; for, colour'd from the
heart, [part,
They boast a power that Fancy can't im-
"And the awaken'd heart must learn to im-
glow, [flow."
When virtuous tears from virtuous sorrows

To the Author, of "Free and Impartial
Thoughts on the Dangers to be apprehended
from the Increase of Sectaries."

CHAMPION of Truth, still wage the
glorious fight
Of Reason, aided by religious light;
Still shew where Calvin's dangerous doc-
trines tend,
Pride their support, and Bigotry their end.
Words, and not works alone his followers suit,
Trees full of leaves, but destitute of fruit.
O sacred Charity! how far from thee
Are these who shut their eyes, and say they
see.

'Tis thine to raise the fallen, soothe the weak,
"And dry the tears that bathe the widow's
check." [rod;
These, taking from the Almighty's hand the
Usurp the highest attribute of God;
And dare condemn, what He alone can know,
A fellow-worn to everlasting woe.
Kind to themselves, to others most severe,
In vain the sinner's sigh, the sinner's tear,
If different from their own, his faith should
prove;

These Saints will shew no pity, feel no love,
Leicestershire. A. H.

SPEECH OF CARACTACUS TO CLAUDIUS CESAR;
Written by a Scholar of Christ's Hospital.

"Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem." Hor. Lib. ii. Od. 3.

MIGHTY Cæsar, though to thee
Britain bows the bended knee;
Tho' her hardier warriors know
Vict'ry crowns the valiant foe;
Tho' her King, with tort'ring pain,
Captive drags the galling chain;
Rome itself shall never boast
Britannia's glory all is lost.

Saw thou not, Ostorius bold,
When in blood my chariot roll'd;
Saw thou not in every eye
Firm resolve and courage lie?
Saw thou not each British sword
Carve a passage for its lord,
Where the Roman eagle spread
Her purple pinions o'er thy head?

* See LXXXVIII. p. 1007, and LXXXIX. 57.
Where

When misfortune hovers nigh,
Let the coward wish to die;
And, like Cato robb'd of rest,
Plunge the dagger in his breast!
But, tho' feeble, pale, and wan,
Still your captive is a man;
And, for me, if life is rough,
To live and to be brave 's enough.

Tho' these hands no more may wield
Pond'rous spear or massy shield;
Tho' this tongue may ne'er again
Bid the British troops be men;
Hope, with ever-lifted eye,
Hope, enchanting, still is nigh!
Yes! they shall again be free,
And triumph in their liberty!

MR. URBAN, Notts, March 12.

BY inserting the following lines, written
by a son of mine only 12 years of
age, you will very much gratify the aspir-
ing youth. JOHN HEWITT.

A SUPPLICATION FOR SUNDAY MORNING.

TO thee, O God, may I to-day
Devote with fervent heart;
That this good act I may perform,
Thy grace to me impart.

No worldly work, or worldly care,
Permit my head to enter,
But every thought and wish direct,
In thee alone to centre.

To public worship, O my God,
Dispose me to repair,
On thee alone to meditate
Incline me when I'm there.

When from thy holy House I come,
May I with studious care,
Thy grace implore my zeal to keep
As fervent as when there.

The morn, and noon, and night thus spent,
As in thy Law is taught,
Well may I say at night, for thee
My Soul all day has fought. H. H.

SONNET TO LAVINIA.

FROM these rude scenes, where Noise
and Folly reign, [display,
Where Friendship fails her genius to
O! let me fly! and o'er th' inviting plain,
With sweet Lavinia, negligently stray:
And as alone, 'neath Vesper's argent beam,
Remote from man, we take our silent
way, [gleam,
Hope's lovely scenes shall at a distance
And Expectation hail the wish'd-for day!
O! my Lavinia! how can words explain,
The holy joys that animate my heart!
Alas! my Fair-one! language would in
vain,

With all its force, endeavour to impart
The soft sensations that molest my breast,
That keep even Nature from her wonted
rest.

Graston-street.

J. G.

PASSERE3 DALESFORDIANI.

AT jussu Jovis, aut lubenter, ales,
Intromissa sub hoc aeste tegmen,
Quæ, te, parva, tuasque credidisti
Specs omnes mihi, ter quaterque salve.—
Nam nec Thestorides nec illa Manto-
Ullam duxerit auspicatorem,
Seu sit præpetis, altissime pennæ.
Ergo, dulcis Avis, meum frequenter
Hoc circumvolita secunda timen:
Hic insidere ama, domesticarum
Et faulrix bona, particepsque rerum;
Nec fiat semel, oro, sed quotannis
Sub notâ trabe cautius repostum
Nidum clausa fove, tenellulamque
Effer progeniem. Timenda nulla est
Hic injuria; longius rapaces
Arcebo pueros, nec execrato
Grassari propè fas erit Priapo.
Non custos ego carceris, sed ultrò
Libertatis ero tuæ satelles.
I quoquid lubet; hæc fenestra semper
Ingressus dabit, exitusque tutos.
Ne nostram modò tu hospitalitatem
Sis oblita remunerare cantu:
Nam te scire velim, mea inquilina,
Ambo quod colimus, mihi hoc sacellum
Illâ conditione tradidisse
Sylvestres Dryadas suo poëte,
Et lucis, ubicunque sint locorum,
Præfecisse suis.—At, O volucres,
Siquid forte boni meo Patrono
Contemplare, utinam illud impetratum
Reddat Jupiter hospitalis omen!

AUGUR.

THE STORM.

Sacred to the Memory of a brave and worthy
Sailor, and recording an event which
actually took place on-board of a Merchant
Vessel some years ago.

HOW happy they, who in their native
fields [yield:
Enjoy the good that bonnetous Nature
Unknown the dreadful Storm's tempestuous
rage, [engage;
When howling winds and foaming waves
When blackening clouds obscure the sul-
len skies,
And quick through air the vivid lightning }
flies, [Seaman's cries. }
And peals of thunder drown the dying }

Thrice had the morn, in gaudy colours
bright,
Smiling unbar'd the gates of rosy light,
And thrice the Sun, slow sinking to his
bed, [red;
Had dyed the azure clouds with glowing
When, lo, a rustling sound was heard in air,
That froze the Sailor's heart with chilly fear,
For well he knew, by sad experience
taught, [fright,
A storm approach'd, with blackest danger
The gathering clouds in awful pomp appear,
With slow succession darkening all the air;
In

In deep array along the skies they ride,
 Pierce rain descends in one unbroken
 tide, [to side.]
 And roaring winds resound from side }
 As two contending kings, in order bright,
 Arrange their troops, and marshal for the
 fight,
 In closest ranks the thick battalions stand,
 And wait, with eager looks, their chiefs'
 command; [along.]
 So roll'd the clouds in deepening shade
 And from behind unnumber'd armies throng.
 With dreadful gleams the forked lightning
 flies, [skies:]
 While peals of thunder shake the deafen'd
 From rock to rock tremendous they re-
 bound.

And Nature sickens at the awful sound:
 Louder and louder still the thunders roll,
 And hurl their mighty voice from pole to
 pole. [wait,

With fearless heart the sad event you
 And undismay'd expect approaching fate,
 To Heaven your vows with Christian firm-
 ness pay,

Nor shrink affrighted from the fatal day.
 Not so the rest, appall'd with sudden
 fear,

The coward Captain sees the danger near:
 To hide his shame absents himself from
 view,

Nor dares to share the labours of the crew.
 As when a hungry wolf appears in sight,
 The fleecy throng are seiz'd with sudden
 fright; [try,

With fearful haste to 'scape' the foe they
 And o'er the plain with hurried footsteps
 fly; [gaze,

So, whilst the winds in conflict dire en-
 The shameful Captain fled the tempest's
 rage. [deous form,

And now, when Death uprear'd his hi-
 And angry Fate urg'd on the dreadful
 storm; [to steer,

When not a star was seen, your course
 And nought but savage winds were heard
 in air;

When sad despondence brooded all around,
 And heart-rent sighs from every breast
 resound; [stand,

Oppress'd with toil, the sailors pallid
 Nor heed the threatening language of
 command. [the mast

The vessel reels, the shrouds are torn,
 Bends its huge length, and falls before
 the blast; [with dread,

New leaks, each moment, fill the soul
 All thought of life is o'er, and every hope
 is fled. [vain,

When human skill and human aid were
 The God of Heaven and earth appears'd
 the main.

Sav'd by his powerful arm you land descrie,
 And breathe the air of England's happy
 sky; [shore,

In harbour moor'd, enjoy your native
 No hear the thundering billows as they roar.

As when some wretched man, condemn'd
 to die, [high;
 With sickening heart beholds the day draw
 Already sees the Sheriff's dreadful train,
 And crowds on crowds o'erempressing all
 the plain;
 If unexpected pardon he receives,
 He scarce the joyful tidings yet believes;
 So freed from perils and alarming fears,
 Your great deliverance real scarce ap-
 pears. [your eyes,
 With rapturous joy to Heaven you raise
 And bless the Almighty Father of the
 skies, [suppliant's cries.]
 Who still in danger hears his humble
 -SAMUEL JOHNSON.

P. 254. Read, "Where Surfleet's leaning
 Spire."

Leaning is a very appropriate epithet,
 as the Spire inclines considerably out of
 its perpendicular, owing to the foundation
 having given way. S. E.

SUNNETS.

Written when confined by Sickness.

No. I.

FAREWELL, thou Sun! beneath whose
 potent beams, [roye;
 'Twas once my greatest happiness to
 Thou who hast seen me thro' the open
 jag grove,
 Sublimely musing on romantic themes!
 Farewel, ye vales! where sweet luxuriance
 teems,

And Echo answers to the calls of Love;
 Where first my Fancy caught the smile
 of Jove, [streams!

And drank libations from Castalian
 No more, methinks, these wasting eyes
 shall view [phant;

The sombre woodlands, or the lowly
 No more my greedy Genius shall pursue.
 Its holy musings in some mouldering
 fame; [horoes sleep,

And 'midst the ailes where Bards and
 Through all the night its sacred vigil keep!

No. II.

YES, it is o'er!—and now my weeping
 Lyre [wild;

Shall re-assume its cadences most
 Those magic strains that have so oft be-
 guil'd

Unseemly Care and Disappointment dir'd
 For why should Jealousy's consuming fire
 Live in this breast, by Nature form'd so
 mild? [Friendship smil'd,

Why mar those lovely traits where
 That bade my heart exultingly aspire?
 'Tis o'er indeed! and now as on thy charms,
 My wondering eyes re-animatèd pore;
 A keener sense of faith each doubt disarms,
 And makes thee even lovelier than be-
 fore! [deadly art,

Could'st be the wretch who strove with
 To tear affection from this burning heart!
 -Thickenham.

Papenau

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1809.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 8.*

The order of the day for taking into further consideration the evidence respecting the conduct of his Royal Highness being read, Mr. Wardle rose, and stated, that though he could not but have felt very much hurt at the motives which appear to have been attributed to him in bringing forward these charges, he should not now dwell upon them; but rather advert to the assistance which he had received during the early part of the investigation from a most worthy and Hon. Member of that House (Sir F. Burdett): To his Noble Friend Lord Folkestone, who had assisted him during the most arduous part of the trouble—whose active co-operation he had experienced at the moment when nothing was more confidently talked of than the odium and disgrace which would light upon the accuser of the Duke of York—who, notwithstanding this and every other consideration, voluntarily came forward, and put himself in his (Mr. Wardle's) situation, he felt it unnecessary to offer any thanks. The Hon. Gentleman expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the cause of the Duke of York had been supported. His Majesty's Ministers had thought it their duty to undertake his defence; and it would be pleasing to reflect that nothing more than what had been done, could have been effected in his behalf. Still, however, with all the support that it was right to give to the Duke of York, the Representatives of the People were to recollect that they owed a paramount duty to their Constituents. On the strength and justice of his cause he had rested it; on these he still rested it; and on these principles he trusted it would be decided. The Hon. Gentleman then entered into a minute detail of the evidence which had been adduced before the Committee respecting Lieut. col. Knight's exchange, Capt. Maling's promotion, Col. French's Levy, Capt. Tonyn's Majority, Col. Shawe's Barrack-master-ship, and Samuel Carter's appointment; and contended that the evidence of the various witnesses, as well as the Letters which had been laid before the Committee, clearly and decisively established the truth of his charges—that appointments, &c. had been obtained by Mrs. Clarke for pecuniary considerations, through her influence with the Commander-in-Chief, who was privy to her receiving money for the same. The Hon. Gentleman then moved, in substance,

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, stating, that his faithful Commons have had evidence produced at their Bar of various corrupt practices having prevailed for some years past in the
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disposal of commissions and promotions in the Army. That his faithful Commons, having carefully examined witnesses with due deliberation, find themselves, with concern and astonishment, obliged, by their duty to their Constituents, to declare, that the result of their diligent inquiries, after patiently examining a variety of documents, is, that, in their opinion, the existence of such corrupt practices has been substantially proved: That they are restrained, by motives of personal respect and attachment to his Majesty, from entering into a detail of these transactions, as they are convinced the extent to which the abuses complained of have existed could not be stated to his Majesty, without exciting in his royal breast the most painful sensations of grief and indignation. Without endeavouring fully to develop all the consequences of the existence of such abuses, they cannot refrain from pointing out one great evil likely to result from them. Should an opinion get abroad in the Armies of his Majesty, that promotions were thus obtained, in a manner unjust to the Army, and disgraceful to the authority placed over it, the effects must be deplorable. That it is the opinion of this House, that such abuses could not have prevailed to the extent to which they have been proved to exist, without the knowledge of the Commander in Chief; and even if they did, if that could be urged in his favour, the command could not in safety, or in prudence, be continued in his hands. His Majesty's faithful Commons, therefore, are of opinion, that the Duke of York ought to be deprived of the Command of the Army."

Mr. Burton commented at some length upon the printed evidence before the House, and particularly upon the contradiction in the testimonies of Mr. Bowler, Mrs. Favery, and Mrs. Clarke, and protested his belief that the charges were totally unfounded.

Mr. Curwen with much energy combated the reasoning of the preceding speaker, and adverted to all the prominent features of the evidence. On the subject of the Letter found in Capt. Sandon's possession, and which had been termed a mysterious one, the Hon. Gentleman remarked that it drew drops of blood from the heart of Col. Gordon on his evidence when he saw it. It was on the office paper, and he believed it to have been written by the Duke of York for the purpose of procuring money. He would ask the Hon. and Learned Gentleman who preceded him, if he had forgotten Gen. Clavering, who had come forward, if not with the disposition to injure the Duke, at least to screen him. His Letters

ters were written, not in the moments of intemperance, but of seriousness. He wondered how so strong a case could have been omitted. The measures which had been proposed might be termed jacobinical, but they were necessary for the amendment of existing corruptions. These were not times to screen any man; and painful as was the task, he felt it to be his duty thus publicly to declare his sentiments on this important subject.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* took a review of the whole evidence, and insisted that the note shewn to Tonym was a forgery. After proceeding at some length, he acceded to the wishes of the House to adjourn, which took place at half past three.

March 9.

The order of the day for resuming the adjourned Debate on the conduct of the Duke of York being read, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* resumed his examination of the evidence, and after an eloquent and able statement (in which he contended that the participation of the Commander in Chief in the traffic of Mrs. Clarke had in no instance been proved) concluded with proposing an Address, which was in substance, "That the House, after a full examination of the evidence adduced in support of the charges, saw nothing in it to prove the personal corruption, or criminal connivance, of his Royal Highness. That the House acknowledged the long services of the Duke of York, and were of opinion that the Country did not supply a person better qualified to fulfil the duties of Commander in Chief; and that his removal would be attended with great inconvenience and detriment to the public service: That the many salutary and efficient regulations introduced into the Army by his Royal Highness, merited the highest praise: That though the House deeply regrets the connection which his Royal Highness had formed, yet they see with pleasure, that, in his Royal Highness's Letter to the House, his Royal Highness has himself regretted the existence of such a connexion; from which they derive a confident hope, that his Royal Highness will hereafter exhibit a right example of every virtue, in imitation of his Royal Parent, whose virtuous conduct, during a long life and reign, has so endeared him to every class of his subjects."

Mr. *Bragge Bathurst* declared himself averse to the original Address, as well as to the Amendment proposed by his Hon. Friend. The preferable step, in his opinion, would be, to take the sense of the House on a Resolution, "That his Royal Highness had, by his conduct, exposed himself to undue influence in the discharge of his important duties." He concurred entirely in the opinion of his Right Hon.

Friend, that no corrupt motives could be imputed to his Royal Highness; but was imperatively called upon to state, that, in the view which he had taken of the evidence, it appeared to him too clearly established, that the Commander in Chief had suffered himself to be improperly influenced in military transactions by Mrs. Clarke. He deemed it necessary, therefore, that the House should come to a vote on a Resolution whether the Commander in Chief was guilty of corruption or not, and then he would propose an Address, "That the House had observed with the deepest regret, that, in consequence of a connexion the most immoral and unbecoming, undue influence had been continually exerted, which brought disgraceful charges against the Commander in Chief, and tended to give colour to transactions the most pernicious and indiscreet."

Mr. *Whitbread*, after complimenting the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the eloquence which he had displayed that night, said, that if the Duke of York failed after so great a display of talent in his cause, such a failure could not possibly be imputed to the want of an able and acute advocate to defend him. He could not pass by in silence what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor) *in terrorem*, that if they removed the Duke of York from the chief command of the army, they could not get another able to supply his place. That he had done much for the Army during the 16 years in which he had the administration of it, was granted: but was it because he was of the Royal Family that he was not to be removed? He was of opinion, that if any other persons in his situation had been exposed to have so much disclosed against them as the Duke of York, they would have been no longer Commander in Chief. Governments were overturned, and thrones shaken by corruption; and his Hon. Friend in bringing forward these charges, had proved himself the real Anti-Jacobin, by attempting to root out corruption. The Right Hon. Gentleman had exclaimed, "Is it possible to suppose the Duke of York could have so committed himself for 2500*l*?" Here (said the Hon. Gentleman, laying his hand on the Minutes of Evidence) is the damning proof, if not of corruption, at least that he was privy to these corrupt practices. It was not for the sake of putting 2500*l*. into his own pocket, but for the paltry wages of iniquity; and such must be the conclusion to which the House must come. They were also asked, would the Duke of York, for the sake of 500*l*. have allowed these charges to have been made public? But this proved too much; for if his Royal Highness set these letters at defiance for the sake of 400*l*. a year, he might meet any other danger or disgrace.

The

The Hon. Gentleman then asked, where were the conspirators with whom we had been scared? Was his Hon. Friend a Conspirator? was he a Jacobin? No! the follies of Princes were the true food of Jacobinism. They held their meetings at Gloucester-place, and the Duke of York was their Chairman. Drive it out of palaces, and you have nothing to fear from Jacobinism in the cottages. The Hon. Gentleman then stated, that undue influence had been proved to exist to a great extent, and the House were called upon to mark their sense of it. None but drivellers would shrink from the duty before them, and refuse to vote either that the conduct of his Royal Highness was corrupt, or that he had a knowledge of the corrupt practices carrying on, as their opinion stood; and it was easy for them in agreeing to this resolution to mark distinctly what their sentiments really were. He should vote for the Address of his Hon. Friend (Col. Wardle), or any other that tended to accomplish his intentions.

The *Attorney-General* commented at considerable length upon the contradictions in the testimonies of Mr. Dowler, Mrs. Clarke, and Mrs. Favery; and contended that the innocence of the Duke was so manifest, that he felt himself bound to vote for his Rt. Hon. Friend's Amendment.

March 10.

The discussion on the evidence against the Duke of York was resumed.—Mr. *Banks* rose, and after expressing the unwillingness which he originally felt at the investigation taking place, and at the painful feeling with which he had attended to it in its progress before the Committee, declared that justice ought to be done; and, after the dishonourable transactions developed at the Bar, the House must endeavour to do itself honour by its decision. The Hon. Gentleman declared himself hostile to the sentiment expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; that, because certain witnesses were exceptionable in some parts of their testimony, that testimony should be blotted out altogether. This was not the rule in any Court of Justice, nor ought it to be entertained by that House. He hardly ever saw a person to whom truth and falsehood were so indifferent as to Mrs. Clarke; but yet there were many material parts of this woman's evidence corroborated by other, and indisputable testimony. As to the evidence of Miss Taylor, had she indeed been a conspirator with Mrs. Clarke, instead of remembering a sentence, she might have remembered a volume to render her evidence complete. He thought the note shewn to Major Tonnyn no forgery; and, upon the whole, was of opinion, that there was a constant unreserved intercourse and

communication upon military subjects between the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke. He disapproved of the Letter addressed by his Royal Highness to that House; and trusted, that though it was customary to say that the Address of the House to any Speech from the Throne was generally the echo of the Speech, he never could suppose it possible to be said, that the Address of that House should be the echo of a Letter. He should conclude with proposing an Amendment upon the Amendment of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bathurst), which was in substance as follows:—

"That information had been laid before the House, with respect to certain abuses and corruptions which were alleged to be prevalent in the disposal and purchase of commissions and promotions in his Majesty's Land Forces. That the House had accordingly instituted the most diligent examination into the grounds of such charges; and that they felt the deepest concern that the result of that inquiry was such as to convince them that such corruptions and abuses had prevailed. That they had, at the same time, great satisfaction in being enabled to declare, that there appeared to them to be no ground for charging the Commander in Chief with personal corruption; but, while they were glad to do this justice to his Royal Highness, and to acknowledge the good consequences that had resulted to the Army from the regulations he had introduced and the improvements he had adopted in advancing their discipline and conduct, still they felt themselves obliged to express their opinion, that such abuses could not have prevailed, to the extent they had done, without exciting at least the suspicion of the Commander in Chief; and that, if such abuses had existed without the knowledge of his Royal Highness, that House had great reason to doubt whether the Chief Command of his Majesty's Forces could with propriety, or ought with prudence to remain in the hands of the Duke of York. That the House had discovered, with the deepest concern, that a connexion had subsisted, fraught with injurious consequences to the cause of Religion and Morals, and of a character the most opposite in its nature to the bright example of morality given, throughout a long reign, by his Majesty to his people."

Mr. *Yorke* spoke at considerable length in favour of the amendment proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and declared his firm belief of the existence of an understanding between Mrs. Clarke and Mr. Dowler, and that the 1000*l.* said to have been given to the former for his situation in the Commissariat, was a collusion for the purpose of procuring the money from Mr. Dowler senior.

Lord *Palmerston* declared, that though his

his opinion went further than the Address of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Bankes), he should, from a sense of delicacy to the Sovereign, content himself with voting for it.

Mr. Adam made a powerful and ingenious speech; Mr. Barham spoke a few words; and Mr. W. Smith supported Mr. Bankes's Amendment.

March 13.

The debate on the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York being resumed, the Secretary at War observed, that he rose to oppose the Address proposed by the Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Bankes), who had declared that although no charge of corruption had been established against the Commander in Chief, yet that the House had been just put in possession of facts sufficient to induce them to believe that his Royal Highness must have entertained a suspicion of the abuses that existed; and consequently that it was their duty to agree to a proposition, the tendency of which was to deprive him of the command of the army. In delivering his sentiments on this subject, he felt his task considerably lightened by the conviction that a great majority of that House were persuaded that no reliance whatever was to be placed on the testimony of Mrs. Clarke. If, however, the testimony of Mrs. Clarke were to be credited, there could be no question but that his Royal Highness must be immediately condemned. The Hon. Secretary then took a view of all the cases, from the minutes; and concluded with expressing his conviction that the House would not consent to a motion that would eventually tend to dismiss from his high office the illustrious individual to whom, in his opinion, the public was so deeply indebted.

Sir F. Burdett rose to perform a duty which might well be called a painful one, but which it still behoved him as a Member of that House, and a Judge upon so important an occasion, to fulfil. Before doing this, however, he could not help observing that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a public Officer, and the Attorney-General, the public accuser, instead of being engaged, as it was natural to suppose they would have been, upon the side of the publick, were arrayed on the side of the party accused—were arrayed on the side of the party accused not merely as Members of the House of Commons, doing justice to all, but as men shewing minds shut to conviction on the side which they had espoused. The Hon. Baronet then adverted to the threat of infamy which had been applied to his Hon. Friend (Col. Wardle); and remarked that if the Right Hon. Secretary who had made use of it, knew not where to place it, it must rest upon his own shoulders. He had now to

notice the defence set up by a Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), which appeared to him so uncandid, that, not as a Judge delivering his opinion upon a case, but even as an Advocate hired to defend a side, it was so unfair, that it would have done him little credit. In his opinion upon the evidence of Mrs. Clarke, he stood alone, and was so blinded to one side, that his sentiments could have little weight with the other. He could not see the plainest objects in the broadest day-light when they militated against his cause, but was able to discern the most minute specks in the dark when they appeared to make for him. The attempts to invalidate the evidence of Mrs. Clarke had completely failed. A learned Judge (Mr. Burton) had also tried to destroy her testimony; but, after saying that she was guilty of 28 contradictions, nothing was produced against her but her situation in life. The Attorney-General too, to whom, from his great opinion of his legal knowledge, he had listened with extreme attention, expecting at every turn some luminous point, had followed the same course with still less success. He seemed quite stunned by the badness of his cause; and reminded him of a story told of Counsellor Dunning, who, on being applied to recommend the parties in a lame action to an Advocate, told them to chuse the most stupid Counsel in Court; for, said he, if you employ an able man, he will get puzzled and confounded with the arguments against you, which he will never be able to surmount: but if you chuse a stupid fellow, he will not see these things, and go floundering on, saying a great deal, which will give his speech the appearance of a good deal of reasoning on your side. Thus the Attorney-General appeared as if the weight of the evidence had sunk him to the earth. After turning round and round, and distorting himself in every way, he gave it up, and like Christian in the Pilgrim's Progress, left himself and the Duke of York sticking fast in the Slough of Despond, from which all the Anti-Jacobins in the Kingdom could not drag him.—How (he would now ask) had the Duke of York behaved to Mrs. Clarke? After living with her in excessive fondness, without any cause he could throw her off like an old shoe, with infamy and disgrace. What kind of message was it that he sent to her by a person (Taylor the Morocco Ambassador), who, if it had not been true, might have been called to the bar to rebut it. Who, that had a heart, would have left the woman that had lived under his protection, in debt? Against the testimony of such a woman, they had the honour of a Prince. His Royal word had also been given for an annuity to her, to pay her debts, and then he could resist the payment,

ment, and say there is no bond, no legal demand for it;—no, but there was honour for it. If there were the same ingredients in the honour of a Prince as of any other man, if truth and justice were not exiled from it, a more worthless pledge never was produced, and it should not weigh as a feather in the scale. The case of Kennet was another of corruption, where a Bankrupt of infamous character was to be recommended to a situation under Government, because he was raising a loan for the Duke of York. The Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said that this was an age the least corrupt of

any in the history of the country: He had seemed to think it a golden age—a Paradise regained. But he had lost to his view that the present system of things led to corruption, that the burden of taxes, like a two-edged sword, reduced men to poverty, and exposed them to be seduced by bribery. Under every impression, he could have no hesitation in voting for the dismissal of the Duke of York from the Command of the Army.

The *Master of the Rolls*, the *Solicitor General*, and Mr. *H. Smith*, expressed themselves in favour of the Chancellor's amendment; and Sir *S. Romilly*, for Mr. *Banks's*.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, April 15. Letter from Capt. Yeo to Sir S. Smith, transmitted by the former to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

H. M. S. Confiance, Cayenne Harbour, Jan. 15.

Sir, My last letter to you, of the 26th ult. informed you of the arrival of the Portuguese troops at Approaque. On the 4th inst. it was determined by Lieut.-Col. M. Marques and myself, to make a descent on the East side of the Island of Cayenne. Accordingly, all the troops were embarked on-board the small vessels, amounting to 550, and 80 seamen and marines from the *Confiance*, and a party of marines from the *Voador* and *Infante* brigs. On the morning of the 6th all dropt into the mouth of the River. In the evening I proceeded with 10 canoes, and about 250 men, to endeavour to gain possession of two batteries; the one, Fort Diamant, which commands the entrance of the river Mahuree, the other Grand Cane, commanding the great road to the town of Cayenne. The vessels, with the remainder of the troops, I entrusted to Capt. Salgado, of the *Voador*, with orders to follow me after dusk, to anchor in the mouth of the river Mahuree, and wait until I gained the before-mentioned batteries, when, on my making the signal agreed on, he was to enter the River, and disembark with all possible dispatch. I reached Point Mahuree at three o'clock next morning with five canoes; the others being heavy could not keep up. We then landed in a bay half way between the two batteries. The surge was so great, that our boats soon went to pieces. I ordered Major Joaquim Manuel Pinto, with a detachment of Portuguese troops, to proceed to the left, and take Grand Cane; while myself, accompanied by Lieutenants Mulcaster, Blyth, and Read (of the Royal Marines), Messrs. Savory, William Taylor, Forder, and Irwin, proceeded to the right with a party of the *Confiance's*, to take Fort Diamant, which was soon in our pos-

session, mounting two twenty-four and one brass nine-pounder, and 50 men. I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant John Read, of the Royal Marines, a meritorious young officer, was mortally wounded; as also one seaman and five marines badly. The French Captain and Commandant, with three soldiers, killed, and four wounded. The Major had the same success: the Fort mounting two brass 9-pounders, and 40 men: two of the enemy were killed. The entrance of the river being in our possession, the signal agreed on was made, and by noon all were disembarked. At the same time I received information of Gen. Victor Hughes having quitted Cayenne, at the head of 1,000 troops, to dispossess us of our posts. Our force being too small to be divided; and the distance between the two posts being great, and only twelve miles from Cayenne, it was determined to dismantle Fort Diamant, and collect all our forces at Grand Cane. I therefore left my First Lieutenant, Mr. Mulcaster, with a party of the *Confiance's*, to perform that service, and then join me. On arriving at Grand Cane, I perceived two other batteries about a mile up the river, on opposite sides, and within half gun-shot of each other; the one on the right bank called Treo, on an eminence commanding the creek leading to Cayenne; the other, at the opposite side, at the entrance of the creek leading to the house and plantation of Gen. Victor Hughes, and evidently erected for no other purpose than its defence. At three o'clock I anchored the *Lion* and *Viuganza* cutters abreast of them, when a smart action commenced on both sides for an hour; when finding the Enemy's metal and position so superior to ours, the cutters having only four-pounders, and many of our men falling, from the incessant shower of grape shot, I determined to storm them, and therefore directed Mr. Savory (the Purser) to accompany a party of Portuguese to land at General

neral Hughes' battery; at the same time proceeding myself, accompanied by Lieut. Blyth, my Gig's crew, and a party of Portuguese troops, to that of Treo; and though both parties had to land at the very muzzles of the guns keeping up a continual fire of grape and musketry, the cool bravery of the men soon carried them, and put the enemy to flight; each Fort mounted two brass 9-pounders, and 50 men. This service was scarcely accomplished before the French troops from Cayenne attacked the Colonel at Grand Cane. Our force then much dispersed, I therefore, without waiting an instant, ordered every body to the boats, and proceeded to the aid of the Colonel, who, with his small force, had withstood the Enemy, and after a smart action of three hours they retreated to Cayenne. At the same time, 250 of the Enemy appeared before Fort Diamant; but, perceiving Lieut. Mulcaster prepared to receive them, and imagining his force much greater than it was, they, on hearing the defeat of their General, followed his example.

[Lieut. Yeo then observes, that a field-piece and a swivel had been placed before the private house of General V. Hughes, with 100 of his best troops. To avoid the effusion of blood, two flags of truce were dispatched to the French General, but they were both fired on. Finding the Enemy had made several fosses in the road, and that his troops were in ambush in the wood, which flanked it, Lieut. Yeo ordered his men to advance with pike and bayonet. The gun was carried—the house levelled with the ground, and the Enemy compelled to retreat precipitately through the wood. On the 9th an eminence, called Beauregard Plain, which commands the several roads to and from Cayenne, was occupied by the English troops; and on the 10th, an Aid-de-Camp of the French General returned with an answer to a summons of capitulation, requesting an armistice for 24 hours, to arrange the articles. The capitulation was signed on the 12th, and on the 14th, the allied force took possession of the town, the Enemy, amounting to 400, laying down their arms, and being immediately embarked. Two hundred native militia, who had been incorporated with the regulars, delivered in their arms at the same time, and dispersed. Lieut. Yeo bestows the highest praise on the conduct of Capt. Salgado, of the Voador, in the post assigned them, and also on Lieutenant J. P. Schultz, and the whole of the Portuguese squadron. To the zeal, gallantry, and unwearied exertions of Lieuts. Mulcaster, Blyth, and Read, he feels himself indebted for a great portion of his success. Lieutenants Blyth and Read were both wounded, the latter mortally. Messrs. Savory, Thompson, Larque, Taylor, and

Forder, are mentioned in terms of high commendation; as are also Messrs. Irwin and Silvester, Midshipman and Assistant-Surgeon; and, generally, the whole of the crew. To the judicious manœuvres of Mr. J. Acott, acting Master, who was left in charge of the Confidence, Lieut. Yeo attributes the failure of the Topaze frigate in reinforcing the garrison of Cayenne. The Confidence had 24 killed and wounded; the Portuguese 1 killed and 8 wounded; and the French 1 Captain and 15 privates killed, and 20 wounded.]

Letter to Lord Gambier, transmitted by Vice-Admiral Young.

My Lord, Amethyst, off Oboant, April 12.

I have very sincere pleasure in acquainting you of the capture of *Le Niemen*, a fine new French frigate, of 44 guns, 28 of which are 18-pounders on the main deck, and 319 men, copper fastened, two days from Verdun Roads, with six months' provisions and naval stores on board, and bound to the Isle of France, commanded by Mons. Dupotet, Capitaine de Frigate, a distinguished Officer, who defended his ship with great ability and resolution.—At 11 in the forenoon of the 5th inst. the wind at East, Emerald North, within signal distance, Cordovan bearing E. by N. 42 leagues, a ship was perceived in the S. E. coming down, steering to the Westward; which hauled to the S. S. E. on making us out. She was immediately chased, but at 20 minutes past 7 we lost sight of her and the Emerald, and had not gained on the chase.—After dark, the Amethyst's course was shaped to meet the probable route of an enemy, which, at half past 9, we crossed; but, though within half gun-shot at 11, from which time, till one, the bow and the stern chasers were exchanging, her extraordinary sailing prevented our effecting any thing serious. From one to past three A. M. on the 6th, the action was severe, after which the Enemy's main and mizen-masts fell, his fire became faint, was just silenced, while ours continued as lively as ever, when the *Arethusa* appeared, and on her firing, he immediately made a signal of having surrendered, and proved to be the same frigate recommended to my notice in your Lordship's order of the 9th ult. She fell on-board us once in the contest; she had 47 killed, and 73 wounded. The main and mizen-masts of the Amethyst fell at the close of the action, and she had 8 killed and 37 wounded. To render just praise to the brave and admirable conduct of every Officer and man of this ship's company (of whom two Officers and thirty-seven men were absent in prizes, the prisoners from which, 69, were on board), I am perfectly unequal. The great exertions and experience of the First Lieutenant Mr. William Hill, and Mr. Robert

Fair the Master, I am particularly indebted for. Lieutenants Waring and Prythorpe, of the Royal Marines, deserve my best thanks.—The prize's foremast fell next day, and I left her in tow of the *Archus*, who afforded us in every instance the most prompt assistance, and by Capt. Mends' desire I write. In justice to a most vigilant Officer, I have to observe, that from the *Emerald's* situation, even Capt. Maitland's skill would not avail him in getting up to the Enemy, and the darkness and squally weather in the early part of the night precluded all hope of his keeping sight of the *Amethyst*.

M. SEYMOUR.

[Admiral Lord Gambier has transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole, a Letter from Capt. Adam, of his Majesty's ship *Resistance*, giving an account of the destruction of a French armed Schooner and a *Chasse Maree*, in the port of Anchove, near Cape Machicabo, on the 8th of March last, by the boats of that ship, under the direction of Lieut. Corbyn; who had previously carried a battery of four guns, which commanded the Harbour.]

Admiralty-office, April 22. Letter transmitted by Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. at Halifax.

Sir, H. M. S. *Horatio*, Feb. 19.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that, in performing your orders, in the morning of the 10th inst. in lat. 19: 50. N. long. 63. 30. W. standing on the larboard tack, ship's head S. and by E. the *Driver* sloop of war under my orders about 15 or 16 miles nearly astern; at half past ten A. M. saw a sail on our lee bow, and shortly afterwards another. In the course of an hour, we discovered the lee one evidently to be an Enemy's frigate, and the other one I took to be an English brig of war dodging her.—The Enemy's frigate, on making us out, bore right up before the wind for a short time, but very soon hauled up again. At three quarters past twelve, we met upon different tacks, and came to close action, the *Horatio* wearing under the Enemy's stern to get upon the same tack with her. In the early part of the action, the country lost the services of the First Lieutenant (M. H. Dixon), being badly wounded, and, not long after, I am sorry to say, that I received a severe wound in the shoulder by a grape shot, which obliged me to submit to quit the deck: however, the service did not suffer by that event, as the succeeding Lieutenant (the Hon. G. Douglas) fought the ship through the action in a most gallant manner, which continued about one hour and 35 minutes. The Enemy having, from the beginning, pointed their guns high, we were by this time a complete wreck in our masts, sails, and rigging. Notwithstanding the situa-

tion the Enemy was then reduced to, she tried to effect her escape, which I knew was impossible, from the state of her rigging, and more particularly as at that time the *Superieur* (the brig I before mentioned) hailed us, and gave us information that the strange sail, just seen to Leeward, was the *Latona*. On the *Latona's* coming within gun-shot of the Enemy, and giving her a few guns, which she returned, and slightly wounded a few of the *Latona's* men, she immediately brought to on the starboard tack, and every mast went by the board. She proved to be the French frigate *La Junon*, of 44 guns, and 323 men, commanded by Mons. A. Rousseau, a Member of the Legion of Honour; out from the Saints only four days, bound to France. I now detail the loss and damage sustained by his Majesty's ship under my command:—The *Horatio* has suffered but little in her hull, from the reason, already given; of the Enemy's aiming particularly at our masts and rigging, which they effected, having nothing else standing but our lower masts, masts wounded, and completely dismantled, all to our foremast, and the rags of our mainsail.—The number of officers, seamen, and marines lost on this occasion to their country and their friends, is by no means considerable, when compared with the dreadful loss of the Enemy, which I shall hereafter relate. The loss on-board the *Horatio* consists of Mr. Geo. Gunter, Midshipman, and 6 seamen, killed; Mr. Andrew Lock, Boat-stain, and 12 seamen, badly wounded; Lieut. R. Blakeney, of the Royal Marines; Mr. R. King, Master's Mate, 6 seamen, and 2 marines, slightly wounded. The loss of the Enemy, as I have before stated, was all her lower masts; her hull most wonderfully cut up, making, in consequence, a great deal of water, until the shot-holes were stopped.—The loss in killed and wounded amounted to 130. The Captain expired soon after the action, from the wounds he received.—The gallantry and good conduct of the officers and ship's company under my command, I must always remember with gratitude; and were I to enter into particulars it would be endless.—To Captain Ferrie, who commands the brig *Superieur* (one of Sir A. Cochrane's squadron), I feel much indebted, for the very gallant manner he behaved, although I believe he had only four small carronades on-board; and to Captain Pigot, of the *Latona*, I shall ever feel thankful, for his exertions and activity in erecting jury masts, &c. and putting the prize in a sea-worthy state.—I have much pleasure in informing you that the *Junon* appears a very fine ship, only three years old, never having been at sea before she left France, about three months ago.

G. SCOTT.
ORDERS

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 26th of April, 1809, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS his Majesty, by his Order in Council of the 11th Nov. 1807, was pleased, for the reasons assigned therein, to order that "all the ports and places of France and her allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, and all other ports or places in Europe from which, although not at war with his Majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the colonies belonging to his Majesty's Enemies, should from thenceforth be subject to the same restrictions, in point of trade and navigation, as if the same were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner;" and also to prohibit "all trade in articles which are the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies;" and whereas his Majesty having been nevertheless desirous not to subject those countries which were in alliance or amity with his Majesty to any greater inconvenience than was absolutely inseparable from carrying into effect his Majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his Enemies, did make certain exceptions and modifications expressed in the said Order of the 11th November, and in certain subsequent orders of the 25th of November declaratory of the aforesaid Order of the 11th of November, and the 18th December, 1807, and the 13th March, 1808:—And whereas, in consequence of divers events which have taken place since the date of the first-mentioned Order, affecting the relation between Great Britain and the territories of other Powers, it is expedient that sundry parts and provisions of the said Orders should be altered or revoked:—His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to revoke and annul the said several Orders, except as hereinafter expressed; and so much of the said several Orders, except as aforesaid, is hereby revoked accordingly. And his Majesty is pleased, by and with the Advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all the Ports and Places, as far North as the River Ems inclusively, under the Government styling itself the Kingdom of Holland, and all the ports and places under the Government of France, together with the colonies, plantations, and settlements in the possession of those Governments respectively, and all ports and places in the Northern parts of Italy, to be reckoned from the ports of Orbitello and Pesaro inclusively, shall continue and be subject to the same restrictions, in point of trade and navigation, without any exception, as if the same were actually blockaded by

his Majesty's Naval Forces in the most strict and rigorous manner; and that every vessel trading from and to the said countries and colonies, plantations or settlements, together with all goods and merchandize on board, shall be condemned as Prize to the Captors. And his Majesty is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that this Order shall have effect from the day of the date thereof, with respect to any ship, together with its cargo, which may be captured subsequent to such day on any voyage which is and shall be rendered legal by this Order, although such voyage at the time of the commencement of the same was unlawful and prohibited under the said former Orders; and such ships, upon being brought in, shall be released accordingly; and with respect to all ships, together with their cargoes, which may be captured in any voyage which was permitted under the exceptions of the Orders above-mentioned, but which is not permitted according to the provisions of this Order, his Majesty is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that such ships, and their cargoes, shall not be liable to condemnation, unless they shall have received actual notice of the present Order before such capture; or, in default of such notice, until after the expiration of the like intervals from the date of this Order, as were allowed for constructive notice in the Orders of the 25th of November 1807 and the 18th of May 1808, at the several places and latitudes therein specified.—And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain. STEPHEN COTTRELL.

Admiralty-Office, April 29. Extract of a letter from Lord Gambier, dated on-board the Caledonia, in Basque Roads, April 16.

It has blown violently from the Southward and Westward since the departure of the Imperieuse, which has rendered it impracticable to act in any way with the small vessels or boats of the fleet against the Enemy.—I have the satisfaction to observe this morning, that the Enemy have set fire to their frigate (*L'Indienne*); and that the ship of the line, which is aground at the entrance of the River, (supposed to be the *Regulus*) there is every reason to believe, will be wrecked.

Another letter from Lord Gambier, dated April 15.

Sir, Be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed

closed Letter which I have this day received from Capt. Mende, of his Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, detailing particulars of the destruction of three different batteries (one of twenty heavy guns) at Lequito and other places on the North coast of Spain, by boats from that ship; and of their active annoyance of the Enemy in attempting to send supplies to their army along that coast.

GAMBIER.

Arethusa, off Bilbao, March 20.

SIR, I have the pleasure of acquainting you, for the Commander in Chief's information, that on the 15th inst. at day-break in the morning, a party of seamen and marines belonging to this ship was landed under the command of the First Lieutenant, Mr. H. Pearson, and Lieut. Scott, of the Marines, and destroyed upwards of 20 heavy guns mounted on the batteries at Lequito, defended by a detachment of French soldiers, a serjeant, and 20 of whom were made prisoners, who, on our people forcing the guard-house in the principal battery, threw down their arms, and begged for quarter; the rest of their comrades effected their escape by running for it.—This little affair was conducted by Lieut. Pearson with that boldness and promptitude which generally commands success, to which I attribute our having only three men wounded, notwithstanding a quick fire of musketry for some time from the battery and guard-houses as our people advanced. A small chaloupe, laden with brandy, was found in the harbour and brought away.—The following day, having received information of two chasse-marees being up River Andaro, laden with brandy for the French army in Spain, in the evening the same party was again landed, who found them aground, about four miles up, with their cargoes on-board, which were destroyed; but the vessels appearing to be Spanish property, and forcibly seized on to carry those supplies, were restored to their owners. On the 20th, Lieut. E. Steele, with a party, destroyed the guns at Baignio, and captured a small vessel laden with Merino wool, which had run in there for security, from St. Andero bound to Bayonne; whilst Lieut. Fennel, of the Marines, accompanied by Mr. Elliott, the Purser, and a boat's crew, ascended the mountain, and destroyed the signal posts.—The same evening, Lieut. Pearson, with the officers and men who were with him at Lequito, took possession of the batteries at the town of Paisance without opposition, and destroyed the guns; the small parties of the Enemy stationed at these places retiring as our people approached.

I am, &c.

R. MENDE.

C. Adams, Esq. Capt. of
H. M. S. *Resistance*.

GENT. MAG. May, 1809.

Letter from Hon. George Elliot to Sir Edward Pellew, bart. Commander in Chief in the East Indies.

Modeste, off Sandshead, Oct. 9.

SIR, I have great satisfaction in acquainting your Excellency of his Majesty's ship *Modeste*, under my command, having last night captured *La Jena*, French national corvette, pierced for 24 guns, but only 18 on-board, and complement 150 men, commanded by Mons. Morice, Lieut. de Vaisseau, after a chase of nine hours, and a running action of nearly one hour (from it being but a light breeze, which enabled her to keep her distance with her sweeps), when she struck, a complete wreck in her sails and rigging; she had cut away her boats and booms, and thrown three guns over-board in the chase. We received no damage to signify, but the loss of Mr. Wm. Donovan (the Master) a very valuable and gallant Officer, unfortunately killed, and one seaman wounded. *La Jena* has not received any material damage in her hull; she sails well, and appears a very fit vessel for his Majesty's service. She had been four months from the Isle of France, and taken the *Jennet*, of Madras, and the *Swallow*, of Penang; the first she sunk, the latter was in sight during the chase, but sailing very well, got out of sight to leeward before *La Jena* was taken, and we have not been fortunate enough to see her since.

I am, &c.

GEORGE ELLIOT.

Admiralty-office, May 4. This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Brisbane, of H. M. Ship *Belle Poule*, transmitted by Lord Collingwood, dated off Corfu, Feb. 16, giving an account of his having captured the French Frigate *Le Var*, in the Gulph of Valona. The *Le Var* was pierced for 32 guns, had 22 nine-pounders, and four 24 pound carronades, with a complement of 200 men.—A letter from Capt. Hoste of the *Amphion*, dated at sea, Feb. 10, announces that the boats of the *Amphion* and *Redwing* attacked an armed brig and a trabuccolo, moored under strong forts in the Island of Melida, with 400 French troops on-board, who, on their approach, landed; the boats crews however brought off three guns, and destroyed two public stores. The brig struck soon after.

A letter from Capt. Maxwell, of the *Royalist*, states his having captured *La Princesse* French privateer, of 18 guns, and 50 men.

A letter also from Rear-Admiral Sir R. Strachan gives an account of the capture of a Danish privateer, of five guns, and a galliot, laden with deals, by the boats of the *Pinquier* and *Basilisk*, in the river Ems.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GERMANY.

STATE PAPERS.

DECLARATION OF WAR, BY FRANCIS I.
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

"Francis I. by the Grace of God, Emperor of Austria, &c.

"PEOPLE OF AUSTRIA!"—"I leave my Capital, to join the brave defenders of the country, assembled on the frontiers for the protection of the State. For these three years past I have made the utmost exertions to procure you, my beloved subjects, the blessings of a permanent peace. No sacrifice, any way consistent with your welfare and with the independence of the State, however painful, have I spared, to secure your tranquillity and welfare by a friendly understanding with the Emperor of the French.

"But all my endeavours proved fruitless. The Austrian monarchy was also to submit to the boundless ambition of the Emperor Napoleon; and in the same manner he strives to subdue Spain, insults the sacred Head of the Church, appropriates to himself the provinces of Italy, and parcels out the German dominions. Austria was to do homage to the *Great Empire*, the formation of which he has loudly announced.

"I have adopted all necessary measures to assert the independence of the State. Not only have ye answered my call, but your love for your native country has prompted you to anticipate it. Accept my cordial thanks; they will be repeated by my posterity and yours. Self-defence, not invasion, was our aim. But the Conqueror will not allow the Sovereign of his people, strong in their mutual confidence, to possess sufficient means to oppose his ambitious views. He declared himself hostile to Austria, unless she should relinquish her measures of defence, and prostrate herself disarmed at his feet.—The disgraceful proposal was rejected; and now his hosts are advancing against us, arrayed for battle.

"I confide in God—in the valour of my Armies, in the heroic conduct of my Brother, who leads them on to glory, in you, my beloved people. Our exertions for this war are great; but such they must be, in order to attain more securely the important end of self-preservation.

"What you have hitherto done is the most unquestionable pledge of the powerful assistance which I am to receive from you. They who bear no arms will also share in the protection of their country. Unanimity, order, obedience, activity, and confidence, constitute the real strength of a Nation. You have evinced them, and to this alone it is owing, that we start with a fairest prospect of success than we ever did. Fortunate

events will not unnerve your energy, nor disastrous occurrences, should any happen, shake your firm resolve. Persevering valour overcomes all dangers, enhances every advantage, and supplies all losses. Our cause is just; Providence does not forsake those who do not forsake themselves.

"I depend on your love, your tried fidelity to your Prince and Country. Depend ye on the paternal solicitude of your Monarch, who finds all his happiness in yours. FRANCIS.

"Vienna, April 9, 1809."

THE ADDRESS OF THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES
TO THE GERMAN NATION.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria is forced to take up arms, because the French Emperor will not tolerate the existence of a state which does not acknowledge his supremacy of power, nor stoop to become subservient to his views of conquest; because he requires that Austria shall renounce her independence, unbend her energies, and surrender at the Conqueror's discretion; because the armies of the Emperor of France, and of his dependent allies, advance against Austria with hostile views. The forces of Austria have risen for self-defence and self-preservation at the nod of their Monarch; I am leading them on against the Enemy, to prevent the certain attack he prepared against us.

"We pass the frontiers, not as conquerors, not as enemies of Germany; not to destroy German institutions, laws, customs, and manners, and impose foreign ones; not to appropriate to ourselves the property of Germany, or to sacrifice her children in distant wars, carried on to destroy and subjugate foreign nations. No; we fight to assert the independence of the Austrian Monarchy, and to restore to Germany the independence and national honours which are due to her.

"The same pretensions which now threaten us have already proved fatal to Germany. Our assistance is her last effort to be saved. Our cause is that of Germany. United with Austria, Germany was independent and happy; it is only through the assistance of Austria that Germany can receive happiness and independence.

"Germans! Consider your destruction. Accept the aid we offer, and co-operate with us for your salvation. We demand from you no exertions, but such as the war for our common cause requires.—Your property and your domestic peace are secured by the discipline of our troops. The Austrian armies will not oppress, nor rob you; they respect you as brethren, chosen to fight jointly with us, for

for your cause and for ours. Be worthy of our respect; such Germans only as forget themselves are our enemies.

"Depend on my word, which I have more than once pledged, and redeemed, to save you! Depend on the word of my Emperor and Brother, which has never been violated.

"CHARLES, Generalissimo."

THE AUSTRIAN WAR MANIFESTO has reached this country; but is much too long for insertion. It occupies 24 sheets, and details the aggressions of the French from the Treaty of Presburgh (the conditions of which were not fulfilled by the Enemy, while scrupulously carried into execution by the Austrians) up to the commencement of the hostilities.

THE JUSTIFICATORY CORRESPONDENCE between the Emperors NAPOLEON and FRANCIS, and their MINISTERS, Champagny and Von Metternich, on the other hand, has been laid before the Legislative Senate, by order of Buonaparte. In this, the necessity of war is attempted to be demonstrated, from the increased preparations of Austria, and her subserviency to England.

The following is a Copy of the Circular Note of the Aulic Council, announcing the restoration of former connections with England:

[CIRCULAR.]

"By a supreme Aulic Decree of the 20th inst. this Government was informed that his Majesty suppressed the shutting of the ports in the Littorale, as hostilities have commenced with France; and it has been pleased to order the restoration of the former connections with England, which is hereby generally notified.

"FERDINAND COUNT VON BISSINGER."

"Vienna, April 21, 1809."

Our intelligence of this month is very afflictive, making every allowance for exaggeration on the part of the Enemy.

It appears, that the Austrians commenced the war under the most promising circumstances—the Duke of Dantzic was compelled to abandon his positions along the Iser, on the approach of the Archduke Charles; and, after some smart affairs of posts, to resign Munich and all the country to the Lech:—at the same time, Count Bellegarde advanced from Egra with the Bohemian army, and, driving the French General Friand before him, occupied Bareuth, Nurenburch, &c. while 20,000 Austrians made a successful irruption into the Tyrol from Saltzburgh; and having taken or dispersed a Bavarian corps stationed at Kufstein, were joined by a vast number of the Tyrolians; the country having risen in mass to support them.

We now proceed to abstract from the Dutch Papers an account of the DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS BY THE FRENCH NEAR RATISBON. THREE FRENCH BULLETINS detail the circumstances of that defeat, and other occurrences relative to the operations of the French and Austrian armies.

By these Bulletins it appears, that the two first battles fought were at Tann and Abensberg, on the 19th and 20th, with an army of 60,000 men, commanded by the Archduke Louis and General Hiller, who had passed the Inn and the Iser, and advanced to the Southern bank of the Danube, to draw the French forces to that side of the river; while the Archduke Charles, with the main army of 110,000 men, descended rapidly from the mountains of Bohemia to the Northern Bank of the Danube. The Archduke Lewis and General Hiller were defeated, and driven back to Landshut, on the Iser, in the centre of Bavaria, whence they retreated towards Vienna. Buonaparte commanded in person against the Archduke Charles, whom he attacked at Echlumuhl, near Ratisbon, on the 22d, at two in the afternoon. The battle was furious and bloody, and lasted till night closed on the scene of slaughter; when the Archduke fell back to Ratisbon, and thence retreated in good order, under pursuit of the left of the French, to the Bohemian mountains. The Archduke Charles, on his approach to the conflict, had previously obtained a feeble victory (so termed by the Enemy), and obliged 1000 men to surrender at the Bridge of Ratisbon. "This event (observes the Bulletin) made an impression upon the Emperor; and he swore that in 24 hours Austrian blood should flow in Ratisbon, to resent the insult which had been offered to his arms."—The battle of Echlumuhl followed; and Ratisbon was set on fire by the French on their entry into that city.

TO THE SECOND BULLETIN is annexed a Proclamation of Buonaparte to his troops; in which he says he has taken 100 pieces of cannon and 50,000 prisoners, and promises before a month is elapsed to be at Vienna.

In all these battles the French estimate their loss to be 1200 killed and 4000 wounded. Generals Cervone and Hervoe were killed—Generals St. Sulpice and Schramm wounded.

A THIRD BULLETIN of the French army, dated from Burghausen, the 30th ult. describes some farther movements of the different divisions of the Enemy's army; but nothing of importance had taken place since the date of the former accounts. On the 28th, the Duke of Dantzic

Dantzic reached Altenmark; on the 29th, the Bavarian General Wrede entered Salzburgh: and on the 30th, the bridge which was destroyed by the Austrians having been repaired, the whole of the French army crossed the Inn. There does not appear to have been any more fighting; and the utmost that the Enemy can boast of is, having taken a few prisoners in different directions. Of the situation of the Archduke Charles, or of the principal Austrian force, no mention is made.—The Bulletin contains some splenetic observations on the conduct of the Emperor of Austria and his army; and concludes with some assertions relative to the situation of affairs in the Tyrol, which we have reason to believe are utterly unfounded.

The **FOURTH BULLETIN** contains no important military operation. It is dated Head-quarters, Brannau, the 1st inst. and merely notices the surrender of 1000 Austrians between Altham and Reid; to which latter place the headquarters were to be removed the same day.

The **FIFTH BULLETIN** gives an account, in the usual style of French declamation, of an affair at Ebersberg, on the 3d instant, in which 35,000 Austrians are said to have been defeated by 7000 Frenchmen. In this affair the Austrians are stated to have lost 12,000 men, including 7500 prisoners.

The **SIXTH BULLETIN** recounts nothing but some desultory circumstances connected with the war, and therefore unworthy of farther notice.

We must, however, advert to an important battle fought previous to the above, but subsequent to that of Echnühl.—It now appears, that an action between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter had the advantage, was fought on the 24th and 25th at Neumarkt. The French would give us to understand that the Bavarians only were engaged in this affair; but it is known through other channels, that the French corps of Boudet and Molitor were engaged on the occasion; and the loss of the Enemy, according to private accounts, is estimated at 16,000 prisoners, and a great number killed and wounded.

The capture of Warsaw by the Austrian army of Galicia is confirmed; but the Dutch papers are silent as to the events which preceded its fall, and the German accounts do not satisfactorily supply the deficiency. It is stated, that a Polish regiment laid down their arms at Tarczyn, and that the garrison of Warsaw on its retreat to Kalish, had been pursued for two days, and that many prisoners were taken.

An occurrence has taken place which promises to cut out some work for Bu-

naparte in the North of Germany. The Prussian Col. Schill, it is said, is at the head of a force, consisting of Hessian, Prussian, and Hanoverian adherents, exceeding 40,000 men. The 9th Dutch regiment, chiefly consisting of Prussians which had recently marched from Hamburgh to Cassel, had gone over to Schill, with most of their officers. In New Haldesleben, two leagues from Magdeburgh, Schill seized the royal chests on the 7th, and had excited the greatest alarm in the neighbourhood.

On the 28th ult. the people of Hanover surrounded and disarmed 3000 Dutch troops which were on their way to Hesse.

The King of Westphalia is much alarmed at this insurrection. He has declared Schill an outlaw, and has offered 10,000 francs for his apprehension.—The sixth French Bulletin speaks of Schill as a robber and deserter, connected with a party wishing to send fire and blood through Germany.

Col. Schill appears to gain force, and his bold enterprize continues to give the greatest alarm to the Enemy in the North of Germany. He has taken Bremen; and his band, rapidly increasing to an army, is spreading itself through Brunswick and Hanover, the inhabitants of which are to a man in his favour. We continue to hope that the exertions of this enterprising officer will ere long prove an important diversion in favour of the Austrian cause.

AUSTRIAN BULLETINS.

A series of 14 Official Bulletins, detailing the operations of the war from the commencement of hostilities up to the 27th ult. have been received. They are not however sufficiently explicit to afford any useful information to the reader, after the details in the French Bulletins. The disastrous turn to the battle of Ratisbon on the 23d is attributed to the retreat of the Archduke Lewis with the 5th corps; which, by breaking the line, enabled the enemy to attack at all points. Gen. Hillier, to whom the command of the 5th and 6th corps has since been assigned, is reported to have had some trivial affairs with the enemy.

Respecting the insurrection in the Tyrol in favour of Austria, we annex an official report published by the Emperor Francis while at Scarding on the 17th ult. from Col. Taxi, who had been sent into the Tyrol with a small Austrian corps to assist the operations of the inhabitants.

“Sire, *Inspruck, April 15.*
“I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to make known to your Imperial Majesty the testimonies of bravery and fidelity

lity which former subjects of your Majesty have displayed, in proof of their attachment to your august house. The brave Tyrolians, driven to despair by the extinction of their constitution, which had been preserved entire and inviolate under the dominion of your Majesty and that of your august ancestor, took up arms on the 10th inst. attacked the Bavarian troops at Stergingen, at Inspruck, at Hall, and at the Convent of St. Charles; and after having killed or wounded more than 500 of the Enemy, compelled them to surrender and capitulate. On the 12th a body of 300 men, composed of French and Bavarian troops, presented themselves before Wildan, near Inspruck, sustained a similar defeat to that of the former; and a reinforcement of French troops which came up on the 13th did not meet with a better fate.

"As prisoners are continually coming in, I am not as yet enabled to ascertain the number of them with precision; but there have already been brought in, and sent on their way to Saltzburgh, the French General Bisson, several Officers of the Staff, from 3000 to 4000 men of different descriptions, artillery, cavalry, light infantry, &c. and likewise the Bavarian General Kunkel, Col. Dittfort, two Lieut.-Colonels, two Majors, about 20 Officers, and above 12,000 Bavarian troops. A considerable number of prisoners are brought in every other moment, who had been dispersed in the different attacks."

The report then continues to speak in the highest terms of the bravery displayed by the Tyrolese in a variety of desultory engagements; in all of which the Enemy were routed, and their cannon, baggage, &c. seized by the victors. On the 9th, Lieut.-gen. Jellachich advanced towards the Tyro', across the mountains of the Saltzburgh territory, with a small detachment; but though a double march was made every day, he arrived only in time to admire the victory of the brave Tyrolians, who, armed with every sort of weapon they could lay hold of, were pressing forwards towards Inspruck, to encounter a fresh column of the Enemy which were said to be approaching. The march of the Austrian detachment resembled a triumph; they were every where greeted by the acclamations of the people, and the sound of bells mingled with discharges of artillery and musketry. An innkeeper at Hall organized the insurrection of the country, and directed three attacks, in which the Tyrolians lost only 26 men. Twenty thousand florins of the public money were seized at Imbst. The Bavarian

authorities have been replaced by a provisional police.

Private letters from the French head quarters of the 6th int. announces, that on that day an Austrian Officer of the Staff had arrived with a messenger bearing a letter, written by the Emperor Francis to the Emperor Napoleon; in which the Emperor of Austria implored an armistice and peace of his Majesty in the most humble expressions. The short time on the stay of the *Parlementaires* in the head quarters of his Majesty induced an opinion that the answer was unfavourable; the more so, as the army continued advancing.

RE-ENTRY OF THE FRENCH INTO VIENNA.

The above is confirmed by the following letters. The *Moniteur* of the 19th states as follows:

Yesterday evening Col. Guehenen, Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Montebello, arrived at the Arch-Chancellor's Palace, with dispatches from the Emperor, containing accounts that the FRENCH ARMY ENTERED VIENNA on the 12th; when the following proclamation was issued:

"Soldiers—A month ago the enemy passed the Inn. On the same day, and at the same hour, we have entered Vienna. Their militia, their general insurrection, their bulwarks, which have been raised by the power of the Princes of the House of Lorraine, have not been able to withstand your presence. The Princes of that House have abandoned their capital; not as warriors of honour, but as egotists who are pursued by their self-reproaches. Flying from Vienna, their adieu to the inhabitants has been fire and murder. Like Medea, they have destroyed their own children. The people of Vienna shall be the object of your regard. I take the inhabitants of this town under my particular protection; but any disturbances or irregularities I shall exemplarily punish. Soldiers, behave well to the people of the country. Let us take no pride in our successes; let us only regard them as a proof of Divine Justice, which punishes ingratitude and the want of faith.

NAPOLÉON."

We cannot doubt the capture of Vienna by the French; but the report of the Emperor of Austria having sued for peace we cannot believe. His armies are unbroken, numerous, and formidable; the Archduke Charles accepted the chief command under the express stipulation that no peace should be made without his consent; and he has declared that nothing but the annihilation of the Austrian armies, and the impossibility of opposing any further resistance, should make him consent to that last of degradations and

more,

miseries, submission to the will of Buonaparte. It is indeed added, that the pretended overture is supposed to have been rejected, and that the Emperor in consequence went to the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, who was proceeding from Bohemia to the Austrian frontier.

Private letters from Holland state, that Buonaparte has signified to the Emperor Francis, that he must now be content with reigning in Hungary only; that he must for ever resign all his other states; and that Joseph Napoleon, whom he had refused to acknowledge as King of Spain, should be placed on the Throne of Austria.

According to letters from Augsburg, Napoleon has given the Duchy of Saltzburgh to the Hereditary Prince of Bavaria.

FRANCE.

Admiral Allemond, who commanded the Enemy's squadron in Basque Roads has transmitted to the French Minister of Marine an account of the late gallant and successful attempt made to burn his ships at their anchorage. This account does not differ materially from Lord Gambier's statement. It states the English force employed on this service to have consisted of 33 fire-ships, 3 infernal machines, 3 three-masted vessels, with 2 ships of the line, besides frigates; and acknowledges, that 3 sail of the line and 1 ship armed *en flûte* (including the *Regulus* and *Ocean*) were destroyed. The *Moniteur*, in which the account appears, contains a violent declamation against the use of fire-ships.

To the surprise of many, Buonaparte has revived the system of religious secularization in France. By a decree of the 29th of March, two nunneries were established; one at Ecouen, to receive 300 young ladies; the other, containing an equal number, at Denis. They are to consist of daughters, sisters, nieces, or cousins-german, of members of the Legion of Honour. The only *males* who are to have access to them are the Princes of the imperial blood, and the Grand Dignitaries of the Empire.

HOLLAND.

The King and Queen of Holland arrived at Strasburg on the 24th ult. In the principal towns through which they passed on their route, they were received with great external demonstrations of respect.

King Louis is about to introduce an hereditary nobility into Holland.

The Dutch public debt, including the loan for the present year, amounts to twelve hundred millions of florins, bearing an annual interest of thirty-three millions of florins.

ITALY.

Capo D'Istria, a sea-port near Trieste, in the Gulf of Venice, has been taken, in conjunction with a British force.

The Austrians published a bulletin of the first successes of the Archduke John in Italy. A battle took place on the 10th and 11th ult. at Sacile, on the Piave. The Enemy commanded by the Vice-King of Italy, were completely defeated, with the loss of 6000 prisoners, and a still greater number in killed and wounded, besides sixteen pieces of cannon and three eagles. Among the prisoners taken are Gens. Paze and Bressan. The Paris and Milan papers attempt to give a different colouring to the result of this affair; but the Austrian accounts bear so many features of truth, that credence cannot be denied them, in preference to the obviously uncandid statements of the Enemy. Later accounts, however, show, that the Austrians are on the retreat in Italy since the defeats in Germany.

Joachim, King of Naples, passed through Apestra, opposite to Venice, on the 15th ult. with a suite in five coaches going to the French army.

PORTUGAL.

It is with pride and satisfaction we announce another victory gained by the British Army in Portugal, under the gallant Sir Arthur Wellesley. The immediate fruits of the victory will be seen in the Extraordinary Gazette, which we shall give in our next. We have lost some officers, and many men, and Gen. Paget has lost an arm. But this victory is rendered more important from what we hope must be its consequences—that Soult and his army will shortly, but reluctantly, VISIT ENGLAND.

In addition to the intelligence contained in the Gazette, we learn, that on the night after the last action, some of our parties were sent forward to harass the enemy, and to ascertain the direction they were taking. The French were retreating in great confusion, and were destroying every thing that could impede their flight. During the course of the night they blew up several ammunition waggons and tumbrils, and spiked and buried several pieces of cannon. Gen. Beresford has taken the road to Chaves, and Gen. Wellesley that to Braga; so that the Enemy will be constantly harassed in his retreat; indeed, there is every reason to hope that the whole army will be captured or destroyed before it reaches the frontiers of Portugal.

Soult on entering Oporto gave up the city to his troops to plunder for three days; vast numbers of the inhabitants were violated and murdered during that period with impunity; the soldiers only being

being restricted from murdering children under 10 years of age. Government, we understand, are possessed of numerous facts on this head; and we hope they will be given to the world in an authentic shape.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain are very favourable. So late as the 9th of May Victor's army had not attempted to advance, and was diminishing daily, by sickness and other causes. Cuesta's, on the contrary, was rapidly augmenting.

Gen. Reding is dead; and Blake is appointed his successor in command of the forces in Catalonia, Arragon, Valencia, and Murcia.

The French have evacuated Tuy.

The Marquis De Astorga is appointed President of the Supreme Junta, in the room of the late Conde Florida Blanca.

An article dated Zafro, April 14, says, the Spanish General Echavari is in Fuente de Cantos; that the head quarters are at Monastero, and that the advanced posts extended to Los Santos, La Fuente, Rivera, &c. The Enemy's head-quarters are at Merida.

Murcia and Valencia, after having garrisoned every strong place, have 20,000 disposable troops, armed and regimented. It is said, that Leon has risen *en masse* against the French. If this be true, there is no retreat for Soult in that direction, should he succeed in crossing the Portuguese frontier.

Satelo has written two letters to the Junta, in the name of Joseph Buonaparte, conveying the most flattering promises, and engaging, not merely to secure to the Members of the Patriotic Government their present property, but greatly to increase it. Marshal Victor has written to Gen. Cuesta to the same effect, and entreating him, for the sake of humanity, not to compel his master to the further effusion of blood. Sebastiani has likewise addressed letters to Jovellanos, to Saavedra, to the Juntas of Cordova and Jena, intended to shake their loyalty, and their confidence in their means of resistance.—This correspondence, which shews the weakness and the fears of the Enemy, together with some letters addressed by O'Farrell to Gen. Caro and others in Valencia, has been published by the Patriots with the best effect.

The Gallician patriots have sent a deputation to the Supreme Central Junta to inform them, that they have retaken the town of Vigo with a number of prisoners, and a large quantity of warlike stores and money.

The Marquis de la Romana reports, that he has taken Villafranca by assault, and that the best regiment in the French

service surrendered to him as prisoners of war. (*Gov. Gazette Extraordinary.*)

Letters (says a Spanish paper) have been received from Mexico, which state, that the noted Gen. Savary, who so many times deceived our beloved King Ferdinand, in order to decoy him to Bayonne, having been sent to Mexico, which he entered by the province of Texa, and recognized by a soldier, was arrested, and is now a prisoner in Mexico.

RUSSIA.

Russia is stated to have declared war against Austria, and to have obtained a victory in Galicia; but this latter statement is doubted.

Petersburg, April 15. The nuptials between Prince George of Oldenberg and the Grand Duchess Catherine were celebrated this day with great festivity.

ASIA.

The treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Turkey, stipulates for the restitution of all English property, shipping, &c. sequestered on the commencement of hostilities.

There is a report that Mustapha Bairactar is still alive, and on the eve of executing great projects.

The substance of the Treaty between Persia and France has been published. It was signed in January 1803, and confirms the cession of the Island Barek to the latter, for the establishment of a factory. The French, on their part, engage for the evacuation of Georgia, and other Persian provinces occupied by the Russians!

Constantinople, March 20. The Janisaries have sent a second deputation to the Grand Seigneur, desiring that Jussuff Pacha should be removed from the office of Vizier, as being friendly to the Seymens. The Seigneur persists in his appointment, and fresh troubles are expected.

WEST INDIES.

Since the fall of Martinique, upwards of twenty French vessels have been captured off that Island, many of which entered the harbour, not knowing it to be in our possession.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 5. This night a great part of the cliff-land in the Isle of *Shapp*, about 500 feet in length and 150 feet in breadth, gave way and sunk into a valley, carrying with it part of the dwelling-house, cow-house, and other out-houses adjoining, called Bugsby-hole.

May 15. This afternoon, during a violent storm of thunder and lightning, a large fire-ball fell in a South-Eastwardly direction upon the premises of Mr. Parker West, Paul-street, *Stamford*; and, after rending

ending a poplar-tree from top to bottom, passed in an oblique direction through the wall of a neighbouring out-building, and made its way out at the door into a small yard, where, having spent its force, it vanished in sulphureous smoke. Two persons were knocked down by the concussion of air, and a third was electrified.—Mr. Everard, of *Barnhill*, also had a large shed thrown down by the shock of one of the tremendous claps of thunder, which were louder than any recollected ever to have been heard.—Two sheep, belonging to Mr. Nicholls of *Thurthly*, were killed: one of them was stricken on the back, and the wool was taken off as if it had been shorn.—At *Cheltenham* the storm was extremely violent. About two in the afternoon the storm began; the lightning was almost as bright as at midnight, and three successive tremendous cracks of thunder, apparently directly over the town, seemed to threaten the destruction of every house: many imagined it was an earthquake. The rain fell in torrents; but this was partial, as in the neighbourhood, in many places, it was only a slight shower. The storm continued about half an hour at its height.—About three, a bean-rick of Mr. Long's, at *Boddington*, was discovered to be on fire; the flame was spreading across the top, and descending down one side; a proof that the fire was occasioned by lightning.

May 19. A man, named Cook, was lately murdered near *Farnham*, by a deserter from the Light Dragoons, in consequence of his refusal to exchange cloaths. The wretch is committed for trial.

May 21. A fire broke out at *Hultham Mills*, Bucks, the property of Mr. Jacques, this night, which, in an hour, consumed one of the most spacious buildings of the sort in the country.

May 22. Three fine oxen were killed by lightning in Sandywell Park, near *Cheltenham*.

Portsmouth, May 22. The Court Martial assembled on-board the *Gladiator*, for the trial of Rear-adm. Harvey, on charges which impute disrespect to his superior Officer, Admiral Lord Gambier, Commander in Chief of the Channel Fleet, and which charges are comprised in two letters addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty. The first letter stated, that when he (Lord Gambier) had informed Rear-adm. Harvey that the Admiralty had ordered Lord Cochrane to be employed in attempting to destroy the enemy's fleet in Basque Roads, the Rear-admiral declared in the most violent and disrespectful manner, and desired Lord Gambier to consider it as official communication, that, if he was passed by, and Lord Cochrane, or any junior Of-

ficer, appointed in preference, he should immediately desire to strike his flag, and resign his commission. In the progress of the conversation, the Rear-admiral complained of his having been neglected both by Lord Gambier and other Members of former Boards of Admiralty; and declared, that he had differed with him with respect to his conduct in the command of the fleet; and that he would impeach him for misconduct and bad management. The second Letter requested a Court Martial to be held upon Rear-adm. Harvey. Lord Gambier, Sir H. B. Neale, Captains Beresford and Bowen, and Lord Cochrane, were severally examined in support of the charges. The latter admitted that Adm. Harvey had said he was no canting Methodist, no hypocrite, nor no psalm-singer; but it was evidently unpremeditated, and arose from the warmth of his feelings at the moment. At half-past 9 on Tuesday the Court re-assembled, when the Rear-admiral shortly stated his intention not to trouble the Court with calling any witnesses; but delivered in a paper which he desired to be read. This request was complied with. In the paper the Rear-admiral observed, that the charges had not been sustained; that he could not justify one part of his conduct, for which he offered an apology to the Court; that, for the offence he had given to Lord Gambier, he had already offered an apology satisfactory to his feelings; that his remarks had been made to Officers of rank only, and at a time when he was greatly irritated, in consequence of his offer of attacking the French fleet having been passed over without any acknowledgment of its having been made: in fine, that excess of zeal, and impatience of restraint, where an opportunity of enterprize presents itself, although faults, are such as the most eminent Naval Commanders have not been free from; and the effects of these are all that can be found blameable in his conduct. To the paper was appended two letters; one from Adm. Collingwood, the other from Earl St. Vincent, both acknowledging, in high terms, the meritorious services of Rear-admiral Harvey. After a short deliberation, the Deputy Judge Advocate declared, that the Court were of opinion that the charge of using insulting language to Lord Gambier, as well as speaking disrespectfully of him to several Officers, had been proved; and adjudged Rear-adm. Harvey to be dismissed his Majesty's service.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, April 29.

The Royal Academicians held their annual dinner, preparatory to the opening

he Exhibition, which took place on Monday. This assemblage of the productions of British Artists is not unworthy of their reputation, and may be considered as at least equal to any late Exhibition. Affection, Vanity, and Self-love, have had their usual effect in directing a great part of the exertions of our ablest Artists to the production of Portraits, some of which are of great excellence and beauty. There are not wanting, however, several highly meritorious specimens in almost every other department of the art. The President, Mr. West, is this year fully equal to himself, and there is more of the chaste and sublime than we have often witnessed in his compositions. Hopper, Shee, Beachey, and Owen, are among the principal contributors of Portraits. Lawrence has altogether withheld his usual contributions. We fear some misunderstanding with his brethren has deprived the Exhibition of the benefit of his great talents; a circumstance which, as we greatly lament, we hope will not recur in future. In humble domestic life, Mr. Wilkie has again furnished some admirable pictures; and the province of Landscape is well sustained by Turner, Calcott, Wilson, and Arnold. The collection of Miniatures is beautiful; and the Sculpture and Model room is rendered attractive by the *Resignation of Flaxman*, by many other excellent productions of the chisel, and by many chaste designs.

An experiment exciting much interest was tried at Woolwich this day, the invention of Capt. Manby, Barrack-master of Yarmouth, for the purpose of getting a communication with vessels stranded on a lee-shore, to save their crews in the darkest night. Three requisites were necessary to effect this important object; first, to discover precisely where the wrecked vessel was, if it was not in the power of the crew to point out her distressing situation by luminous signals; secondly, to lay the piece of artillery with accuracy for the object; thirdly, to make the flight of a rope perfectly discernible to those on shore; and to those for whose safety it was intended. A small mortar firing a paper ball high into the air; at a certain calculated distance it was exploded, disengaging a shower of large balls of fire that kept a luminous fall nearly to the horizon, where the vessel was supposed to be seen; and a stand, having two perpendiculars in it, was pointed to the object; the stand supposing to have ascertained the direct position of the wrecked vessel, the mortar was to be placed behind it directed to the line of the two perpendiculars, and the rope regularly laid on the ground in its front;

the mortar being loaded with a shell, having three large fuzes of rather rockets in it, which, when fired, carried the rope, surrounded by such an immense blaze of light that could scarcely be conceived. All before whom the experiment was made, congratulated the inventor, and expressed their conviction of its utility.

Monday, May 1.

Our Readers will recollect the case of the Rev. John Stone (vol. LXXVIII. 455), who, after many hearings in the Consistory Court, refusing to revoke his opinions, was deemed to have forfeited his living, and was adjudged to be deprived of it. Against this sentence he appealed to the Court of Arches; and the case having been argued before Sir John Nicholls, he this day took a review of the whole proceedings, and stated, that this appeal had been made by Mr. Stone, on the grounds, as stated by him in his defence, "that he was ignorant of the Act of Queen Elizabeth, on which he had been convicted, and supposed he was at liberty to preach agreeably to the conviction of his own conscience; but that as the Act above alluded to, and the Consistorial Court adjudged the contrary, he was ready and willing to declare that he would never offend in the same way."—"This," said Sir John Nicholls, "is no recantation of the doctrines preached, but merely an assertion that he will not offend again in the same way, by which he may mean that he will not preach at all, or that he will not preach another visitation sermon; so that he may retain the same errors with his living, if he be allowed to hold it." Sir John saw no grounds for reversing the former judgment: but declared it to be affirmed, reserving the decision as to the costs, as he understood a petition had been presented to remit them, and as the Crown Lawyers might not be disposed to urge them.

Sunday, May 14.

A most destructive fire broke out about ten this night on Ralph's Quay, near Billingsgate, in consequence of a spark of fire dropping on the turpentine which had run from some casks lying there, and which, communicating to Ralph's Quay Warehouses, set the whole in a blaze. Notwithstanding the prompt assistance in a very short period from the commencement of the fire, such was its rapidity and violence, that the water seemed merely to give fresh strength to the flames. The range of Warehouses up to Thames-street, filled with sugars, tar, oil, hemp, turpentine, tallow, &c. &c. were all successively consumed, and the volumes of fire, though, generally speaking, almost uniformly thrown up, were rendered more furious and horrible every ten

ten or fifteen minutes by some new combustible matter which they caught.—The fire communicated in a gradual but rapid manner to the vessels next the shore, and it began with assailing the masts, sails, and rigging, of those in the immediate tiers. The sight from London and Blackfriars bridges was awfully affecting, and it was at one period apprehended, that it would be impossible to preserve any of the shipping in that part of the River from absolute ruin. Fortunately, the tide favouring about eleven o'clock, by the efforts which were made for the preservation of the vessels in the Dock, several were towed out, although with extreme difficulty. Four were completely burnt, and about the same number damaged. A floating engine, which was worked with great skill, was of considerable service in the preventing the extension of the flames along the River. Among the vessels consumed are, a large brig from Hull (the Zealous), laden with hemp, tallow, &c. a Margate hoy (the Britannia), and a Deal vessel, laden with spirits and wine. In addition to the Warehouses, six Crane-houses were destroyed; and several houses in New Temple-alley, the Ipswich Arms, the Coopers' Arms in Thames-street, and the Dice on Quay (a public-house on Dice Quay), were damaged. Whilst the firemen, watermen, &c. were most actively employed in rescuing some cart-loads of property from the flames, a floor in the warehouse of Liddard and Elwin, containing about 700 firkins of butter, fell in, and several of the firemen were up to the calves of their legs in-boiling grease: a young man of the name of Kinman, a fireman belonging to the Globe, had the misfortune to get the boiling liquid above his boot-tops, and was so dreadfully scalded, that he was carried off to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—The insurances in the various offices' do not exceed 25,000*l.* while the loss is estimated at near 70,000*l.* We are happy to say, that no lives were lost.

Friday, May 18.

The thunder and lightning, which was but slightly felt in the Metropolis this day, appeared most awfully tremendous in some parts of the country in its vicinity; particularly at Greenwich, Blackheath, &c. and on the opposite side of the Thames.—A foreign ship, lying in the Gallions, below Woolwich, had her top and main-mast struck by a thunderbolt, which shivered them to pieces, killed one man, and wounded another. At *Walthamstow* it was particularly severe; and at *Loughton*, on Epping Forest, it began from the South about half-past four. The wind then became a perfect hurricane, twisting the trees, and snap-

ping off the branches. The hail broke the windows. Many of the hail-stones, full four inches in circumference, were solid transparent lumps of ice, with a white hail-stone of the usual size in the centre. There were 79 panes broke in one house, and all frames in the garden were demolished: the windows of several other houses in the neighbourhood were also demolished. Numbers of young rooks were killed in the nests, and most of the geese had their eyes knocked out, by means of the sharp angles in the hailstones.

Sunday, May 21.

Shortly after 12 this night, a fire was discovered in the house of Mr. Smith, cheesemonger and grocer, at the corner of Fisher-street, Kingsgate-street, Holborn, which destroyed the whole of the stock and furniture: among the latter was a desk containing upwards of 50*l.* in cash.

Friday, May 26.

This night, between 10 and 11, a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. Seabourne, a block-maker, in Narrow-street, Limehouse. From the combustible nature of the stock in this and the adjoining workshop, warehouses, &c. together with the narrowness of the street, the flames extended with the utmost rapidity on both sides of the way; and, notwithstanding the most prompt and vigorous exertions of the firemen both by land and water, in about two hours time the following houses, together with an immense quantity of masts, yards, blocks, sail-cloth, pitch, tar, &c. were totally consumed: 1. Mr. Seabourne's dwelling-house, workshop, &c. 2. The shop, loft, and store-house of Mr. Wisborg, sail-maker and ship-chandler, adjoining the former on the Western side. 3. The dwelling-house and work-places of Mr. Bell, boat-builder, in the same direction up to the open landing-place at Ratcliff-cross. 4. The dwelling-house of Capt. Estaby, of the Ballast-office, on the Eastern side of the first-mentioned house. 5. The Ship in Distress, a public-house, kept by a person of the name of Stevens, on the opposite side of the way. 6. A private house adjoining the latter, occupied by a gentleman of the name of Jewsey. The Ballast-office, next door to Capt. Estaby's, a lodging-house on the opposite side of the way belonging to a person of the name of Seale, and some others, were very much damaged.

Another fire broke out, at a little after one o'clock, in the house of Mr. Smeeton, printer, in Great St. Martin's-lane. Before three the flames were subdued, without extending beyond the premises in which they commenced; which, with the household furniture and valuable printing materials, were entirely consumed. Mr. and Mrs. Smeeton perished in the flames.

Vol

Vol. LXXVIII. p. 758. Inscription on a head-stone in the Church-yard of St. Giles, Reading: "Hic jacet

JOANNES CAROLUS COMES D' HECTOR,
Præfectus Classium Regis Christianiss.
Regii et Milit. Sancti Ludov. ordia. Princeps.
Fortitudine, Prudentiâ, et summa activitate
emicuit.

Brestensis Portûs Gubernator
innumeras Classes mirandâ celeritate
paravit.

68 annos Principis Gloriæ viriliter
consecravit;

Religionis amantissimus,
Virtutis pollens.

Ad meliorem vitam transivit,
18 mens. Aug. 1808,
Ætat. suæ 86.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

Hoc Monum. poni curavit mœstissima
Soror Comitissa de Soulanges."

Vol. LXXIX. p. 296, l. 6, for "many,"
read "several;" l. 10, for "several," r.
"many."

P. 390. *A Biographical Trait of the late
GEORGE-HENRY TOWRY, Esq. a Post
Captain in the Royal Navy, and one of
His Majesty's Commissioners of the
Transport Board. By an old Mess-
mate. Written spontaneously, and by
him sent to G. P. TOWRY.*

Captain Towry was the son of George Phillips Towry, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Victualing Board. He was born the 4th of March 1767; educated at Eton; and began his naval career under the auspices of the late Lord Longford, who then commanded the *Alexander*, of 74 guns. The first service that occurred after his embarkation was the relief of Gibraltar; when the *Alexander*, one of Lord Howe's squadron, was warmly engaged with some of the Enemy's ships. During the peace that followed he had the honour to serve as a midshipman four years with, and latterly under the command of, his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. Soon after his promotion to a lieutenancy, Viscount Hood, appointed Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, applied for him to be one of the officers of the ship bearing his Lordship's flag. By Lord Hood he was promoted to the rank of Commander; and afterwards to that of Post Captain; an evident proof of the good opinion which that distinguished Officer entertained of him. In the course of his services in the Mediterranean he had frequent opportunities of shewing his skill and abilities under the immediate eye of the immortal Nelson, who often honoured him with his approbation. But the most signal instance of his cool, determined, and heroic bravery was given on the 24th of June 1795, when cruising off Minorca, in the *Dido* frigate

of 28 guns, nine-pounders, and 220 men; having the *Lowestoffe*, Capt. B. G. Middleton, of 32 guns, twelve-pounders, and 280 men, under his command; they fell in with two French frigates, of far superior force, viz. *La Minerve*, of 42 guns, eighteen-pounders, 300 men, and *L'Artimese*, of 36 guns, eighteen-pounders, 300 men. The *Dido* had the good fortune to bring *La Minerve* soon to a close action, and captured her, notwithstanding her superiority, after a hard and obstinate contest. The *Lowestoffe* would, in all probability, have taken the other frigate, had she not escaped by superior sailing (see vol. LXV. p. 691). Lord Hotham, then the Commander in Chief, took *La Minerve* into the service, and gave the command of her to Captain Towry, in token of approbation.—When the Earl of St. Vincent succeeded to the command, he removed Capt. Towry to the *Diadem*, of 64 guns; which ship he commanded under his Lordship on the 14th of February 1797, when he gained the glorious victory over the Spanish Fleet. He obtained, upon this occasion, the marked approbation of the Commander in Chief, and was honoured with his friendship and esteem ever afterwards. Upon the return of the *Diadem* to England he was appointed to the *Uranie*, and from her to the *Cambrian* frigate, each of 38 guns, the latter of which he commanded until the peace of Amiens, in 1802. At the recommencement of hostilities he was commissioned for the *Tribune*, of 38 guns; in this ship, during a long Winter's cruise in the Channel, he underwent so much fatigue as to bring on a very dangerous and severe illness, which reduced him to the necessity of soliciting to be superseded. The present Earl Grey, then first Lord of the Admiralty, appointed him, soon afterwards, to a seat at the Transport Board; where, until within a few days of his dissolution, he continued to exert himself in the civil line of his profession, with a degree of zeal and ability highly creditable to himself and beneficial to his Country.—In the year 1802 Capt. Towry married a most amiable and accomplished lady, of the name of Chamberlayne; with whom he lived in the greatest harmony and most perfect happiness for about four years, when he had the irreparable misfortune to lose her; an event which he deeply lamented to his last moment. By this lady he had three children; two of whom, a son and a daughter, are now living. The conduct of Capt. Towry, in the domestic and private walks of life, claims our respect and regard as much as his public character: as a dutiful son, an attentive kind brother, an affectionate husband, and a fond tender parent, I sincerely believe that he had few, very few equals. In him Society has also lost a truly valuable member.

member. I had the happiness to be well acquainted with him seven and twenty years; during which period I never knew him do or say any thing that could offend the most chaste eye or delicate ear. Often have I listened with pleasing satisfaction to his cheerful and instructive conversation in company; and, whenever the discourse had a grave and serious tendency, his observations evinced a strong well-cultivated mind, and a liberal benevolent heart. He died at his afflicted father's house, in Somerset-place, on Sunday the 8th, and was buried at St. Mary-le-bone on Monday the 17th of April 1809. His brother-in-law, the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, followed as chief mourner, attended by some few others; and all the Commissioners of the Transport Board, as pall-bearers; who, in paying this last tribute of respect, testified the high estimation in which they held the merits and virtues of their departed friend.

Qui desiderio sit pudor, aut modus

Tum cari cupitis? Hon. lib. i. ode 24.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the Countess of Pembroke, a daughter.

The wife of Col. Clephane, M. P. for Kilmorshire, a daughter.

At Norwich, the Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse, a son.

At Westmoor, in Caermarthenshire, Lady Kensington, a son.

The wife of Capt. S. Ballard, of the Royal Navy, a son.

The wife of S. Andrews, esq. of Richmond, Surrey, a son.

April 32. The Countess of Selkirk, a son and heir.

30. The wife of Peter Blackburn, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, a daughter.

In Old Broad-street, the wife of Charles Hoggart, esq. a daughter.

At Lainteth palace, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Percy, a daughter.

At West-Retford, Notts, the lady of Sir Charles E. Nightingale, bart. of Kneesworth-house, co. Cambridge, a son and heir.

May 3. At Bregwardine, co. Hereford, Viscountess Hereford, a son.

4. The lady of the Rev. Sir Charles Anderson, bart. of Lea, near Gainsborough, a daughter.

5. At Colchester, the wife of Lieut.-col. Birch, a daughter.

At the family-seat at Castle-Martyr, in Ireland, the Countess of Shannon, a son and heir.

9. In Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of George Smith, esq. M. P. for Wendover, a son.

10. In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, the wife of J. Gibson, esq. a daughter.

At Walcot-hall, co. Lincoln, the wife of Stafford O'Brien, esq. a daughter.

11. Madame Catalani, a son.

16. The wife of Capt. Robinson, of High Wycombe, a son and heir.

17. At Howick, in Northumberland, the Countess Grey, her fifth son, and tenth child.

18. At Copt-hall, Hendon, Middlesex, the wife of Lieut.-col. Nicoll, a son.

At Winchester-house, Mrs. Garnier, a son.

19. The wife of George Waddell, esq. of Allsop's-buildings, Mary-le-bone, a daughter.

In New Cavendish-street, the lady of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, a daughter.

The wife of F. A. Van Dyck, esq. a daughter.

At Hampstead, the wife of German Lavie, esq. a daughter, her eleventh child.

At her father's seat, Coed y-Glya, near Wrexham, the wife of Major Dymmock, a son and heir.

21. In Bedford-place, the wife of John-Henry Hogarth, esq. a still-born child.

22. In Great Russell-street, the wife of Lieut.-col. Griffith, a son.

24. The wife of Donatus O'Brien, esq. of Duddington, near Stamford, a daughter.

25. At Cheltenham, co. Gloucester, Lady Charlotte Gould, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April **A**T Brinklow, co. Warwick, Mr. Perkins surgeon, of Coventry, to Miss East, of the former place.

May 1. At Bath, Major Goldsworthy, in the E. I. Company's Service, to Miss Livesey.

At Rothley, in Leicestershire, the Rev. Joseph Rose, eldest son of the Rev. William R. rector of Carshalton, Surrey, and of Beckenham, Kent, to Miss Babington, daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Rothley Temple, M. P. for the borough of Leicester.

At Egham, Surrey; Joseph Gulston, esq. of Fosbury manor, Wilts, to Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of the late James Knowles, esq. of Englefield-green.

2. At Camberwell, Mr. Robert Stevan, jun. of Upper Thames-street, to Caroline, second daughter of Alexander Mitland, esq. of Peckham, Surrey.

Charles Cator, esq. of Beckenham, Kent, to Philadelphia, daughter of the late George Osbaldeston, esq. of Hutton-Bushell, York.

Capt. Valentine, R. N. to Miss Valentine, daughter of the late Mr. David V. of Mountrose, in Scotland.

Marshall Elwin, esq. to Lady Begrave (lately divorced from Sir George B.)

At West-Malling, in Kent, John Scudamore, esq. of Maidstone, to Charlotte-Catherine, youngest daughter of Lieut.-col. Downham, of the Royal Artillery.

4. Rev. John Stevens, rector of East-Wittering, Sussex, to Miss Augusta-Mary Norton, of Lewisham, Kent.

Hon. Capt. Gardner, R. N. to Miss C. V. Stranbenzee, third daughter of the late Charles S. V. S. esq. of Yorkshire.

5. Miller Clifford, esq. captain in the 60th Foot, to Miss Payne, of Malden, Essex.

6. Capt.

6. Capt. James, of the Scots Greys, to Lady F. Hay, sister of the Ear' of Errol.

James Bogle Delap, esq. of the King's First Regiment of Dragoon-guards, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Hillier, esq. of Stoke park, Surrey.

At Islington, Mr. C. W. Cruttwell, of Bath, surgeon, to Eliza-Anne, you. dau. of the late Jn. Wilson, esq. of Canonbury.

Richard Mills, esq. of Colchester, to Miss Hines, of West-end, Middlesex.

8. William Milner, esq. eldest son of Sir William M. bart. to Miss Harriet Benthick, daughter of Lord Edward B.

At Weymouth, Viscount Hinton, son of Earl Poulet, and colonel of the 2d Somersetshire Militia, to the sister of Mrs. Farquharson.

9. Major William Eustace, of the 96th Foot, to Catherine-Frances, only daughter of Richard Wagan Talbot, esq. of Malla-hide castle, M.P. for the co. of Dublin.

Francis Searancke, jun. esq. of St. Alban's, Herts, to Miss Smith, daughter of Samuel S. esq. of Shad-Thames.

At Sutton-Coldfield, Edward Grove, esq. of Shenstone park, co. Stafford, to Emilia, second daughter of Sir Edmund Craddock Hartopp, bart. of Four-oaks-hall, co. Warwick, late M.P. for Leicestershire.

At Castor, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Robert Spranger, vicar of Tamerton, near Plymouth, to Sarah-Maria, daughter of the Rev. Stephen White, LL.D. of Castor.

In Ireland, Lieut. John Burke, of the Westmeath Militia, to Frances, daughter of Rear-admiral Sir Digby Dent, bart.

11. Francis Popham, esq. of Backborough, Somersetshire, to Susanah, daughter of Michael Fenwick, esq. of Lemington, Northumberland.

13. At Lewisham, Francis Pitney Martin, esq. of Frederick-place, London, to Mrs. Thomson, eldest daughter of John St. Barbe, esq. of Blackheath, Kent.

At Eastington, co. Gloucester, Edward Davies, esq. to Miss Sophia-Sarah Jones, of Cobham, Surrey.

At Durham, Thomas Greenwell, esq. of Willington, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Jn. Hayes, esq. many years senior proctor of the diocese of Durham.

15. At Kensington, John-Louis Goldsmid, esq. of the Grove, Box-hill, to Louisa Boscawen, second daughter of P. N. de Visme, esq. of Notting-hill-house, Kensington.

Rev. John Boucher, M.A. vicar of Kirk-Newton, Northumberland, to Letitia, daughter of Richard Molesworth, esq. and niece to Viscount Molesworth.

Rev. Mr. Baines, vicar of Burwell, in Cambridgeshire, to Miss Bullen, daugh. of the Rev. Mr. B. of Barnwell, near Cambr.

16. J. Stephens, esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Jones, only dau. of the late Tho. J. esq. of Kingsland-place.

William Jay, esq. of Whetstone, Mid-

dlesex, to Elizabeth, young. daugh. of the late Benj. Bradbury, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

17. At Devonshire-house, by special licence, the Hon. George Lamb, son of Lord Melbourne, to Mademoiselle Caroline St. Jules, a ward of the Duke of Devonshire.

18. Francis Evans, jun. esq. to Harriet, third daughter of John Locke, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex.

At St. Dunstan's in the West, Mr. Rogers, of Broxbourn, Herts, to Miss Laurie, daugh. of Robert L. esq. of the same place.

John Newbald, esq. of Hull, to Miss Flinders, of Spalding.

19. William Lewis, esq. of Wallbrook, to Miss Filmer, daughter of Sir Edmund F. bart. of East Sutton-place, Kent.

23. D. W. Harvey, esq. of Feering-house, Essex, to the only daughter of Ebenezer Johnston, esq. of Stoke Newington.

25. William Potts Gregg, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Frances, eldest da. of the late Jn. Wombwell, esq.

DEATHS.

1808. **A**T Nundy Droog, in the E. In-
July . . . dies, Hugh B. Mc'Ghie, esq.,
captain in the 1st or Royal Reg. of Foot.

July 20. Of a fever, Henry Yorke Martin, cornet of the Native Cavalry, Madras, youngest son of the late Wm. Byam M. esq.

Sept. 9. At Fort William, Bengal, after an illness of a few days, aged 19, Helen-Philadelphia, wife of Capt. James Grant, of the 7th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and youngest daughter of the late Major-general Sir Eccles Nixon.

Oct. . . At Breda, Sir David Nicholson, bart. He is succeeded in his title by Lieut.-col. W. Nicholson, of the 72d Foot, deputy adjutant-general at Madras.

Oct. 17. At Burhampore, in Bengal, Thomas-Frederick Bevan, esq. of the Civil Service, and collector of Moorsheadabad.

Oct. 25. At Cawnpore, in consequence of his horse falling with him in a gallop, while the Corps was exercising, Lieut. A. W. Bureau, of the first Regiment of Native Cavalry; an officer whose zeal and professional merit rendered him an honour to the Corps of Cavalry; and whose amiable private character caused him to be esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, but more particularly by his brother Officers, all of whom individually lament him as an irreparable loss to their circle of private friendship and society. His remains were attended to the grave by Gen. St. Leger and most of the Station-staff, all the Officers of the 8th Light Dragoons, of the 53d Foot, and all the Officers of the first Regiment of Cavalry. The early and untimely fate of this most deserving young officer has cast a melancholy gloom over the whole cantonment.

Nov. 17. At Mahe, in the East Indies, John Strachey, esq. second Judge of Circuit

ent and Appeal in the province of Malabar, and eldest son of the Rev. Dr. S. Archdeacon of Suffolk.

Dec. 14. At Allipore, Major George Downie, commanding the Calcutta Native Militia. Highly respected as an officer, and beloved as a man, he was endeared to his Corps, of which every individual regarded him as the friend and father. To an only brother, who shared more closely in his affections, his death is a heavy and irreparable affliction.

Dec. 25. At Surinam, aged 21, Mr. Jn. Griggs, surgeon, eldest son of James G. esq. of Enfield, Middlesex.

1809. *Jan. 7.* At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 33, Andrew Cassels, esq. He was appointed King's Advocate in 1806; since which he has filled the situation of Supreme Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court.

Feb. . . . On-board his Majesty's ship Wanderer, in the West Indies, aged 21, Lieut. William White, of the Royal Navy, eldest son of A. W. W. esq. of Surinam.

Feb. 4. At Malta, John Ives, esq. surgeon of the 31st Foot.

March 17. At Sea, a few days after leaving St. Helena Capt. Thomas Hudson, commander of the Ceylon East Indiaman.

March 18. On the island of Madeira, after a long and painful illness, John Hermand Kater, esq. eldest son of Mrs. K. of Trinity-street, Bristol.

April . . . At Egerlougher, in Ireland, aged 113, Anne Long.

At Castlemary, co. Cork, Margaret Viscountess Longueville. She was the only daughter of Richard White, esq. of Bantry (grandfather of Viscount Bantry), and was married, on the 8th of November 1756, to Richard Longfield, Viscount Longueville, by whom she had no issue.

At New Buildings, near Thirsk, in Yorkshire, aged 71, Francis Smyth, esq. F.A.S.

At his brother's house, on Sion-hill, Bath, aged 28, Mr. Joseph Barker, who had long been admired and respected for the productions of his pencil, both as a painter of portraits and landscapes.

At Chichester, aged 51, the Rev. Thomas Newman, B.A. formerly chaplain of New college, Oxford, one of the vicars-choral of Chichester cathedral, and vicar of Eastbourne and Durrhorn, Sussex.

At Mere, Wilts, advanced in age, the Rev. Thomas Groves, rector of Weymouth.

At Chatham, the Rev. J. Jones, vicar of Cobham, in Kent, and one of the minor canons of Rochester cathedral.

At Lambeth, aged 63, Mr. James-Andrew Bogle, heir to the dormant earldom of Monteith in Scotland.

At her house in Keppel-street, Russell-square, aged 72, Mrs. Dobson.

April 5. At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 57, Mrs. Clements, widow of the late Peter C. esq.

6. At Armadale, in Skye, John-Alexander Graham, esq. chamberlain of Skye, and late lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Leith Volunteers.

At Newark, Notts, aged 76, the widow of Mr. Matthew Shackles, late of Hull.

In her 85th year, at Surfleet, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Booth, mother of Mr. B. of that place, farmer.

7. At his house in Miles's-buildings, Bath, Capt. Adam Gouldney.

At Newark, Notts, Mr. Kitchenman, coach and harness-maker; leaving a widow and large family of children.

8. Aged 13, Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Rusher, bookseller, of Reading.

On the day on which he completed his 28th year, the Rev. John Hearnshaw, a Methodist minister in Bristol; who, during a long and painful illness, was a witness to the power and excellence of the Religion he had recommended to others.

At Mr. Kitchingman's, in Lower-head-row, Leeds, aged 29, Capt. John Paul, of the 33d Foot, on the recruiting service at Leeds. He was a very gallant officer, and particularly distinguished himself at one of the most memorable events in our Military History, the storming of Seringapatam.

At Walsutton, near Wisbech, aged 47, Mr. James Climençon, a considerable farmer there; on the 11th, Mary, his wife, about the same age; and, on the 13th, Anne, their second daughter, aged 19; all of them deservedly lamented and respected by every one who knew them. Nine orphans are left to bemoan their loss.

At Port Glasgow, Alexander M'Lachlan, jun. esq. late of London.

9. Mr. John Shorter, surgeon and apothecary, of Bloxham; universally esteemed for his social virtues, as well as for his great professional skill and abilities.

Aged 88, Mrs. Judd, widow of Alderman J. formerly an eminent apothecary at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Clapton, Middlesex, whilst on a visit to his son, aged 72, Mr. Charles Rogers, formerly gaoler of Stamford.

At Boston, in Lincolnshire, after a short illness, generally respected and lamented, Christopher Broughton, gent. brother to John B. esq. mayor of that place.

At Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, in his 34th year, John Arden, esq. late major in the 3d (or King's own) Dragoons, and eldest son of the late Rev. John A. of Longcroft-hall, co. Stafford.

In Abingdon-street, Westminster, aged 69, Mr. Jane, uncle of the Messrs. Ashley.

At Dumfries, aged 93, Mrs. Jean Hay, daughter of the late John H. esq. inspector-general of the Customs in Scotland, and relict of Mr. Archibald Malcolm, one of the town-clerks of Dumfries.

10. Col. Johnston, son of the late Gen. and Lady Cecilia J. He married Jane, daughter

daughter of Lord Frederick Campbell, by whom he has left two sons.

11. Aged 65, Mrs. Sheen, widow of Mr. S postmaster at Dorchester.

At Hengrove, near Bristol, in his 69th year, Mr. William Grigg, formerly a respectable haberdasher and man's mercer near the bridge at Bristol.

At his father's house, at the Hot wells, Robert, eldest son of Richard Barry, esq.

At his house in Greenhill's-rents, near West Smithfield, Mr. Charles Whitton, for some time past collector of the King's taxes for the district of Farringdon Without. He had been long in a desponding state of mind; was upwards of 60 years of age; and had kept an academy, and lived in great respectability, many years. About noon of the 7th instant he went up into one of his garrets; shortly afterwards, the report of a pistol was heard, and he was found weltering in his blood, with two pistols lying on the floor close by his side. He languished till this day (the 11th). The Jury, from the evidence adduced, under the direction of the Coroner, returned a verdict, that he died by the visitation of God, a fever having been the immediate cause of his death.

12. At Horsham, Sussex, Henry Messiter, esq. late of Wincanton, Somerset, and surgeon of the 25th Foot. He was wounded in the breast at the battle of Corunna, from which he had recovered, and fell a martyr to a fever which he caught in attending some soldiers of the regiment.

In his 75th year, Philip Lybbe Powys, esq. of Hardwick-house, co. Oxford, in the commission of the peace and deputy-lieutenant of that county, and brother to the Dean of Canterbury. He had attended his duty, as a magistrate, at the Quarter Sessions on the preceding day; and had returned from Oxford this evening, with another gentleman, in a post-chaise, as far as Assenden, where he got out to walk to his residence at Fawley; but, from the darkness of the night, missed his way, fell into a pond, and was drowned.

Mr. Hunt, farmer, of Pointon, near Billingborough. A few days previous to his death he was suddenly seized with a dimness of sight while walking in the fields, and was obliged to be led home, whence he never more went alive.

At Enfield, Middlesex, aged 73, Mrs. Evatt, widow of the late Mr. Thomas E. merchant at Hamburg.

13. At Mr. Woodfall's, in Chester-place, Lambeth, aged 69, Mrs. Eliz. Browne.

In Laurence-Pountney-lane, Cannon-street, aged 71, Robert Sinclair, sen. esq. late a merchant in London. He survived his wife only ten weeks.

Aged 84, Mr. Jessop, many years an eminent surgeon and apothecary at Spalding in Lincolnshire.

At Laleham, Middlesex, in an advanced age, William Pompey, esq.

At Bardney, aged 73, Mr. J. Wray.

After a short illness, aged 38, Mr. Aaron Foster, master of the King's Arms inn at Lincoln. His remains were interred with military and masonic honours.

At Tilton-on-the-Hill, co. Leicester, Jane, only daughter of Mr. Sikes, grazier.

15. At Theddlethorp, near Louth, aged 86, Mr. David Atkinson, sen.

At Marston, near Grantham, in her 82d year, Mrs. Wright.

At his house at Glasbury, co. Radnor, aged 68, the Rev. John Hughes, prebendary of the prebend of Llantsaintfreid, founded in the collegiate church of Christ, in Brecon, vicar of St. Michael's and St. Mary's, in Pembroke, and many years an acting magistrate for the counties of Brecon and Radnor.

At Edinburgh, Cathcart Boyd, esq. examiner and accountant of his Majesty's salt duties for Scotland.

16. At his lodgings at the White Lion inn at Bristol, William Huntingford, esq. brother of the Bishop of Gloucester. This gentleman has left, among those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance at Bristol, an impression of benevolence of mind and superiority of genius in every respect worthy of his distinguished relationship.

In his 74th year, John-William Austin, esq. of Cirencester.

At Kirk-Ella, near Hull, Mrs. Pease, wife of Robert Copeland P. esq.

17. At Oakham, Rutland, in his 75th year, Mr. Exton.

In her 56th year, Mrs. Grundy, of Hinckley, co. Leicester, relict of Nicholas G. esq. of Thornton.

At his house, in Lower College-green, Bristol, in his 81st year, much beloved and esteemed by all who knew him, the Rev. Samuel Bulkeley, D. D. sub-dean and prebendary of Bristol cathedral, brother-in-law of the Earl of Peterborough, and late of Jesus college, Oxford.

18. In his 82d year, Mr. Smith, of St. Clement's, Oxford.

At Ashford, Kent, aged 70, Mr. Wall, an eminent grazier.

Aged 76, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Henry Schutz, prebendary of Peterborough.

Rev. Matthew Snow, M. A. lord of the manor, and rector of Clipsham, also vicar of Wakerley, both in Rutland; a man distinguished for classical erudition, Christian orthodoxy, and piety of life. The Scriptures, which, in their original languages, had been the favourite study and the rule of his life, he experienced to be a sure ground of hope in his death. His numerous acts of benevolence among the necessitous are only to be known, and their loss to be felt, by his much-lamented departure.

19. Aged

19. Aged 77, Mrs. Chawner, widow of Mr. Richard C. worsted-maker, of Hinckley.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, in his 44th year, Edward Brown, esq.

W. Calvert, esq. of the Stamp-office.

20. At Fulham, Middlesex, Mrs. Newbolth, wife of John-Henry N. esq. one of the ladies of her Majesty's bed-chamber.

At Prestwich, near Manchester, the wife of the Rev. William Barnett.

At Mattersey, near Bawtry, Mr. Ford, master of the boarding-school there.

At Weald-hall-park, in Essex, Mr. J. Scholes, late of Grimsthorp-park, co. Linc.

At his house in Cavendish-square, aged 73, George-Simon Harcourt, Earl Harcourt, and Viscount Nuneham, of Nuneham-Courtney, co. Oxford. His Lordship's family is one of the most ancient and illustrious in England, tracing itself from Bernard, a Nobleman of the Blood Royal of Saxony, whose descendant, Robert de Harcourt, came over with the Conqueror. The first of the family who obtained the rank of Nobility in this country was Simon, afterwards Lord Chancellor Harcourt, who was educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, created *Baron Harcourt* in 1712, and *Viscount Harcourt* in 1721. This Nobleman's son* dying during his father's life, he was succeeded by his grandson, who was created *Earl Harcourt* in 1749, and who, being accidentally drowned in his park at Nuneham, in 1777, was succeeded in his titles and estate by his eldest son the late and second Earl. The late Lord Harcourt was born Aug. 1, 1736; and at the General Election in 1761 was returned one of the Members of Parliament for the borough of St. Alban's;

* The Hon. Simon Harcourt died in 1720, and was buried at Stanton-Harcourt, co. Oxford, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following epitaph by Pope. Dr. Johnson admires the "artful introduction of the name; which," continues he, "is inserted with a peculiar felicity." Pope's *vanity* is well known; and we have here a specimen of the "peculiar felicity" with which this *vanity* is indulged, since he has taken care that the name of the poet and "lov'd friend" shall be equally conspicuous with that of the noble personage whose virtues he endeavours to perpetuate.

"To this sad shrine, whoe'er thou art!
draw near: [most dear;
Here lies the friend most lov'd, the son
Who ne'er knew joy but friendship might
divide; [died.

Or gave his father grief—but when he
How vain is reason! eloquence how weak!
If Pope must tell what Harcourt cannot
speak. [stone.

Oh, let thy once-lov'd friend inscribe thy
And with a father's sorrow mix his own!"

in 1786 he was created Doctor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford; and in 1790 was appointed Master of the Horse to her Majesty, in which office he continued to his decease. He married, in 1765, Elizabeth daughter of George Venables Vernon, Lord Vernon, by whom he has left no issue. The title descends to his brother William, now Earl Harcourt, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 16th Dragoons; who also succeeds him in the office of Master of the Horse to the Queen; and who married, Sept. 3, 1778, Mary the widow of Thomas Lockhart, esq. by whom he has no issue. The presumptive heir to the estate is the Rev. Sir Geo. Lee, bart. of St. John's college, Oxford.—This Nobleman ought not to pass to the sepulchre of his ancestors without that tribute which Truth owes to superior Virtue. Earl Harcourt possessed a very cultivated understanding. His mind was stored with no common portion of general knowledge, and the whole was refined by an exquisite taste. No man ever felt an higher sense of honour; no man ever acted from stronger impressions of moral duty, both as it regards the common offices of social life, or as it is enlarged and purified by the spirit of that Religion which he seriously professed. No man reflected more on the part he was called upon to perform in the world, or acted with greater readiness on the principles which he had adopted. A natural love of tranquillity, a taste for the Fine Arts and the more flowery paths of Literature, to which not only the circumstances of his early life but the bent of his genius may have disposed him, and a constitution which never appeared to be calculated to encounter the fatigues of public business, might have combined to prevent his being engaged in any of the active departments of the State. The embassy to Spain, during the Marquis of Lansdown's Administration, was pressed upon him; and he declined it. The office of Master of the Horse to her Majesty was, we have equal reason to believe, conferred upon him, as a mark of personal regard, by the King; and he enjoyed it to the close of his life. Hence it is that this Nobleman was only known in the great circle of the world by an appearance suited to his rank and office, the distinguished urbanity of his manners, and as a lover and admirable judge of the Fine Arts, in which, as far as he chose to indulge himself, he may be said to have excelled. Whether it was a mere juvenile caprice, which had possessed him during his foreign travels, or whether he was influenced by his descent from an ancient and distinguished family among the Peers of France, it is not necessary to consider; but his entrance into public life was marked by such a decided preference

preference to French manners and fashions, and his appearance so adapted to it, as almost to disguise the exterior of an Englishman. But this whimsical propensity did not affect his mind, or *galtise* his character; nor did he render it offensive to others. He indulged his fancy; and when his intimate friends made it an object of their sportive sallies, he would cull them by his own good humour, and turn aside any pleasant ridicule by the display of his own amiable temper. If, however, he had one fashionable folly, he had no fashionable vice; and his leisure hours were passed in the pursuits and embellishments of science. It was, we believe, at this period that he produced the *Set of Etchings*, which are highly estimated by the Collectors in that branch of Art, and which the late Lord Orford mentions in his *Works* as a very beautiful specimen of it. The French fancy, however, wore away, and was lost in the easy affability of the accomplished English gentleman.—Lord Harcourt considered good breeding as the first of the minor virtues, and never deviated from it; but, as his notion of it partook rather of *la vieille cour*, he might be represented by those who only knew him in the public circles as an inflexible observer of every rule of courtly etiquette; and especially at a time when the manners and appearance of our young men of fashion and fortune are scarcely superior to those of their grooms, and very often inferior to that of their valets and butlers. But he had no unbecoming pride; his behaviour never overawed the poor, nor did it trench upon the ease of familiar association. His punctilios were those of a refined and dignified benevolence, and never served but as a check to those indecourments which are ever held to be inadmissible in the sphere of polished life. He might think, as many men of superior understanding have done, that, on certain occasions, it is the duty of rank and station to preserve certain forms, and to dress behaviour with somewhat of appropriate ceremony: and it may be owing, in some degree, to the neglect of those forms, which at present prevails in rank and station, that a respect for the higher orders has so materially diminished among the inferior classes of the people. But, in his family, among his private friends, in his intercourse with his tenants, and in all his ordinary avocations, his carriage was such as to give pleasure to all who had communication with him. With his more ennobling qualities he possessed a comic elegance of thought and a classical facetiousness which rendered his private society infinitely pleasant; and even in his nervous moments, for he was occasionally troubled with them, he would describe

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himself in such a way as not only to relieve the distress of his friends, but force that hilarity upon them which would operate also as a temporary relief to himself. At Nuneham, in Oxfordshire, his country residence, and whose native beauties his taste had so embellished and improved as to render it one of the most admired places in that part of the kingdom, he was a blessing to all who lived within the sphere of his protection; while to the neighbourhood it is well known that the village of Nuneham is so ordered, by the regulations he framed, by the encouragements he afforded, by the little festivals he established, and the rewards he distributed, as to display a scene of good order, active industry, moral duty, and humble piety, of which it were to be wished there were more examples: though, while we offer this testimony to the merits of the dead, it would ill become us to pass by those of the living; and we must mention that Lady Harcourt has ever had her full share in that constant exercise of public and private benevolence which gives a benign lustre to the most splendid station. To these qualities may be added his capacity for friendship; nor can we pass unnoticed a very signal example of it; in the asylum he afforded to the Duke d'Harcourt and his family, when the French Revolution drove them from the proud situation, the exalted rank, and extensive property, which they possessed in their own country, to a state of dependence in this. Indeed to all, whatever their condition might be, who had shewn him kindness, or done him service, his friendship was appropriately directed. Mr. Whitehead the Poet-laureat, and Mr. Mason the Poet, were among those whom he distinguished by his early regard, and it accompanied them to the end of their lives; nor did it quit them there: in certain spots in his beautiful garden at Nuneham, which they respectively preferred, the urn and the tablet commemorate and record their virtues. The old and faithful domesticks who died in his service are not without their memorials; and in the parochial church-yard the grave of an ancient gardener is distinguished by the flowers which are cultivated around it. These may be said to be little things, but they nevertheless mark the character of that heart which suggested them. It is almost superfluous to add, that in the nearer and dearer relations of life he exercised the virtues which they required of him. Above all, Earl Harcourt was a sincere Christian; and it pleased that Being who measures out days and years at his pleasure to suffer him to attain an age beyond the common allotment of man. In his 74th year he closed his venerable life.

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Such is the imperfect tribute which Affection offers to departed Excellence—and it is offered with tears and with truth.—In our next Month's Review we shall pay our respects to a publication which justly entitles Lord Harcourt to be ranked among the "Noble Authors."

21. In Devonshire-place, aged 77, Lady Trafford Southwell, relict of Sir Clement Trafford, of Denton-hall, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Cooper, of Finsbury-square. While sitting at tea, she fell from her chair, and expired immediately.

At his residence in East-India-buildings, Mr. J. D. Lloyd.

At Congresbury, co. Somerset, aged 76, Mary, widow of Mr. John Hurditch.

Mr. James Moon, formerly a tanner, of Bristol; a man much respected.

The lady of Sir Gabriel Powell, of Heathfield, near Swansea.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Hunter, professor of Divinity in the University there, and rector of Tor.

22. At Bath, of a decline, aged 17, Mary-Anne, daughter of Mr. Longford, formerly of the Crown inn at Salford, near Bath.

Miss Henrietta Ridout, fifth daughter of C. R. esq. of the Royal Fort, Bristol.

23. At his house on Paddington-green, Charles-Francis Greville, second brother to the Earl of Warwick. His remains were deposited in the family-vault under St. Mary's church at Warwick.

At South Lambeth, Mrs. Mary Belfour, relict of John B. esq.

At Drayton, co. Oxford, in his 91st year, Mr. Deane.

Suddenly, in the street, at Middleton-Cheney, in Northamptonshire, aged about 60, Mr. John Gardner, a respectable man.

Henry Watson Tookey, only son of Mr. T. surgeon, of Thrapston.

At Liverpool, advanced in age, Thomas Foxcroft, esq. formerly an eminent merchant there; an upright, respectable man.

24. Mrs. Harriet Howard, of St. James's place, widow of William-Augustus H. esq. F.R.S. and eldest daughter of the late Jas. Cecil, esq. of Norfolk-street, Strand.

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 71, the Rev. Dr. Don. Grant.

At Walthamstow, Philip Metcalfe, esq. late of West Ham, Essex.

Aged 58, Mrs. Frances Hodges, of Camden-street, Islington, widow of Mr. William H. late of Sion college.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, of a consumption, in his 26th year, George Moore, esq. surgeon in the Royal Navy; which has lost in him a very able and skilful man; and few young men in it had fairer prospects of advancement in his profession. He died as he had lived, respected by his numerous friends and brother officers.

25. At his house in the Close, Lichfield, aged 71, respected and esteemed in all

the various departments which he filled, the Rev. James Falconer, D. D. archdeacon of Derby, Divinity-lecturer, prebendary of Gain Minor, in Lichfield cathedral, rector of Thospe-Constantine, co. Stafford, vicar of Lullington, in Derbyshire, and many years an able, active, and upright magistrate for those counties.

In her 17th year, Miss Smith, only dau. of T. G. S. esq. of Bitteswell, Leicestersh.

At Weymouth, aged 6 years, Frederick, second son of William Williams, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At his Lordship's house, the Oaks, in Surrey, Lady Lucy Elizabeth Smith Stanley, eldest daughter of the Earl of Derby.

At Avenger, in Surrey, aged 75, Mrs. Skilton, widow of the late Mr. S. of Avenger church farm.

Suddenly, at her house in Hatton-garden, in her 72d year, Mrs. Sarah Fasson, a maiden lady.

26. In Cavendish-square, of a complaint in his bowels, aged 40, Wm. Tuffnell, esq.

Mrs. Selby, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, relict of the late Thomas S. esq. of Biddleston, Northumberland.

At Willoughton, near Gainsborough, in his 85th year, Mr. Robinson, farmer.

27. At Walworth, Surrey, aged 70 years (the last 36 of which he had spent in the service of the firm now known as Angerstein and Rivaz), Mr. Alexander Pope.

At his house at Lexden, near Colchester, Charles-Alexander Crickett, esq.

28. At his house at Wincanton, Somerset, William Webb, esq. late of the King's Bench office, in the Temple.

In Lansdown-place, Bath, Mrs. Stephens, relict of the late Samuel S. esq. of Tregeuna castle, co. Cornwall.

Deservedly lamented by his relations and friends, Zachary Bayly, esq. of Bellevue, Weston, near Bath.

At Remenham, Berks, Mrs. Gorman, of Hinde-street, Manchester-square, relict of Thomas G. esq. of New Broad-street.

Lady M. G. Meredyth, relict of Sir R. G. M. bart. of Catherine's-grove, co. Dublin.

Aged 17, in the Downs, after a few hours illness, Mr. James Murray Clapham, midshipman and master's mate of his Majesty's sloop Pandora, only son of the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M. A. vicar of Christ Church and rector of Gussage St. Michael, Hants. He had greatly endeared himself to his captain, officers, messmates, and the whole ship's company, by his prompt courage, his conciliating disposition, and uniform attention to his several duties. We recorded the death of his amiable and much-lamented mother a year and an half ago (see vol. LXXVI, p. 1175).

At Barnes, Surrey, Mr. Waring.

29. In Keppel-street, Ellen, daughter of Thomas Metcalfe, esq.

36. At the house of T. Cross, esq. at Hornsey, Middlesex, whither she went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Milner, wife of John M. esq. of the Customs.

Sophia, eldest daughter of Philip Deare; esq. of Nottingham-place, Mary-le-bone.

In York-place, Portman-square, Henry, the eldest son of Lyndon Evelyn, esq. M. P.

Aged 3 years, Aurelius-Spencer, son of Dr. Blane, of Cleveland-row, St. James's.

At Boston-house, in Kent, the daughter of James Randell, esq.; and, early on the following morning, his lady was safely delivered of a son.

At his house at Hill, near Southampton, aged 51, Capt. Sanison Baker, late in the East India Company's Service.

At Doncaster, in Yorkshire, aged 28, Isabella, wife of the Rev. Richard Hawks-worth, and daughter of the late Sir Michael Pilkington, bart. of Chevet.

May 1. Sarah, third daughter of Samuel Oliver, esq. of Leicester.

At his father's house, in Leicestershire, after a lingering illness, Mr. Jos. Wright, printer, late of St. John's square.

At his father's seat, at Orleton, Salop, of a rapid decline, William Cludde, jun. esq. youngest son of W. C. esq. and late captain in the Royal Horse-guards Blue, and aid-de-camp to Gen. Leighton.

In Duke-street, Oxford-street, aged 30, Miss Clow-r; who died suddenly in that street, as she was returning from a dance, in company with another lady and gentleman, about 12 o'clock at night.

At Alloa, in the 74th year of his age, and the 41st of his ministry there, the Rev. Thomas Waters.

In Salisbury-place, Mary-le-bone, aged 70, much lamented, Mrs. Elizabeth Grey, youngest daughter of William G. esq. of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks.

2. In Berners-street, Oxford-street, the wife of Robert Gregory, esq.

At his house in Berners-street, James Royer, esq. formerly of the Treasury.

William Beardmore, esq. of Owen's-place, Goswell-street-road.

3. At Galway, in Ireland, in consequence of being rode over by two boys, Mr. McDonough, auctioneer.

4. At Pentonville, Mrs. Elizabeth Pinckney, widow of the late Mr. George P. of Newgate-street.

Mrs. North, of Aldermanbury Postern.

In Dean-street, Mrs. Bullock, wife of Mr. B. and mother of Mrs. Vaughan.

At Dulwich Surrey, Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Alderman W. of London.

At Huggate, in his 65th year, the Rev. John Collings, vicar of Drypool, near Hull, in Yorkshire.

5. Aged 82, the Rev. W. Durance, vicar of St. Mary-le-Wigford, Lincoln, and of Blyton and Scothorne, Lincolnshire.

Aged 67, Mr. Hughes, of the Hot wells.

At Stockwith, near Charnborough, aged 62, the Rev. Joshua Pearson, a much-esteemed clergyman and valuable friend.

Of a decline, aged 29, James, third son of Mr. John Mackie, of Waltham, Surrey.

In Tottenham-court-road, aged 76, John Coppinger, esq. master of the Report-office, in which office he had been 61 years.

Suddenly, at his lodgings in Wild-street, Mr. Denham, one of the performers at the Sans Pareil theatre, in the Strand.

The infant daughter of John Stephen, esq. of Granville-str. Brunswick-square.

Mr. J. Richardson, printer, late of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

6. Mr. Smith, of Ilfley, near Oxford. While attending Oxford market, he dropped down and expired, without the least previous indisposition.

At Rolleston, Notts, Mr. Samuel North, aged 78 years, 51 of which he had lived in the service of Mr. Edwards, of that place.

Aged 69, Mr. Robert Hill, formerly an eminent miller, of Melton-Mowbray.

In Southampton-place, Tottenham-court-road, aged 72, John Mandell, esq. His long life was uniformly marked by great firmness and integrity; but his health, which had been previously robust and uninterruptedly good, gradually declined for the last two years.

In Holborn, Mr. Daniel Wildman, honey and bee-merchant.

At Banff, aged 71, Capt. David Cumming, of the Royal Marines.

James Dick, esq. of Pithero.

7. At Chilham, in Kent, the Rev. James Keorick, 47 years vicar of that parish; formerly of Bene't college, Cambridge; B. A. 1759, M. A. 1763.

In his 58th year, the Rev. John Blackiston, rector of Little Barford, co. Bedford.

At York, in an advanced age, Alexander Hunter, M. D. F. R. S. L. & E. and many years physician to the York Lunatic Asylum. He was the author of a pleasing miscellany, intitled "Men and Manners; or, Concentrated Wisdom" (see our last volume, p. 613).

8. Aged 52, Mr. Mason, of Tellington, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, farmer. In the course of the preceding night he had drunk 20 quarts of ale besides a quantity of brandy and water.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. P. confectioner and jeweller, Broadmead, Bristol.

At Exeter, aged 84, the Rev. Christopher Watkins, 58 years rector of Bradstone, Devon.

Rev. Thomas Heron, vicar of Pontefract, in Yorkshire.

At Naas, co. Kildare, in Ireland, the Rev. J. J. Harrison. Early in his ministry he frequently pleaded with eloquence and success for the support of many of the Charitable Institutions in Dublin; and his whole life was devoted to the duties of the Gospel,

Gospel, to innocence, and literature. His departure from this world will be deplorably felt by a wife and nine children.

At Birmingham, in the 52d year of his age, John Morfitt, esq. son of the Rev. Mr. M. rector of Horsforth and Scarborough, co. York, and perpetual curate of Hatton, co. Warwick. Mr. John Morfitt was a barrister-at-law; had formerly been a member of University college, Oxford, and was for many years an inhabitant of Birmingham. With a benevolent temper and honourable principles he united a considerable share of classical learning, especially in Latin Authors, great general knowledge of modern Writers, a correct taste in English Prose, and talents for English and Latin Poetry; which, if cultivated more diligently, would have procured for him high and lasting reputation in the Republic of Letters*. His eminent endowments were very frequently employed in assisting the distressed and unfortunate; and hundreds, in addition to his numerous friends, will have to lament the loss of one who felt a pleasure in distributing the advantages which Nature and Education had so liberally bestowed on him. "Seek not his merits farther to disclose, Nor draw his frailties from their drear abode;

There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his Father and his God."

Mr. Morfitt's chief publications were, 1. "Philotoxi Ardenæ," a Latin Poem, 1788, accompanied with a Translation in blank verse, and another in rhyme by Mr. Weston, under the title of "The Woodmen of Arden;" with an Essay on the Superiority of Dryden to Pope, which led to a long controversy in Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. pp. 291, &c. 2. "An Abstract of all the Acts of Parliament that relate to the Town of Birmingham and Hamlet of Deritend, 1791." 3. "Poems," printed (with some of Weston's) in Mrs. Pickering's Poems, 1794. 4. "The British Tocsin; or, The War with France justified, and the Charge sounded; concluding with an Address to the Regulars, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers of Great Britain, 1803." 5. "Letters to Mr. Pratt," printed in vol. I. of "Harvest Home," and "Poems" in vol. III. of the same work, 1805; in which year he issued "Proposals for a History of the Trade and Manufactures of Birmingham," to be interspersed with "Biographical Sketches of the most eminent Manufacturers and Inhabitants; together with moral and philosophical Observations, instructive or entertaining Anecdotes, appropriate Poetry, and other ori-

ginal miscellaneous Matter." His remains were deposited in St. Paul's chapel-yard, Birmingham, on the following Sunday morning, attended by his friends the Rev. Rann Kennedy, Mr. Henry Perkins, and Mr. William Hamper; the former of whom performed the Burial Service with a feeling and impressive solemnity.

9. At half past three o'clock P. M. at his house in Merriam-square, Dublin, Patrick Plunket, esq. M. D. In this excellent man and distinguished Physician, Society has sustained a loss which will be widely felt and deeply lamented. Long admired for his talents, and beloved for his virtues, he has passed through life with a respect to be equaled only by the sorrow which accompanies him to the grave. His endowments as a man, a gentleman, and a scholar, were such as conjointly have fallen to the lot of few; yet the even and unassuming port with which he carried himself, and the discretion and good sense which marked every particular of his conduct, were perhaps even still more rare. As an engaging and classical companion he was unrivaled; cheerful in his temper, kind in his dispositions, and playful in his conversation, the effusions of his fancy never failed to exhilarate and to delight; whilst even in the liveliest sallies of his wit he was incapable of offending. In his friendships he was steady and unshaken; and in all the strong points of character, in probity, in public spirit, in the general discharge of duty, he was governed by principles which could not swerve, by the powerful impulse of an honourable sentiment, and by the strong sense of a moral and religious obligation; so that, in his instance, were to be found most happily and uncommonly blended the amiable and the entertaining with the respectable and the serious. "*Cum tristibus severè, cum remissis jucundè*," was in him not the result of artificial accommodation, but the spontaneous growth of a benevolent sympathy. These are some of the features of this valuable man which met the public eye. But it was in the retirement of domestic privacy that all his estimable qualities were most fully unfolded; and the few who had the happiness of enjoying an intercourse with him in those more secluded scenes can alone sufficiently appreciate the rare assemblage of qualifications which adorned his character. Happy is it for those intimates and relatives whom he so tenderly loved, and by whom he must be so exquisitely mourned, that, under privations such as these, the very circumstances which heighten regret at the same time minister consolation. The contemplation of departed worth brings with it a softened sorrow; and from the reflection that a beloved friend has lived and died without a stain,

* See his "Poetical Effusion" on a well-known Character in our vol. LXIII. p. 71; and his Song of "Church and King" in the same volume, p. 261.

stain, and is gone before to that place where uprightness shall meet its reward, and where all virtuous friends shall again be united, there springs up a melancholy pleasure that can enable the mourner almost, while bending over the bier, to exclaim, in the noble triumph of a Christian over the selfishness of grief, "O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory?"

Suddenly, at Dawlish villa, near Bath, Walsh Porter, esq. a gentleman of considerable celebrity in the fashionable and literary world, and of equal taste and discriminating observation. His Dramatic Pieces and his Travels through Russia possess great merit. He had, on the preceding evening, desired his valet to order the post-chaiiot to be got in readiness by five o'clock on the following morning. The man attended his master's order, and on entering the room found him dead in his bed. For some time past he had been labouring under a severe liver complaint, but was lately much recovered, and had formed a determination of returning to London. His death is supposed to have been caused by the bursting of an abscess which had formed on his liver.

In Tindal-place, Islington, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Derrick, wife of Charles D. esq. of the Navy Pay-office.

10. At Muswell-hill, Middlesex, aged 49, after a series of paralytic attacks, Richard Hewitt, esq. late of Canonbury, and a very eminent under-writer at Lloyd's; in which character, as well as in the amenities of private worth, he was truly respectable; and his loss will long be regretted, far beyond the circle of his large and very amiable family.

At the house of his sister, Lady-downager Spencer, in Jermyn-street, St. James's, the Rev. Charles Poyntz, D. D. rector of North Creak, Norfolk, prebendary of Landaff and Durham, and uncle to the present Earl Spencer. His remains were interred in the family-vault in Berkshire. Her Ladyship's elder brother, William Poyntz, esq. died on the 12th, at Midgham-house, Berks, in his 77th year.

At her house in Sloane-street, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Pitcairn, widow of the late Major John P. of the Marines, and mother of the late Dr. David P.

11. At Clapham, Mrs. Hammond.

At Birmingham, in the 63d year of his age, the Rev. George Croft, D. D. formerly fellow of University college, Oxford, preacher of the Bampton Lecture in 1786, vicar of Arngliffe, and rector of Thwing, co. York, late head-master of Brewood school, co. Stafford, and for the last 18 years lecturer of St. Martin's, Birmingham. To great classical learning he added a considerable knowledge of the Hebrew, the Syriac, and some modern languages,

and an extensive acquaintance with Ecclesiastical Law. Firm and decided in his public character, hostile to the specious innovations of modern times, he was a zealous supporter of our excellent Constitution in Church and State, and made himself known in the literary world by several publications on Theology, Politics, and Ethics. By all who knew him in private life he was highly esteemed for his integrity, his hospitality, his constancy and ardour as a friend, his kind and anxious attention as a counsellor of the poor, and his most amiable disposition as a husband and a father.

12. At his father's house, at East Dereham, Norfolk, aged 21, James Rust Smyth, esq. of Trinity-hall, Cambridge.

Aged 39, the Rev. John Woodrow, M. A. minister of Ashton, in Lancashire.

Suddenly, at her house at Milo-end, Mrs. Hall, wife of Stephen H. esq. of Fenchurch-street, banker.

At the house of her daughter, Mrs. Rodwell, in Gerrard-street, Soho, in her 82d year, Mrs. Croker.

13. In Charlotte street, Fitzroy-square, Dr. Hugh Kennedy, husband of the late celebrated Actress of that name.

Near Dorking, Surrey, in his 19th year, George, second son of Mr. Alderman Birch.

At Gloucester, Frances, daughter of the late Rev. William Denison, D. D. principal of Magdalen-hall, Oxford.

14. At Oakham, Rutland, Richard Petteffer, a carpenter. Accidentally tearing one of his fingers with a hook brought on a locked jaw, which caused his death.

At Poplar, Essex, Mr. Thomas Maule.

In Bedford-row, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Tho. W. esq. banker, Gracechurch-street.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Biggin, who some years ago was one of the most beautiful women in the metropolis. She was so attached to Col. Montgomery, who was killed a few years ago in a duel, that she lived wholly in retirement from that period till within the last fortnight of her existence.

In Bulstrode-street, aged 55, Edward Otto Jues, esq. of Tichfield, Hants, formerly resident at Lucknow, in the service of the East India Company.

At the Episcopal Palace at Fulham, aged 78, Dr. Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London. This truly-venerable Prelate was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge; where he regularly became a fellow; B. A. 1752, M. A. 1755, D. D. 1767. In 1754 the office of esquire-beadle of the University of Cambridge was conferred upon him. He obtained, with Baron Maseres, the Chancellor's medals at Cambridge, on their first institution in 17...; and in 1759 gained the Scatonian prize for a Poetical Essay on Death. In 1764, being then chaplain to Lord Grantham, he

was

was presented to the rectories of Bucking and Wrothesham, in Kent; and in October that year (being then chaplain to Archbishop Secker) obtained a prebend of Peterborough. In 1765 he was married to Miss Hodgson, of Parliament-str. Westminster. He was presented, in 1767, to the rectory of Lambeth; and, after the death of Archbishop Secker, was associated with Dr. Stinton in publishing seven octavo volumes of Sermons by their learned Patron, to which Dr. Porteus prefixed a Review of his Grace's Life and Character. In 1776 Dr. Porteus distinguished himself by his exertions to establish a more solemn observation of the Fast on Good-Friday; and published in that year a serious, affectionate, and sensible "Exhortation" to that effect. In the same year he was promoted to the bishoprick of Chester; and in 1787 was translated to London. In 1781 he published "A brief Confutation of the Errors of the Church of Rome," extracted from Archbp. Secker's Five Sermons against Popery, and designed for general distribution. In 1783 he published a volume of "Sermons on several Subjects;" and a second in 1794; containing several admirable examples of pulpit elegance. His single Sermons and his Charges have been numerous; and his "Lectures at St. James's" are too well known to require commendation. His Lordship's poetical talents have been handsomely complimented by Hannah More, in her poem on "Sensibility." His style in prose composition was always classic and correct; but, perhaps, he was too studious of avoiding the blandishments of ornament and fancy. In his episcopal character he was in general a pattern of propriety of conduct; in which the only drawback was an occasional want of firmness. His remains were interred in the chapel at Ide-hill, near Sundridge, in Kent*; which, in 1807, he had built, and has since endowed with 250*l.* a year. His other benefactions, both during his life and by his last will, are numerous and exemplary, and shall be properly noticed in a future number.

15. In Norfolk-street, Strand, aged 82, Mrs. Debary, wife of the Rev. Peter D. of Hurstborn-Tarrant, Hants.

In Southampton-row, Arabella, last surviving daughter of John Lockman, esq. late secretary to the British Fishery.

* See a description of this chapel in our vol. LXXVII. p. 380; and a poem on its consecration, p. 657.

16. At his apartments in St. James's palace, advanced in age, Mr. Nicholas, her Majesty's principal page. He attended her Majesty to this country.

Aged 20, Charles, youngest son of the late C. Graham, esq. of Fenchurch-buildings.

17. Mr. Richard Thomas, shoe-maker, of Plymouth. He burst a blood-vessel while walking on Mount Wise, and expired in about 20 minutes.

S. Esdale, esq. of Lower Eaton-street, Pimlico. While standing up, apparently in good health, for his wife to brush his coat, he suddenly fell down dead.

18. At his house at Islington, aged 84, Wm. Welby, esq. of the Middle Temple.

At his house in Lombard-street, aged 68, Mr. William Ety.

19. At his lodgings in Theobald's-road, aged 72, Mr. John Hurst, formerly a clerk to the late John Gorham, esq. builder, in King's-road; in whose employ he was a confidential and faithful servant for 45 years. He has left funded property exceeding 10,000*l.*; and, what is remarkable, though by an unwitnessed will he has left a few trifling legacies to distant relations and respectable friends, not a word is inserted as to the disposal of the residue of his property.

20. At Chipping-Norton, aged 48, Mr. William Heynes, late a surgeon at Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

21. At his house, Rosslyn, near Hampstead, Robert Milligan, esq.

In Gloucester-place, Mary-le-bone, Geo. Clark, esq. banker, Lombard street. He was alderman of the ward of Bassishaw 1801 to 1804.

22. Mrs. Servante, of Newgate-street.

Much regretted, Mrs. Walters, wife of David W. esq. of Clapham common.

24. At his house on Finchley common, Middlesex, Robert Allan, esq.; a gentleman not more celebrated for the expertness of his whip than the excellence of his character. He caught so violent a cold, by sleeping in damp sheets at Epsom races, on the night of the 19th, as to occasion his death this day.

In Soho-square, in his 82d year, General Charles Rainsford.

25. Stephen Simson, esq. of the Victualing-office at Deptford, Kent.

27. In St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, aged 50, Mr. Joseph Smeeton, printer and stationer; and Elizabeth his wife, aged 25 (see p. 474). They had been married but three months.

* * * PROMOTIONS, &c. unavoidably deferred.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 25, to May 23, 1809.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males - 765	Males - 702	Between	2 and 5	144	50 and 60
Females 751	Females 634		5 and 10	49	60 and 70
			10 and 20	44	70 and 80
			20 and 30	79	80 and 90
			30 and 40	109	90 and 100
			40 and 50	142	100 1 105 0

Whereof have died under 2 years old 408
 Peck Loaf 4*s.* 1*l.*; 4*s.* 1*l.*; 4*s.* 8*d.*; 4*s.* 8*d.*
 Salt 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* per bushel; 4*d.* per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending May 20, 1869.

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.				Rye.				Barley.				Oats.				Beans.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	88	9	57	1	46	9	37	6	55	7										
Surrey	89	8	54	0	46	0	40	10	56	0										
Hertford	81	6	19	0	46	10	36	4	59	0										
Bedford	85	0	53	4	45	6	37	6	61	0										
Huntingd.	82	7	00	0	44	8	34	2	57	5										
Northam.	91	4	58	0	50	8	35	0	62	8										
Rutland	97	0	00	0	53	0	37	0	64	0										
Leicester	91	10	00	0	50	4	33	10	55	7										
Nottingham	95	6	70	0	50	8	33	4	54	0										
Derby	97	0	00	0	54	8	36	8	62	6										
Stafford	97	4	00	0	50	9	36	6	67	10										
Salop	94	2	70	8	50	0	34	5	00	0										
Hereford	84	2	48	0	42	7	35	6	61	2										
Worcester	90	7	00	0	51	6	41	8	67	11										
Warwick	96	9	00	0	56	10	41	6	75	1										
Wilts	80	2	00	0	41	2	38	0	68	8										
Berks	91	1	00	0	44	9	41	1	61	0										
Oxford	92	4	00	0	43	11	38	8	51	0										
Bucks	90	6	00	0	46	3	43	1	61	1										
Brecon	91	1	14	0	46	4	25	8	00	0										
Montgom.	98	11	00	0	43	5	26	9	00	0										
Radnor	90	5	00	0	42	7	29	7	00	0										
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.																				
90 3 61 9 46 1 32 11 60 7																				
Average of Scotland, per quarter.																				
82 9 53 4 39 9 33 4 55 10																				

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain:

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Beer or Big.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
90 6	61 10	43 6	30 8	58 10	56 9	50 0	00 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 22:

Fine 75s. to 80s.—Seconds 70s. to 75s.—Bran 14s. to 16s. 6d.—Pollard 32s. to 36s.

Return of FLOUR, May 6 to May 13, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 8211 Sacks. Average 79s. 3d. per Sack.—4s. 4d. per Sack lower than last Week.

Return of WHEAT, May 8 to 13, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 3444 Quarters. Average 82s. 11d. —5s. 4d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoudupois, May 20, 53s. 1d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

May 24, is 38s. 10d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid

or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, May 22:

Kent Bags.....	3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l. 0s. to 5l. 15s.
Sussex Ditto.....	3l. 0s. to 4l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto.....	3l. 5s. to 4l. 8s.
Essex Ditto.....	3l. 10s. to 4l. 16s.	Farnham Ditto.....	7l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 22:

St. James's—Hay.....	5l. 10s. Od. to 6l. 14s. Od.	Average 6l. 2s. 6d.
Straw....	1l. 16s. Od. to 2l. 2s. Od.	Average 1l. 19s. Od.
Whitechapel—Hay.....	5l. 10s. Od. to 6l. 12s. Od.	Average 6l. 1s. Od.
Clover....	6l. 10s. Od. to 7l. 12s. Od.	Average 7l. 1s. Od.
Straw....	1l. 16s. Od. to 2l. 2s. Od.	Average 1l. 19s. Od.
Smithfield—Hay.....	6l. 0s. Od. to 6l. 6s. Od.	Average 6l. 3s. Od.
Clover....	6l. 16s. 0s. to 7l. 7s. Od.	Average 7l. 1s. 6d.
Straw....	1l. 14s. Od. to 2l. 0s. Od.	Average 1l. 17s. Od.

SMITHFIELD, May 22. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef.....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Lamb.....	7s. Od. to 8s. Od.
Mutton.....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.	Beasts 1355.	Sheep and Lambs 13,260.
Pork.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.	Calves 100.	Pigs 200.

COALS, May 24: Newcastle 42s. 3d. to 55s. Od. Sunderland 42s. Od. to 46s. Od.

SOAP, Yellow 98s. Mottled 108s. Curd 112s. CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 6d. Clare Market 5s. 5d. Whitechapel 5s. 5d.

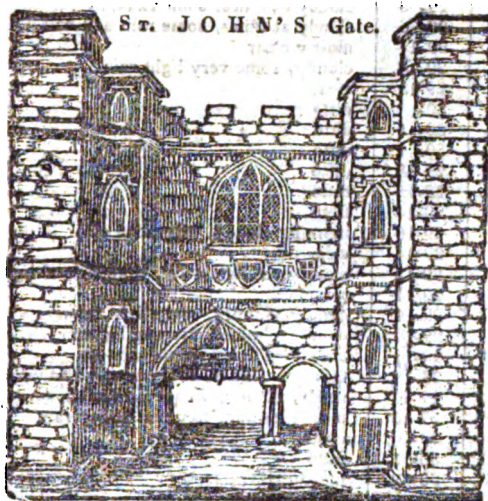
EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1899.

Bank	3 per Ct.	3 per Ct.	4 per Ct.	5 per Ct.	Long	India	India	Exchange	South Sea	Old	New	Om-	Irish	Imp.	Eng. Lot.	English
Stock.	B. Red.	Consols.	Cons.	Navy	Ann.	Stock.	Bonds.	Bills.	Stock.	Ann.	Ann.	num.	3 per Ct.	3 per Ct.	Tickets.	Prizes.
29	235 1/2	67 1/2	32 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	10 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		2 pr. Ct. dis.
30	Sunday															
1	245 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
2	245 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
3	245 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
4	245 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
5	245 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
6	245 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
7	Sunday															
8	245 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
9	245 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
10	245 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
11	245 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
12	245 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
13	245 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
14	Sunday															
15	245 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
16	245 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
17	holiday															
18	246 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
19	246 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
20		67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
21	Sunday															
22	holiday															
23	246 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
24	246 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
25	247 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
26	247 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	10 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
27	246 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2	94 1/2	shut	shut		Ditto.
28	Sunday															
29	holiday															

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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GENERAL EVEN.
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Morning Chron.
Times-M. Adver.
P. Ledger-Oracle
Brit. Prefs—Day
St. James's Chron
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Sun—Even. Mail
London Chron. 2
L. Packet—L. Ev. P
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Courd'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3, Bedford
Berwick-Birm. 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bristol 5, Bury
Camb.—Chath.
Carlisle—Chester
ChelmsCambris.



JUNE, 1809.
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Cumberland 2
Doncast—Derb.
Dorchester—Exet
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford; Hull 3
Ipswich 1; Kent 4
Lancast.—Leicef.
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3—Notts. 2
Northampton 2
Norfolk Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea.—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salib.
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WHITBY CHURCH, YORKSHIRE; and MEOPHAM CHURCH, KENT.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London:
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1809.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for June 1809. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches .86ths.	WEATHER.
1	47 54		29- 3	cloudy at times, some showers
2	47 53		29- 6	cloudy at times, some rain and hail
3	47 52		29-11	mostly clear
4	50 57		29-14	cloudy, some very light rain
5	52 57		29-15	clear
6	51 65		30- 0	ditto
7	53 61		30- 1	ditto
8	57 65		30- 1	ditto
9	57 67		29-18	ditto
10	61 73		29-15	ditto
11	61 73		29-14	ditto
12	55 65		29-16	morning cloudy, afternoon clear
13	54 70		29-14	clear
14	65 77		29-14	clear, evening cloudy, thunder and lightning
15	66 75		29-11	clear
16	63 70		29-11	cloudy at times, some light showers
17	67 76		29-12	cloudy at times, evening lightning
18	67 77		29-11	cloudy at times, some showers
19	70 73		29-16	cloudy at times, some rain, with thunder
20	62 63		29-13	mostly cloudy, frequent light showers
21	50 59		29-13	mostly cloudy, frequent heavy rain
22	55 65		30- 0	clear
23	60 71		30- 1	ditto
24	59 66		30- 2	mostly clear
25	52 65		30- 0	rather cloudy
26	51 62		29-17	cloudy, drizzling rain
27	58 65		29-10	cloudy at times, some light rain
28	56 61		29- 9	cloudy, very rainy
29	60 65		29- 8	mostly cloudy, some showers
30	54 60		29-14	morning clear, afternoon cloudy, rain, hail, thunder
31	53 58		29-12	almost constant rain.

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at eight o'clock in the morning are 56 24-51; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, were 56 27-31; in 1807, 53 21-31; in 1806, 54 3-31; in 1805, 57½; and in 1804, 57.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1 inch 54 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 2 inch. 99-100ths; in 1807, 5 inch. 82-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 50-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 43-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 75-100ths; and in 1803, 2 inches 55-100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June 1809. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1809.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1809.
May	•	•	•			June	•	•	•		
26	51	66	53	29, 82	cloudy	11	52	59	55	29, 86	cloudy
27	60	69	54	, 64	fair	12	59	69	56	30, 10	fair
28	62	71	53	, 65	fair	13	60	69	54	, 10	fair
29	60	90	52	, 30	showery	14	61	68	55	29, 93	fair
30	60	61	50	, 89	fair	15	58	66	54	, 90	cloudy
31.	50	63	55	, 75	fair	16	56	68	55	, 95	fair
Jun. 1	54	73	50	, 42	fair	17	57	69	52	, 78	fair
2	52	57	47	, 52	stormy	18	55	67	54	, 85	fair
3	50	63	54	, 99	fair	19	56	66	56	, 91	fair
4	56	66	55	, 69	showery	20	62	76	62	30, 10	fair
5	53	63	51	, 34	rain	21	63	73	63	, 86	fair
6	53	66	52	, 56	showery	22	64	69	64	, 55	cloudy
7	53	64	51	, 79	showery	23	66	74	62	, 31	fair
8	53	63	51	, 65	rain	24	66	69	60	, 36	fair
9	49	59	50	, 39	rain	25	56	65	49	, 45	fair
10	50	60	52	, 59	showery	26	52	65	50	, 38	fair.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

For JUNE, 1809.

The following Additions to the Memoirs of Mr. GOUGH are from a Manuscript drawn up by himself for the express purpose of being printed in the Magazine; which, had it been discovered in time, would have in a great measure superseded our former Articles. What is now given is in his own words; omitting only what had before been introduced into the Account of the GOUGH FAMILY in Shaw's "History of Staffordshire."

MORGAN Hynde, his paternal grandfather (who, with two brothers, raised a fortune by the brewery in Portpool-lane), originated from a small village in Dorsetshire.—The exact time of their birth cannot be ascertained; as, being Dissenters, they were not registered.

"Among the early associates of Mr. Gough under the tuition of Mr. Barnewitz*, were the sons of Noah Titner, Pinkney Wilkinson†, and Edmund Boehm‡, merchants of London.

"Mr. Pickering, under whose care Mr. Gough was next placed, was one of the most independent Dissenting ministers of his time. He was pastor of a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Jewin-street for . . . years. He engaged in a distillery, which involved him in distress and bankruptcy, and brought him early to the grave by a broken heart, leaving one son of his own name, who inherits the fortune and estate of his paternal uncle — Baynes, esq. Recorder of Ripon, at Skipton in Craven, and two daughters, who both married, and are dead. Mr. Pickering printed "A Letter from a Gentleman to his Friend in Affliction, 1749," 8vo. supposed to be addressed to his unfortunate brother Charles. "A Sermon on the Earthquakes, 1750." 8vo. "Reflections on Sentimental Differences in Points of Faith; intended as

an Introduction to a larger Work upon the capital Subjects in Dispute, 1752," 8vo. "Reflections upon Theatrical Expression in Tragedy; with a proper Introduction and Appendix, 1755," 8vo. "Observations on the Seeds of Mushrooms." Phil. Trans. XLII. 893. "A Scheme of the Diary of the Weather; with Descriptions of the Thermometer, Hygrometer, Anemoscope, and Omhrometer," XLII. 1—12. "On the Propagation and Culture of Mushrooms," *ib.* 96. "On the Mauring Land with Fossil Shells," *ib.* 191. "Account of the Earthquake at London, March 1749-50." *ib.* XEVI. 622. sheets of "A Dictionary of the Bible, on the Plan of Calmet," left unfinished. To a handsome person he united the address of a gentleman and the learning of an accomplished scholar, with a truly independent and liberal mind.

"Of Mr. Dyer, under whom Mr. Gough completed his Greek studies, see Sir John Hawkins's Life of Johnson. At the suggestion of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Dyer was induced to sink his fortune in annuities on Lord Verney's estates, which brought to an untimely end a man much to be regretted for his moral and intellectual talents."

Mr. Gough's first excursion to Croyland he thus describes, in the words of Dr. Stukeley §:

"When I was a youth, and began to have an inclination to the studies of Antiquity, I visited Crowland Abbey; and now, once at least in the year, my affairs calling me that way, I visit it with as much pleasure as *Petrus Blesensis* formerly looked upon it: *Antequam solidam terram tenerem, in medio marisco septies aut septius fræna*

§ *Palæographia Britannica*, No. II. p. 34. *reflectens,*

* "The date of this worthy little old man's death is uncertain, he having previously quitted his pupil; but he was deposited in Hackney church-yard."

† Father of the present Lady Camelford, whose brother died about 1770.

‡ Edmund Boehm, junior, was admitted at Clare-hall, Cambridge.

reflectens, vestrum sanctissimum monasterium respiciens, & intimo corde benedicens."

"I make no apology," adds Mr. Gough, "for beginning the preface to this work with the words of a great master in Antiquity, though I have not had so frequent opportunities of revisiting a spot whence my career of Antiquarian pursuits literally began 1756, and which I reviewed with equal, if not greater pleasure last summer, having directed my pilgrimage thither once during the intervening 26 years.

"The same desire to do justice to those almost Grecian figures that decorate its splendid front, which made me wish to have sent Mr. P. S. Lamborn from Cambridge in 1759, after my first visit, to make drawings and engravings of them, when I had not interest to procure pecuniary encouragement for such an undertaking, suggested the idea of prompting Mr. John Carter to make a sketch of it when he was in those parts the summer before the last. This industrious young man, into whom I thought the spirit of Vertue was past by a metempsychosis not unfamiliar to Professors of Antiquity, executed his commission, and produced what at the distance of near twenty years seemed a very faithful drawing, and deserving to be engraven as the surest mode of preserving these elegant *monumens*. The choice of the draughtsman pointed to the baron of Mr. Watts, with whom a treaty was formed; and a subscription was set on foot, which succeeded beyond my warmest wishes*."

"His first publication† was without his name: 'The History of Carausius; or an Examination of what has been advanced on that Subject by Genebrier and Dr. Stukeley, 1762.' 4to †.

"His first communication to Mr. Urban was an account of the village of Aldfriston in Sussex (vol. XXXVII. p. 443.) under the signature of D. H.

"He employed seven years in trans-

lating and enlarging CAMDEN's BRITANNIA; which was afterwards nine years in the press."

[Of the SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS, see in our vol. LVI. p. 585, a brief, but very just Review, by Dr. Pegge.]

"Pleshy in Essex, the seat of the High Constables of England, and particularly of Thomas of Woodstock, the unfortunate uncle of Richard the Second, having been an early attachment of Mr. Gough, he was at no small pains and expence to draw up a full account of it, from the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster; in which he was most kindly assisted by Mr. Harper, the keeper of them. This he illustrated with a variety of plates of views, seals, &c. and published it in 4to. 1803.

"Having purchased, at the sale of the late Matthew Duane, esq. the Plates of the Coins of the Seleucidæ, Kings of Syria, in his Collection, engraved by Bartolozzi, he drew up an account of the several reigns under which they are arranged; with the Inscriptions remaining in honour of some of the Sovereigns, and particularly that discovered (in the late possession of Egypt by his Majesty's troops) in honour of Ptolemy Epiphaes, King of Egypt, connected with this period through Antiochus IV. or Epiphaes, King of Syria. This work was published in 4to. 1803.

"In the same year he was called upon by the express desire of his friend Mr. Manning, to assist in the publication of his "History of Surrey," in which William Bray, esq. of Shere, was a principal coadjutor, and of which the first volume appeared in 1805; [and a second is now nearly completed at the press.]

"His Papers in the Archæologia are, On the Giant's Grave in Penwith Church-yard, vol. II. p. 168. On the *Deæ Matres*, vol. III. p. 105; On Four Roman Altars found in Graham's Dyke, p. 118; On the Invention of Card-playing, vol. VIII. p. 152; On the *Parian Chronicle*, vol. IX. p. 157; On the Stamps of the ancient Oculists, p. 227; On ancient Mansion-houses in Northampton and Dorset Shires, vol. X. p. 1; On *Belatucader*, p. 118; On an ancient Mosaic Pavement at Ely, p. 181; On a Roman Horologium, p. 172; On Fonts, p. 183; On the Analogy between certain Monuments, vol. XI. p. 33;

* From a misunderstanding between the Draughtsman and the Engraver, Mr. Watts declined his engagement; and the plate was soon after engraved by the late Mr. James Basire. Err.

† He had published in 1743, so early as his 13th year, a "History of the Bible, translated from the French," a folio volume of nearly 160 sheets, of which no more than 25 copies were printed, at the expence of his Mother; and in 1750, a "Treatise on the Customs of the Israelites;" the printer's bill for which was paid by his Father. Err.

‡ See vol. XXXII. p. 398.—This "elaborate disquisition" was honourably noticed by the Monthly Reviewers; who add, that "the work appears to be learnedly and critically conducted." Err.

p. 33; On a Greek Inscription in London, p. 48.

"In the 'Vetusta Monumenta,' he wrote the Descriptions of vol. II. Plates XXXVI. XXXVII. XXXIX. XL. XLI. XLII. XLIII. XLV. L. LIII. LIV. LV. Vol. III. Plates I—V. XII—XVII. XXV.

"He counted some of the first Antiquaries of the Three Kingdoms among his Correspondents*; but, having once incorporated their observations in his various publications, he guarded their correspondence from the impertinence of modern Editors.

"Of his own Notes written in Printed Books, he has made the BRITISH MUSEUM the depositary†; though, like others of his friends, he never attained to the honour of being one of the Trustees; which, he has heard it observed, should be the *blue ribbon of literary men*‡, and is now become an object of successful canvass.

* Among these, Mr. Gough has particularly specified, in alphabetical order,

"George Allan, esq. of Darlington.
Hop, Deanes Barrington.
Right Rev. Dr. William Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne.

William Bray, esq.
J. C. Brooke, esq. Somerset Herald.
Rev. Dr. Campbell of Ireland.
Rev. John Carter, Master of Lincoln School.

Rev. Ralph Churton, Middleton Cheney.
Rev. William Cole, of Milton.
Rev. Sir John Cullum, bart.
Mr. Henry Ellis, British Museum.
Mr. James Essex of Cambridge.
Rev. T. Falconer, Editor of *Strabo*.
Rev. Dr. Farmer, Master of Emanuel College.

Sir John Fenn, Editor of the *Paston Letters*.

Rev. John Gutch, Registrar of Oxford.
Rev. Mr. Ledwich of Ireland.
Rev. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter.
Craven Ord, esq.

Rev. Dr. S. Pegge, and his son Samuel Pegge, esq.

Rev. John Price, of the Bodleian Library.
Robert Riddel, esq. of Friar's Carse.

Rev. Rogers Ruding, Vicar of Malden, Surrey.

J. C. Walker, esq. of Dublin."

† This depositary he altered by his last will, to the *Bodleian Library*. The next sentence, with the subsequent paragraph, may, in some degree, account for the change. *EDIT.*

‡ This was first said by Dr. Taylor, the learned Editor of *Demosthenes*. *EDIT.*

"So unambitious was he of public honours, that, as he took no degree at Cambridge, and that University confers no honorary ones, he resisted the solicitations of many members of the Sister University, and of his old and valuable friend Dr. Pegge, to share his honours with him, 1791; though he felt real satisfaction in assisting at them, and retained to the last a grateful sense of the good wishes of that learned Seminary.

"In Politics, he was, as his Father had been before him, a firm friend to the House of Brunswick, and a stranger to the mutability of his contemporaries. That independence which he gloried in possessing as his inheritance, and which he maintained by a due attention to his income, discovered itself in his opinions and his attachments. As he could not hastily form connexions, he may seem to have indulged strong aversions. But he could not accommodate himself to modern manners or opinions; and he had resources within himself, to make it less needful to seek them from without. And perhaps the greatest inconvenience arising from this disposition was the want of opportunities to serve his friends. But he saw enough of the general temper of mankind, to convince him that favours should not be too often asked; and that as to be too much under obligation is the worst of bondage, so to confer obligations is the truest Liberty."

Mr. URSAN, June 6.
PERMIT me, as a friend to all Societies for the preservation of human life, to request the favour of you, to insert extracts from two letters, for the purpose of promoting that object, not only in the city of Oxford, but in all other places of the same description.

"My youngest son has very lately signified himself at Oxford by his intrepidity, in rescuing a fellow-creature from a watery grave. He went down with some friends in a house-boat to Nuncham; and had scarcely arrived, ere he heard some people calling out, 'Can any one in the boat swim? a man is drowned.' He went forward hastily to the spot; the people wanted him to jump in with his clothes on; but this he refused, as being less able, so incumbered, to do good;

good; he was soon stripped, and went down in 10 feet water; but, not having recovered his breath, was obliged soon to return to the surface; but he instantly went down again, found the body, and brought it to the surface; he was now assisted by a servant who was with him, and they together conveyed the body to the bank, the face quite black, as he had been under water six minutes before Edward arrived. Edward took the body on his lap, rubbed the stomach powerfully, kept the head in a proper position, and, in less than 10 minutes, had the unspeakable satisfaction of hearing him groan; he was soon supplied with coarse towels, and the increased friction brought a return of the hitherto suspended animation; and not till then did my son think of putting on his own clothes, and it is almost miraculous that he did not get, at least, a severe cold."

This case was stated to the Royal Humane Society, and recommended to them as deserving of one of their remunerative medals; but the following abstract of a letter, in answer to that application, will sufficiently shew why it could not be complied with.

"In p. 71, Rule XII. of the Report, is an express order, that the rewards shall not extend to any place beyond 30 miles from the Metropolis.

"Oxford is a city; and its vicinity to water, as well as its wealth and laudable spirit, concur to make it a place which should establish a Humane Society, on our plan, within itself and county, as has been done in several provincial places, as may be seen p. 13, of the Report."

"I consider this rule of the Society as of very beneficial consequence; as it tends to call into action the benevolence, not only of active charity by pecuniary aids, but also the more immediate superintendence of the effects produced by it. Thus, if Oxford were to institute a Humane Society for its county, Cambridge for its shire, and so, if one of these establishments were formed in every extended district, more especially those maritime or intersected by, or redundant in deep rivers or waters, the labours of the immortal HAWES would be rendered still more useful to his native country; and not only as every age will, I trust, but every place would have reason to venerate his name.

ONE OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

MR. URBAN,

June 11.

ENCOURAGED by the indulgence with which you received my attempt to draw a comparison between Lincoln and York Cathedrals*, I am induced to send a few remarks *en passant* on my recently, and for the first time, seeing the Churches of Manchester, Chester, and Hereford. It is well perhaps, upon this, as upon other occasions, not to have one's expectations over-heightened beforehand. Having never heard the two former of these Churches mentioned but slightly or disparagingly, I was agreeably surprised at finding them surpass my idea. The dark-coloured red stone of these buildings is certainly an unfavourable circumstance, and the unhewn masses which compose Chester Cathedral, give it, at first sight, a rude and forbidding appearance. But this soon goes off, and the beholder returns to it with increasing satisfaction. Indeed, from the impression left on my mind by comparing the exterior of that Cathedral and of the venerable Church of St. John, and the Portico of St. Michael's in Chester, with the insipid modern Churches, or parts of Churches, there, rebuilt of smooth stone, on a Gothic model, I am persuaded that this rugged style was adopted by design, and by architects who perfectly knew that its effect would be good. That it is more picturesque will not be denied; and perhaps as our Saxon edifices are said to be a rude imitation of Roman architecture, the origin of this exterior in them and in some of our pointed edifices might be traced to the rustic basements and appendages which are used in the Grecian style with so much success. But to return from this digression (intended to excite the attention of persons of more taste and skill in Gothic architecture than myself) I found the interior of the Collegiate Church of Manchester light and pleasing, omitting the unavoidable incumbrance of pews and galleries, which adapt it as a Parish Church to the use of the inhabitants. The Choir, however, retains its pristine beauty. The carved work of the stalls is peculiarly rich and delicate, and not inferior to that of the first Cathedrals. Divine service is daily and regularly chanted there. Comparing the inf-

* See vol. LXXIII. p. 722.

rior with the superior, I would say that the nave of Manchester Church bears some resemblance internally to that of Bath Abbey, and the exterior of its tower still more so, especially when viewed at a distance; but Manchester fails in one peculiarity of a Cathedral Church, that of being cruciform. At Chester, the Cathedral is completely regular and uniform, except in its West front, which has been unaccountably incroached upon by the Bishop's palace. Its Cloisters are venerable, and its Chapter House peculiarly light and beautiful, though from the lancet windows one would conclude it to be of more antient date than most other parts of the Church. The Lady Chapel is large and handsome, and fitted up for the place of early prayers, which are devoutly read, and tolerably well attended. The service in the Choir is steadily performed, and the voices good, though not well ordered.

At Hereford, I admired the general appearance of the Cathedral, with its interesting Porch and Chapels, and the beautiful simplicity of the antient parts; but lamented the architectural deviations of modern reformers. Shall I omit to notice a still more serious deviation within its walls; the abridgement (threatening the abolition) of its daily worship? My small travelling party had quickened its movements to Hereford, pleased with the thought of attending afternoon service at the Cathedral. We were rather surprised at being told, on our arrival, that it began so early as half past two. However, we were attentive to the time, and were there, I am persuaded, within the half hour; most certainly in less than two minutes after the prayer-bell had ceased, for this latter circumstance we all noticed. Judge of our surprise at finding the Choir doors locked, and being told by the Sexton (the only member of the Church who appeared in our view) that there would be no service. On enquiring the reason, as the bell had tolled, he said, it was because there was no congregation, and that the afternoon service was now generally omitted on that account. We observed, that we came on purpose to attend prayers. His reply was, that one of the Vicars Choral had looked in at the half hour, but went away as he saw nobody in waiting. This might be so, but his escape

must have been very precipitate; and I would seriously ask, Mr. Urban, whether the Choir of every Cathedral do not, of themselves, properly form a Congregation, whose duty it is, at all events, to assemble for daily worship, and whether such an excuse as this would have been admitted in less relaxed times? It may be fairly doubted too, whether the frequent non-performance of the service may not tend to annihilate a congregation, while the non-attendance of the congregation is made a plea to annihilate the service; the inhabitants knowing that if they are half a minute too late it will be in vain to attend, and strangers learning that the performance of the service is uncertain, will all agree to stay away. Surely every encouragement and inducement to a congregation ought rather to be held out. On the contrary; such a precedent, at a time when the increase of Methodism and Dissenting is so universally remarked, must tend to increase that apathy already too prevalent amongst us, and which threatens the ruin of our invaluable Church Establishment.

The incident noticed above took place on the 9th of this month.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

"The Stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed times; and the Turtle, and the Crane, and the Swallow, observe the time of their coming." JER. viii. 7.

MR. URBAN, *Harwich, June 16.*

I N answer to S. R. p. 408, I beg leave to inform him, that in this vicinity our lively Migrators in general have also been less numerous this spring than for some years past; and owing to very cold Northerly and North-East winds which prevailed here at the usual time of their return, we were visited by none of these "welcome Heralds of the Spring" till May 2, when a House Martin was seen; and on the 4th, two Chimney Swallows were observed. R. R. BARNES.

* * * Vol. LXXVI. p. 1097, col. 2. line 3, for *trust* read *teach*. R. R. B.

MR. URBAN, *May 13.*

MUCH as we approve of many parts of the celebrated late publication, ascribed to *Hannah More*, intituled *Cælebs*, as they contain sentiments, tending to amend the heart, improve the understanding, and correct

rect the manners of mankind; we highly disapprove her recommending that children should not be brought into the room after dinner, when the friends of their parents are visiting. We do not mean to say that this time is the very best part of the day for the visitors to see them; but apprehend, if the practice alluded to should be adopted, that many of the friends would frequently be deprived of the pleasure of seeing them at all. We are given to understand that the female visitors would have their company in the drawing-room; but, should they not be permitted to stay tea, the rest will have but little chance of meeting them, unless an alteration should take place, abridging the period of sitting after dinner. If the Authoress is able to bring about such an alteration, and likewise introduce the custom of early hours, we shall not have so much cause for complaint: to effect these objects would, no doubt, be a difficult task.

A family of children are represented coming into the room in an unruly manner, and behaving disorderly when there. Is this a faithful delineation of the general consequences arising from the usual introduction of the little ones after dinner? If, as may sometimes happen, the discourse of a traveller describing the various curiosities he has met with in foreign countries should give place to the innocent prattle of the children, will the sincere friends of the parents feel any great loss? An account of the Catacombs and Pyramids of Egypt may be read at home in various publications. We can scarcely imagine a more delightful and rational pleasure, than that which arises from the company of cheerful and happy children. To see a father and mother surrounded by their young family, the elder ones nursing or amusing the little ones, must give joy to all whose hearts are not viciously corrupt. We see no cause for giving too great a quantity of apples or cakes to children; and if given in moderation, where is the harm? The father, who may be all the morning engaged in occupations for the support of his family, may possibly have no other time than after dinner to see his children: and shall he be deprived of this comfort on the days he sees his friends? Cannot a

man enjoy the company of both at the same time? If the writer wishes her plan to be adopted, let her point out at what period of the day the younger part of a family may be seen by the friends of the parents. Until this is done, we must consider the tendency of the recommendation as mischievous, inasmuch as it may greatly lessen the comforts arising from social intercourse.

R—M—R—K—R.

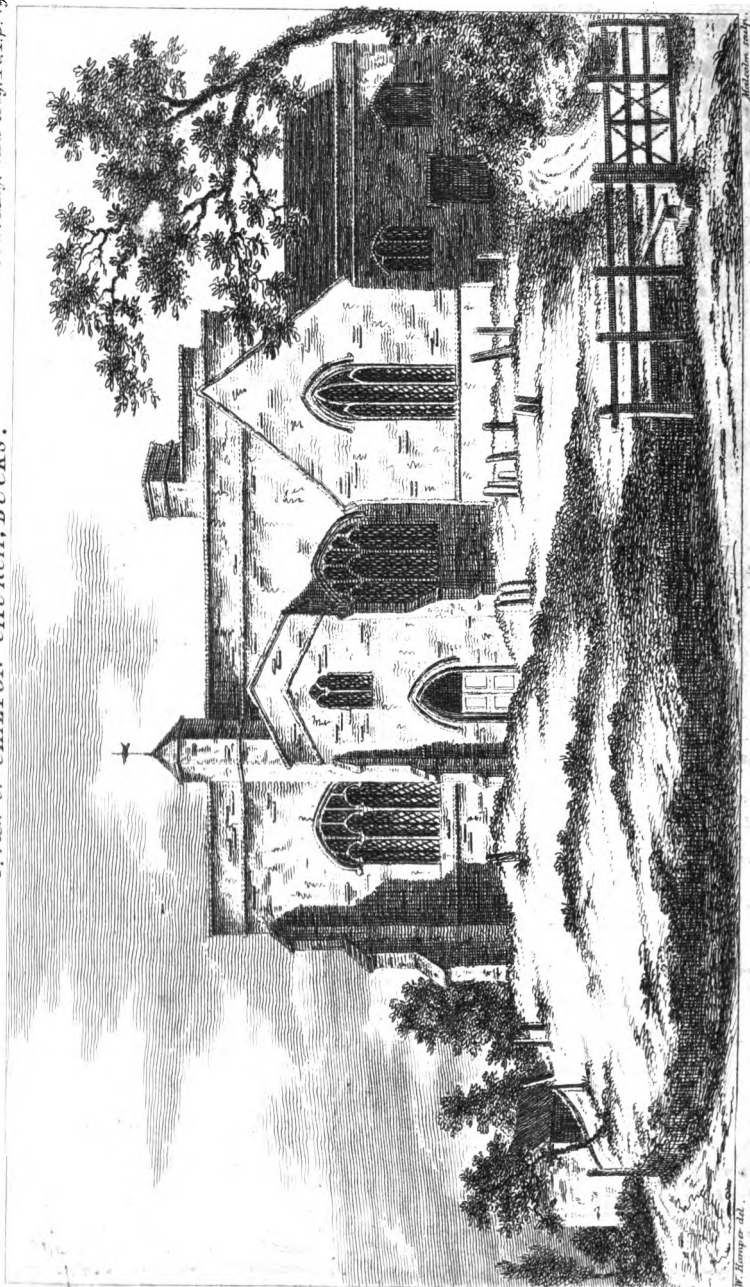
MR. URBAN,

May 31.

I ACCOMPANIED some friends who are particularly fond of Sacred Music to the rehearsal in St. Paul's, and it was our full intention to be present also on the Feast-day; but the sudden transition from a very hot atmosphere into the icy air of the Cathedral deterred us, through fear of the consequences which might ensue in regard to our healths, from going a second time. How greatly the chilling cold lessened the gratification arising from listening to the celestial strains of Handel's sublime compositions, all who were present appeared but too sensible of; several persons, indeed, quitted their seats during the performance, apprehending, probably, ill effects by continuing in the Choir a moment longer.

When I walk round this noble building and survey its spacious doors and windows, I am surprised that the interior is not constantly ventilated. I grant that the Western doors are occasionally unfolded; but I do not recollect seeing any of the windows opened (the clerestorial excepted), so that a free current of warm air might be admitted. They may not be so constructed at present as to open, or there may be difficulties attending setting them open; but modern ingenuity might adopt a contrivance that would render ventilation easily practicable. It is but reasonable to conclude, that, if the plan now recommended were put in execution, the funds of this and similar pious institutions would be very greatly benefited; and, besides this, we should have the pleasure of witnessing here, at all times, a fuller attendance on Divine Worship. Hoping that I have used no unbecoming freedom in my remarks on this subject, I remain, Yours, &c. G. W. L.

Mr.



MR. URBAN, June 1.
THE annexed View of Chilton Church, Bucks, will illustrate the description of that parish, already printed in the LXXXVIIIth volume of your Magazine, p. 674. W. H.

MR. URBAN, June 2.
IN a copy of "Itinerarium Septentrionale: or a Journey through most of the Counties of Scotland, and those in the North of England; in two Parts, &c. &c. illustrated with LXVI Copper-plates; by Alexander Gordon, A. M. 1727," folio, which formerly was the property of John Warburton, esq. Somerset Herald at Arms, and F. R. S. is the following passage, p. 164:

"And now, travelling in search of ancient monuments, and being already advanced so near, I could not forbear visiting the place where the famous Cross of Macduff is said to have been; but, to my surprise, I found nothing left but the pedestal, in which is a large cavity, where the Cross antiently stood. The form of this Monument is no where exhibited, and as the substance is now gone, I shall not enlarge upon the story, but refer my reader to Sir James Dalrymple's Supplement to Camden's Account of Scotland, pp. 123 and 134, taking only the liberty of transcribing from him its inscription, which is said to have run thus:

"*Maldradrūm dragos Malairia largia largus*

*Spalandu spados sive nig fig knippite gnaros
Lorea lauriscos, lauringen lauria luscus
Et Coloburtos sic fit tibi bursea burtus
Exitus & bladrūm sive lim sive tam sive labrum*

*Propter macgiderim & hoc oblatum [brum.
Accipe smeleridem super limpide lampida la-*

"And now, having given the inscription, I hope I shall not affront my learned Reader if I acquaint him, that all this gibberish was originally designed for Latin; but the truth is, the fragments of so many tongues appear, that I should much rather take it to have been brought from Babel, and set up in memory of the confusion of languages."

Thus far Mr. Gordon.

What follows is copied from a MS. in my possession:

"The inscription on Mackduff's Crosse, standing above the towne of Newburgh, near the castle of Lundores, on the confines of the shires or counties of Strathern and Fiffe.

"*Maldradrūm dragos malairia largia largus*

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*Spalandu spados sive nig fig knippite gnaros
Lorea lauriscos lauringen lauria luscus
Et Coloburtos sic fit tibi bursea burtus
Exitus et bladrūm sive lim sive tam sive labrum*

*Propter macgiderim et hoc oblatum [brum.
Accipe smeleridem super limpide lampida la-*

"This inscription is recorded by the Town-clerk of Crail in Fiffe in their town books, as a true copie to preserve that antient monument *ad futuram memoriam*.

"Mr. James Cunningham, Writer to his M^{ty} Signet in Edinburgh, a great student in the Scottish Antiquities, would have it read thus, viz.

"*Maldradrūm dragos Mairia Lagstīta largos* [ros

*Spalandu spados, sive nig fig knightite gnarothea leudiscos lauringin lauria liscus
Et coloburtos sic fit tibi bursea burtus
Exitus & bladrūm, et hoc oblatum [brum.
Accipe smeleridrin super limthite lamthite la-*

"And the s^d Mr. James conjectures, that these barbarous-sounding words are, for most part, Saxon under a Latin disguise; in regard that K. Malcolm Canmor of Scotland lived long time in exile at the English Saxon court, and had great interest in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, which were once a province or kingdom of the West Saxons in England. As also one thousand English Saxons came into Scotland with Sibbardus, the s^d K. Malcolm's grandfather, and K. Malcolm's queen, St. Margaret, was one Saxon. Now this King Malcolm Canmor granting to Mackduff (for his eminent services against Mackbeth the usurper, and in restoring K. Malcolm to his crown) such great and ample benefits, immunities, and privileges, as more could not be conferred upon a subject, he choiseth to record the bounty of his master in the Saxon tongue, which did best please the King and Queen, by engraving it on the Crosse of so famous one girth or sanctuarie as this was. And, after the s^d Mr. James Cunningham had rectified and given the meaning of these words apart, and conjectured by the concurrent symbols of grave authors at its sense in the old Saxon dialect, he paraphraseth the whole inscription under one view, thus, viz.

"You Earl of Fiffe, receive for y^e services as my lieutenant, by right of this regality, large measures of victual or corn, for the transgressions of the laws, as well from those who want or put away their weapons of warre, as of such as stay away from or refuse to come to our host, or of such as raise frayes or disturbances therein; and from such as keep, haunt, or frequent unlawfull convocations of our liegemen, together with all fines or amerced due to me for the slaughter of a free liege,

ledge, or for robbery and thefts, or for adultery or fornication within your bounds, with the fine or outlawes of fugitives or deserters, and the penalties by such, with cowards as deserts our host or armie, or runs away from their colors. Thus shall your gains be the greater. And yet furthermore to witness my kindenes to you, I remit to those of your own kinred, all pains, penalties, or issues of wounds, be it of limb, lith, or life; insomuch as for this offering of nine kine and ane colpindach, i. e. ane guoach or young cow, they shalbe indemnified for him, lith, or life."

"Hence he inferres, that the privileges of this Mackduffe Earl of Fiffe were so great, that the Regalltie of Fiffe was afterwards called the Kingdome of Fiffe. Sr John Skeen, who was Clerk Register of Scotland, and a man eminently learned in the laws, customes, and antiquities of his country, saith, that this Crosse was such a sanctuary to the kinred of Mackduff, that when any manslayer being within the ninth degree of kinred and blood to Mackduffe cam to that croce, and gave nine kine and ane colpindach, he was free of all pains or penalties for the slaughter committed by him; and so he thinks that Mackduffe did hold and enjoy his dignities and estate much after the way that Hugh Lupus his estate and earldome of Chester in England, who held it from his uncle William the Conqueror, in this manner, viz. Adeo libere ad gladium, sicut ipse Rex tenebat totam Angliam ad coronam. But yet there appears no manner of ground or record to evince that the countie of Fiffe ever was a palatinate as Chester was and still is.

"This Mackduffe E. of Fiffe his posteritie continued in a line male till the days of K. David Bruce, for one of them was governour Perth for the second King Balliol after the battell of Dupplin, near St. Joonstons, for which deed it is not clear that he was forefaulted, or that his estate and honrs, for want of male issue, went off with a daughter: however, there is ane William E. of Fiffe witness to a charter granted by K. David the Second to Scrimgeour of Diddup, in the 29 year of that King's reigne, whom he conceives to be that William Ramsay, said by the foresd Clerk Register Skeen to have been made E. of Fiffe by King David, with all its former privileges and dignities, et cum lege quae vocatur clan Mackduffe, and which William Ramsay might have married the daughter of Earl Duncan Mackduffe, as well because he got all the old privileges, immunities, dignities, and precedencies of the Earldome of Fiffe confirmed to him; for, in the said Charter granted to Scrimgeour of Diddup, he is ranked before the Earl of March; and it is not probable, that the King would have given the privileges and precedence of the

E. of Fiffe to a meer stranger, if he had not had ane near interest in blood, or by the nearest alliance; nor indeed could he be forefaulted for assisting Balliol at the battell of Dupplin, since the Scottish history saith no more but that he was sent prisoner for that matter to the castle of Kildrummy. But what became of this William Ramsay is much uncertain; whether he was indeed forefaulted, or through want of issue the Earldome of Fiffe returned to the Crown; or if he had a daughter who was married to Robert the governr, who did enjoy the estate and honrs of the Earl of Fiffe, ye sd Clerk Register Skeen tells, that one Spence of Wormiston layd claim to and enjoyed the privileges of this same sanctuarie for his killing of one Kinninmouth, as being in the fore-required degrees of blood and kinred to ye sd E. of Mackduffe.

"The Earls of Weems and Lairds of Mackintosh say, they descend in a male line from the old Mackduffe E. of Fiffe, who, though they enjoy nor the estate nor honours of the E. of Fiffe, yet this will not inferre that ye sd Mackduffe was forefaulted; for several intailes to heirs male are much later in Scotland; and so that Earldome of Fiffe might have gone with a daughter to William Ramsay, and by a granchild to Robert Steward, the King's son; or granchild E. of Weems and Lairds of Mackintosh, their predecessours having come from Macduff, many generations before, the old estate and honours of Earls of Fiffe might be carryed away by a daughter, and she marrying the King's favorit or brother, all might have been legally ratified and confirmed by the King."

Yours, &c.

J. D.

THE PROJECTOR. No. XCVII.

"Fill'd up at last with interesting news;
Who danc'd with whom, and who are like
to wed,
And who is hang'd, and who is brought to
bed."

COWPER.

IN my last Paper, I entered upon the consideration of the HISTORY, TALENTS, and USEFULNESS of GOSSIPS, a class of persons who are very much censured, at the same time that they are very much encouraged, and whose character consequently must not be very well understood. In that Paper I gave a short sketch of the first two branches of this important subject, namely, the HISTORY and TALENTS of the Gossips; and concluded with a few remarks on their persons, as a prelude to the third and last branch, namely, the USEFULNESS of Gossips.

That they are useful will require little

little proof, if we appeal only to the favour that is generally shown to them, the welcome with which they are received, and the patience with which they are heard. It would be impertinent, therefore, after such proof of their usefulness, to inquire, as some fastidious persons may be inclined to do, of what use are they? But, as we cannot be certain that such a question will not be put, it may be proper to answer it by stating, that, in this world, some persons seem born to be curious, and others to gratify curiosity; and that the junction or meeting, whether designed or accidental, of these two classes, necessarily must produce Gossiping; one great use of which is, to satisfy the hearer as to all matters which he would wish to know.

Another very important use of Gossiping is, to supply the defects of those records which we call History, Annals, Journals, and Newspapers, as to domestic events, which every one must confess are of more near importance than the fate of kingdoms and states, the issue of wars and battles. It is true; indeed, that the newspapers of late years have very much enlarged their plan, by penetrating into the secrets of families, and recording, with minute fidelity, the progress of a dinner, a rout, or a ball, inasmuch, that many have conceived that these papers, after having been unsuccessfully conducted by politicians, have at length fallen into the hands of Gossips, assisted by their usual *aid-de-camps*, ladies-maids and valets, in or out of place. But, minute as these papers have lately become, they are but partially entitled to the merit of affording a full gratification to curiosity, in those points of which they profess to have a complete knowledge. Instead, for example, of telling us what was said, what reports were circulated, what intrigues begun or continued, what money lost or won, what tempers softened or irritated, they content themselves with telling us how the rooms were illuminated and the floors chalked, what geraniums ornamented the grand stair-case, and what Bow-street officers dignified the principal entrance. Instead of the mischief threatened to the reputation of a lady, we hear only of the damage done to the glasses of a chariot, and

instead of the information which precedes a meditated elopement, we hear of nothing but the confusion and faintings of ladies in getting to their carriages; and so far are we from learning the precise hour when Lord B. prevailed over the marriage vows of Lady C. the parties have been allowed to become notoriously guilty, before one syllable of the matter has transpired.

One principal branch, therefore, of the USEFULNESS of Gossips, is, to fructify this barrenness of intelligence, and that, by a method of publication, which newspaper-writers cannot adopt, namely, imparting the matter in confidence to every person they meet. It is true, indeed, that some newspapers have attempted to do this by certain dashes, hints, and innuendos; they sometimes gratify their readers with a *crime, gone* affair "not an hundred miles from Grosvenor Square;" and they occasionally regale them with the detection of "a certain Colonel," with the lady of "a certain Baronet;" nay, they even go so far in their struggles for perspicuity as to give up the names of Col. C***t and Lady B——l. But whoever is acquainted with the true nature of Gossips and Gossiping, must be sensible that all this is far short of the *viva voce* information, whether doled out in hints and broken whispers, or lengthened out into a narrative, abounding in dialogue and digression.

An apology, however, ought to be offered for the papers, and they shall not be deprived of it. Much as Gossiping is encouraged, there are still some persons, or rather personages, who have a particular aversion to seeing their own affairs canvassed in public, and are therefore apt to ask a newspaper editor where he got his information? The question is awkward, sometimes not very safe, and sometimes not very easy to be answered. That caution, therefore, may be necessary in the case of a Newspaper Editor, which can never be necessary to a genuine Gossip; to whom no person would be so rude, unless in very particular circumstances, as to put such questions. It is the peculiar privilege of Gossips to be exempt from all responsibility, and from every interference with that fertility of imagination which enables them to make, or to embellish a ready-made

made anecdote, with circumstances of exceeding interest and minuteness.

This privilege alone marks the *USEFULNESS* of the Gossips, who, if they were tied down to the dullness of matter of fact, to a sort of prose annuals, like a Gazette, would soon be banished from all genteel society, instead of being welcomed with open ears and faithful memories. Being, therefore, under no kind of restraint, they administer the highest gratification to the curious; and, whatever defects may be in the narrative itself, they are ever ready to supply it with *ex tempore* particulars, enough to satisfy the most scrupulous, and to convince every hearer that he is in possession of a full, true, and exact account of all that was said, and all that passed, upon the best authority, and communicated by persons who could not but know all the circumstances, for some were actually present, others came in not an hour after, some knew that it must take place, and others had it from the mouth of one of the parties.

Having advanced thus much on the *USEFULNESS* of Gossiping, some remarks present themselves on the art itself. It has been observed by persons whose ears have been long accustomed to Gossiping, that all Gossips are not alike in genius. There seems not much depth in this observation, perhaps; yet it is necessary, in order to obviate the suspicion of our writing the history of every pretender to this useful art. Their talents are, indeed, as different in this as in any other branch in which imagination is the chief source of delight. While some have scarcely imagination fertile enough to furnish a plain tale or fable, others can soar to the sublimities of an Epick; and even the most common occurrences are sufficient to evince the amazing difference that prevails between Gossips. If one gets hold of a piece of frailty in high life, he will content himself with the name of the parties, the places of residence, the places of flight, and perhaps the length of time the affair was smothering before it burst out in a flame. But let a Gossip of more talent handle the same story, and we shall hear a thousand particulars which the other could not conceive possible or necessary: such is the superiority of genius, that the

whole thoughts and affections of the parties are laid open, every syllable that passed is given with minuteness; what every relation said when he or she first heard of it; and, what is yet of more consequence, the genuine Gossip knew all this long ago; long ago had seen things which very plainly shewed that all was not as it should be; remembered that almost half a year ago, at Lady G——'s assembly, an event occurred which might have convinced any person of common discernment; and, in fact, the thing was so plain, that it was quite astonishing that neither the Duke nor the Earl should have entertained the least suspicion; the whole concluding with an exact description of the inn where they stopped the first night, the number of post-horses lamed, and post-boys bribed, the infinite distress of the Dowager her mother (for she was her favourite daughter), the hour at which her uncle the Bishop came to town, the name of the proctor employed, and the astonishment that people should have been so long in the dark.

Another remark that may be offered, as the conclusion of this subject, is, that the most eminent Gossips are liable to misfortunes, which entitle them to some degree of commiseration. They are persons of original genius, it is true, and possessed of an imagination so fertile, as seemingly to exempt them from the difficulties and slow progress of those who deal only in proofs and authenticks. But genius is no protection against disappointments; and there are thousands who cannot enter into the spirit of a well-imagined narrative, and who no sooner hear such a narrative told, than they are seized with a fit of incredulity, accompanied with a propensity to contradiction. And, what is worse, their incredulity increases on every question which they are prompted to put, and their contradiction, if it were to be expressed as it is conceived, would often be expressed in very rude language.

Now, although a genuine Gossip is not absolutely destitute of the means of repelling such attacks, his or her situation is liable to become very critical. There are no means of answering questions but by inventing answers, and no mode of producing authorities,

authorities, but by creating them for the purpose, and asserting that such authorities are "persons of undoubted veracity"—"those who know the family well"—"have long been in habits of intimacy"—"live in the same street, or at the next door"—"have seen a great deal more than is necessary to be told, although all will come out by and by as clear as the day." And as to flat contradiction, which is the highest pitch of infidelity, the Gossip often feels much mortification that the pains taken have not succeeded better, and determines that the next story shall not be told before people that are so exceedingly unpolite and unbelieving.

And this, indeed, is the way in which Gossips in general wish to avoid falling into such difficulties, namely, by reserving a display of their talents for those families that have a true taste for works of imagination, and whose tables are open to persons pregnant with anecdote. And so fortunate are Gossips, that such families may be found in every part of the town, and a comfortable livelihood may be picked up by visiting them in turn, big with events, embellished by those pleasing particulars and satisfactory additions which fancy supplies, and which, by often repeating, acquire for a time all the interest and importance that could be wished.

But as, notwithstanding all the pains that can be taken to procure hearers and believers, persons who will not only give an ear, but a dish of tea, it frequently happens, that time, much of which is consumed in the art of Gossiping, takes its revenge by subverting the whole fabric of a finely-imagined narrative, it may be humbly submitted to the fraternity and sisterhood of Gossips, whether, upon the whole, some regulations might not be introduced in the exercise of their art, which might render it more safe. And although, after offering this suggestion, I do not think myself obliged to specify what those regulations ought to be, yet, as I am not one of those reformers who complain of abuses without offering remedies, I shall briefly mention, not only as my opinion, but that of many, more judicious persons, that a somewhat greater proportion of truth mixed in their narratives, if it did not enable them to

tell better, would at least enable them to keep longer. Every candid Gossip must allow, that it is shocking to think that the best-contrived narrative at dinner may be completely overturned by the time the tea is called for; and I have even known an instance, where the entrance of a man in perfect health, who died the preceding night in great agonies, has not only spoil the effect of a bullet in the lungs, but has rendered unnecessary many interesting anecdotes of his past life, many eager struggles to succeed him in his house and grounds, and much curious information as to what his fine flaunting lady and daughters will do *now he is gone!*

But if this regulation, the only one I shall suggest, and the only one I think effectual, be rejected, as having a destructive tendency on the trade and mystery of Gossiping, I can only follow it with recommending some other trade in lieu of it; as I have already proved in my last paper that Gossiping was first introduced by persons who had nothing else to do, and has since been perpetuated by those who choose to do nothing else.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK II. EPISTLE III.

TO L. CALPURNIUS PISO and his SONS.

[*In continuation from our last.*]

—*are dato qui pingitur?*]: Persons who had escaped with their lives from a shipwreck, were wont to hang up a tablet, on which the misfortune they had suffered was painted; in the temple of Neptune, or sometimes to go about with such a painting on their shoulder, to excite compassion in the breasts of beholders. An ancient scholiast says; Horace here alludes to the Greek proverb, *μη τι και κυπαρισσου δειλεις*, which derived its origin from a Grecian Painter, who had an astonishing facility in painting beautiful cypress trees, and being once applied to by a poor shipwrecked mariner for a tablet of this sort asked him, "Should not I paint thee a cypress in it too?"

—*sterilise diu palus aptaque remis*; &c.] It appeared not at all doubtful to the old scholiasts, that Horace, in this passage, had an eye to some of the extraordinary works executed by Augustus and Agrippa. The junction of the lake with the ocean,

ocean, which protected the whole fleet from the Aquilonæ, refers, say they, to the Lucrine Lake near Naples, which Augustus joined to the ocean, and, by powerful dams, made into one of the most commodious and safe harbours of Italy (named *Portus Julius*). — The barren marsh, accustomed to the oar, &c. points to the Pomptine marshes, which he caused to be drained and rendered useful — and the stream that is taught to run a new more innoxious course, to the Tiber, the bed of which was altered by Agrippa. Gesner is of opinion, that the first, namely, the *receptus terra Neptunus*, cannot, by reason of the epithet *regis opus*, relate to a work of Augustus, to whom the regal title was so odious, but indicates the exertions of Xerxes to cut through Mount Athos. I conceive it perfectly unnecessary, to have recourse to so forced an interpretation, since certainly neither Augustus nor any other Roman was intended by this *regis opus*, otherwise than as it was an *opus regium*, a royal work, a work that would have done honour to the greatest monarch. Besides, the compliment which the Poet pays Augustus, by the mention of that work, receives its principal value from the delicacy with which it is conceived; namely, just from its having no pretension to be a compliment: Augustus is not named; the works themselves are only characterized as surprising; the reader is left to conjecture what they are; and the most beautiful of all is, that they are quoted only as instances of the transitoriness of human things; and, while he is providing for the preservation of their memorial to posterity, presages their demolition, in such a manner as that Augustus himself could not take it amiss.

In the whole passage, from line 100 to 112, he has not an idea concerning the duty of an actor, but speaks solely of what the Poet has to do, in order not to disgrace and confound the Actor who fulfils his duty to the utmost. The Actor may enter perfectly into the situation of the person whom he represents; his voice, his looks may be moving to the highest degree, and be suited to what, according to the nature of the case, he should appear to feel; in short, he may have transformed himself entirely into his Pelus or Telephus — but if his pain

or his grief is to break out only in words, and the Poet makes him say things, which could not occur to any man in that predicament, makes him speak a language which no one ever spoke in such circumstances: there arises an incongruity between what the spectator hears, and what he sees, which must of necessity interrupt and defeat every effect of the latter. In pursuance of the general course of nature, which Horace describes, we expect from a man in that situation, with that mien, with those gestures, in short, with all those external involuntary signs of inward emotion which precede the vocal burst of passion — the true cadences and accents of nature which penetrate our inmost soul, open all the stores of sympathetic emotion, overwhelm our hearts with compassion, and make our eyes glisten with tears. — Instead, however, of hearing the real Telephus, whom nature would infallibly teach to speak to our hearts, if we hear the Poet, only playing his batteries on our imagination, heaping metaphor upon metaphor, hyperbole upon hyperbole, or absolutely sputtering froth and bombast with the rage of one possessed: every hearer, not entirely deficient in common sense, must immediately perceive, that not one word of all that the pretended Telephus says is true: the illusion is at an end; instead of sympathetic emotions, we feel the disgust of disappointed expectation, and the unfortunate dramatical hero will inevitably, in proportion as the Poet has more or less departed from nature, only the more cause his audience to yawn, to laugh, or to hiss, as the Actor attempts to act with propriety an unnatural part. — Should there be any where in the world a pit, that, by its emotions and behaviour, gives the lie to this assertion, it would be, if the fact were duly ascertained; a psychological problem, fit to be made the prize-question of an academy. Forasmuch, however, as the rule which Horace in this place delivers is in itself alone yet very inadequate, he immediately subjoins another, without the strict observance whereof, a Telephus, for example, if he says exactly what, in the mouth of another person, would be extremely affecting, might produce a totally different impression — namely, the law: that the Poet

Poet should have constantly before his eyes the several conditions and designations, which, in the aggregate, compose the character of a person. To understand what suits, each particular person, in every particular situation, is, therefore, the grand art of the Poet. But how much knowledge does this art include! And what discriminating sagacity and judgment, what a delicate, quick, and sure feeling in the application does it imply!

Romani tollent equites pedilesque cacinnum.] A comic expression for the two main divisions of the Roman people. Bentley's emendation *putres* for *pedites*, is flat and insipid — as almost all the Bentleyian emendations are.

Scriptor cyclicus.] Concerning what Horace means by the Cyclic Poets, the interpreters are not agreed. The most probable opinion is, that the poetic cyclus comprised the whole age of deities and heroes, and that certain Poets, who interwove all these fabulous stories into one work, were called Cyclic Poets. The old scholiasts relate, that Antimachus was one such Cyclic Poet; and that his performance had already swollen to xxiv books, ere he had brought it down to the seven famous heroes of Thebes. Cicero, in *cap. 51. De clar. Orator.* relates an anecdote of this Antimachus, which seems to speak very much in his behalf. He was reading his work to a numerous assembly at Athens. The Athenians were a people not easily tired of hearing. This poem, however, proved too long for their patience, and the audience gradually stole away, so that at last only Plato remained. "Very well," said Antimachus, "I shall continue to read; Plato alone is to me a sufficient substitute for the myriads that are gone."

Nec gemino bellum Trojanum omittur ab ova.] Out of one, whereof the fair Helena was said to have crept. Again an allusion, like the Peleus and others herein mentioned, to some unfortunate old Bard, of whom nothing further is known. Meleager, one of the Argonauts, and of the Grecian princes who slew the famous Calydonian beast (as Hederick calls it), was an uncle of the Diomed celebrated by Homer and Virgil. His heroic and marvellous history is too tedious to be related here.

Utilium tardus provisor.] Is made by Sanadon and Batteux, *ne prevoyoit point ses besoins.* In this negligent manner it is indeed an easy business to translate Horace. What Horace says, and intends to say, is of far greater scope.

Multa ferunt anni venientes comoda secum, &c.] It is commonly said, the years come to us till 46, and thenceforward recede from us, says an antient scholiast. The figure is taken from the sun's annual course, and the consequent increment and declension of the days.

Orichalca vincia.] These flutes were probably a sort of hautbois.

Foramine paucis.] The flutes at first had only four holes. Antigenidas of Thebes, the master of Alcibiades on the flute; afterwards increased their number *; and probably the theatre at Athens, where the chorus was accompanied with flutes, profited by the greater perfection which that virtuoso gave to his instrument.

Fidibus vocas crevere.] Even the lyre, at the beginning, had no more than three or four strings. Terpanther, a name famous amongst the musicians of antiquity, increased them to seven; and Timotheus, a virtuoso who lived in the time of Plato, to ten.

Non discrepuit sententia Delphis.] Batteux, and most of the interpreters before him, have misapprehended this passage as a censure upon the chorus in the Greek tragedies. But it is evident to an attentive observer, that Horace here has no intention either to praise or to blame, but only relates historically how it probably happened, that the chorus, which was the foundation and root of the several species of the Grecian Drama, gradually became that, which Æschylus and his successors made it. Whether, however, it really was so, as he represents it, is another question, which at present cannot be determined. Thus much, at least, must be apparent to every one tolerably conversant in antiquity, that Horace's account of the origin and progress of the dramatic art, and the various kinds of plays of which the Greeks were the inventors, is neither accurate nor complete.

Tantum de medijs sumitis accedit honoris.] This passage is very remark-

* *Thesaurus Histor. Plant. lib. iv. cap. 19.*
able.

able. It contains one of the greatest mysteries of the art, which Horace may safely let out, without fear of having betrayed any thing to the *Apollonius*.

Fauni.] Fauns and satyrs are here confounded; though the difference between them is well known. The fauns were the satyrs of the Latins, only that their form was more human, and their character had more of the rural and pastoral simplicity.

Quibus est equus et pater et res.] That is, the knights, the patricians, and people of condition. The exquisite comic sarcasm in this mode of expression cannot well be explained to those who do not immediately perceive it of themselves.

Vocatur iambus, &c.] Because in that kind of verse two feet are reckoned together, which is called a *dipodia*. For, according to the number of feet, it should be styled hexameter; and perhaps it had that name, merely to distinguish it from the Homeric hexameter.

Trimetris, &c.] The iambic trimeter of the antients consists of three dipodias; the first and second whereof has commonly in Sophocles the following syllabic scheme: - - - the third - - - . Eschylus approaches still nearer to the original trimeter; but a piece consisting entirely of pure iambicks would scarcely be feasible in the Greek tongue.

In scenam missos magno cum pondere versus.] A truly comic expression, which not unfrequently suits even the iambicks of Euripides, wherein the spondees are often egregiously accumulated.

Vos exemplaria Græca, &c.] The commentary on this admonition is given by Horace himself, ver. 323 & seq.

Legillumque sonum digitis callemus & aure.] I know not whether to the learned in general the lines of Plautus and Terence are really verse; for my part, I confess that my ears are not organized to distinguish from prose, iambicks, where the Poet, whenever he pleases, and in every line, may put at least three or four times, a spondee, a dactyl, an anapaest, a tribrachys for an iambus, and where a line may consist now of 8 or 12, now of 18, 20, 22, and more syllables, those that are coalesced not

reckoned. It is true, if I read this verse of Terence as prose, I find it generally to have that in a very eminent degree, which, in a prose composition, we call cadence; but I cannot, by any means, affirm the same of Plautus, and I rather think, that the thought never once entered his head of attending to such trifles; he had neither inclination nor time for it; his business was, to hurry on as fast as possible, in order to hear the sweeter sound of the money jingling in his purse, as Horace has it in his Epistle to Augustus. — How could now the Romans of the antecedent generations ever speak with such commendation of the numbers of a Poet, who appears not to have had the smallest idea of an elegant versification? — It is nearly the same with the *salubus Plautinus*. What man of taste can, for example, endure only three scenes consecutively of Plautus's *Amphitryo*? How much pruning would be necessary to reduce a scene of Plautus to one of Moliere! What killing prolixity! How many tame and vapid jests! How much indecency and coarseness, even where there is somewhat poignant in his jokes! — Our Author seems to me, therefore, to have good reason for blaming the *proavi* of his *Pisones* for having carried their charitable indulgence greatly too far on these two points. Nevertheless, the comedies of Plautus still possess signal beauties; though it is very much to be suspected, that he took most, and the best of them, as lawful plunder, from the Greeks; but that he was deficient in taste and refined sensation, he alone can deny who labours under the same defect. The partiality of such Romans as Varro and Cicero for his *sales* and *numeros* would, therefore, be still incomprehensible, unless we could suppose, that the extraordinary talents of Roscius, by whom they were accustomed to see these pieces performed, had the greatest share in producing that effect. In the mouth of a Roscius, even the verse of Plautus might indeed be harmonious*. Besides, it is not to be doubted, that Horace must have been the more incensed against the negligent pro-

* See the remarks on *Quæ gravis Enopius, quæ doctus Roscius egit*, in the Epistle to Augustus.

sody of Plautus, on recollecting Aristophanes, whose iambicks, anapæsts, and choruses, are so elegantly finished, even in point of versification, that at this very day, when the melody of the Greek language is, for the most part, lost, they fascinate every ear not totally unacquainted with them.

Lex est accepta, &c.] Horace has not stated with sufficient accuracy the true reason, wherefore the ancient comedy, as it was called, was deprived of that unbounded liberty at Athens, of which Aristophanes has made such superabundant use in his Knights, Frogs, Clouds, Birds, &c. That liberty ought not to be considered as an abuse, which the Government at Athens merely tolerated for a time; it was much rather like the ostracism, grounded in the constitution of that aristocratico-democratic state, in the time of Pericles. It is against all probability to imagine, that the magistracy of Athens would, for 40 or 50 years, have publicly licensed upwards of 70 pieces of this sort, unless the republic had considered the licentiousness of that comedy tolerable upon the whole, and believed, that the vexation and injury, which some few ill-treated individuals might thereby sustain, was amply compensated by the dread with which the evil-disposed were over-awed by it. The strongest proof that the Athenians regarded this liberty of their drama as a very important part of their political freedom, is, in my opinion, that an Aristophanes dared to make the body of the people, *i. e.* the Sovereign, as ridiculous as he pleased; because, with all their levity and insolence, they had still a sufficient stock of common-sense to perceive, that it was good for them sometimes jestingly to be told the truth, and even the most disagreeable truths. Nor was this valuable part of their liberty lost, till the total overthrow of their constitution. For, it was not the magistrate of the free republick, but the thirty tyrants, as they were called, who, by the aid of Lysander of Sparta, at the close of the 93d Olympiad, seized upon the government of Athens, who enacted the law here mentioned by Horace, for reasons that may easily be guessed; and herein had, in-

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deed, a great part of the city, namely, every one

quid dignus erat describi, quod malus, aut fur, quod merchus foret aut sicarius, aut aliqui Famosus —*

on their side. The despotism of the oligarchy could not comport with a dramatical licence, which spared no vice and no folly, from which neither birth, nor riches, nor honours, nor even merit could procure respect; and the more corrupt the manners were, the more inclined people were to forbear one another, and the more odious was a public censor, whose uncivil lash would let nobody be a fool or a rogue with impunity, if he found pleasure or profit in it. The old comedy, therefore, at Athens fell with the democracy. The middle comedy, which arose in its place, in order, at least, to preserve still some shadow of its pristine prerogative, addicted itself mostly to parodies, wherein the Poets were allowed to make themselves mutually as ridiculous as they chose; they travestied the heroes and heroines of the fabulous age, from the Iliad and Odyssey, and thence always found occasion to introduce some stroke of humour, which gave the malignity of the spectators ample scope for applying at their pleasure. Thus, at length, under the Macedonian Kings, was gradually formed the new comedy, in which Menander and Philemon acquired such great renown, which was confined entirely to pieces of intrigue and general character, and to so fine and elegant a mode of criticising the prevailing manners and fashionable follies, that nobody could be offended at beholding himself in a mirror, wherein he appeared, at least, not more ugly than his neighbour. The old comedy had been the favourite entertainment of a democratic populace, intoxicated with success, and of extravagant expectations, but jealous of its liberty and immunities; the new comedy was the most agreeable pastime of a degenerate, idle, but exceedingly refined people, that had at last given up the high-flown projects of their ancestors, and endeavoured to drown, in plays and diversions, the remembrance of what they had formerly been.

Great Ormond Street.

W. T.

* Sat. lib. i. 4.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

May 24.

A LEARNED Correspondent, with the signature of L. L. in your vol. LXXVIII. p. 1071, has enumerated various senses which the word Angel bears, or has been supposed to bear, in the New Testament; and the list might have been enlarged; for a learned Divine, Dr. Gough, if I remember right, in a dissertation published near a century ago, on 1 Cor. xi. 10. (one of the texts noted by L. L.) contends, that Angels, in that passage, means "spies," some of the unbelieving Gentiles, who, according to the same Epistle, xiv. 23, 24, sometimes entered the Christian assemblies to find matter of accusation to bring against them. And so, observes my author, the same word in St. James, ii. 25, and there translated "messengers," means the "spies" sent by Joshua to search the land of Canaan. L. L. therefore, very consistently with his views as seems to me, might have said "The single word *αγγελος*, means Angels, Fiends, Messengers, and Spies."

But when wit has spent its shafts, the foundation of truth remains still impregnable and unimpaired; and it may be questioned whether L. L. has in any degree injured the interpretation of Angel in the Apocalypse, which he has assailed. It matters little whether Bishop and Presbyter were, or were not, often used indiscriminately when St. John wrote. The names of new inventions and new offices, as your Correspondent doubtless knows, are commonly metaphorical or figurative terms, which do not immediately lose their literal or primitive sense; and, till the new acception is grown familiar, there will often be an ambiguity in the use of them, which, however, the context, or known circumstances of the case, will generally remove. Thus, Apostle, meaning a person sent, Bishop, an overseer, and Presbyter, an elder, did not at once, but gradually obtain their secondary and (if I may so call it) technical sense, which, ever since the first century of the Christian era, has been their appropriate and settled meaning. Whether the admonitions in the Revelation were "dictated—to an audience of Angels," I shall not take upon me to affirm or deny; though what is alleged in proof, that they were "grace

and peace—from the seven Spirits," if "Spirits" there meant Angels, would rather prove the admonitions to have come from Angels. The written admonitions were doubtless intended for "mere human beings like ourselves;" for Seven Churches then actually existing on earth, not in Heaven. And the address and, as it were, superscription of each of the seven Epistles is, "Unto the Angel," not Angels, "of Ephesus, of Smyrna, &c. write." These letters, therefore, are to the Churches respectively, through their *ἡγούμενος**, or spiritual governor; and the only question is, whether each of these Churches consisted of one congregation only, with one individual pastor, whatever might be his title or rank; or whether in each there were many congregations and many pastors; in which latter case, to warrant the invariable use of the Angel of such a district, there must have been one head pastor, or *ἡγούμενος*, who had authority and control of some sort over the ministers and laity of that whole district, so as to be, in some degree, answerable for their conduct; and so that a public letter, as these Apocalyptic Epistles are respectively addressed to him, was at the same time an address to those under his care.

Thirty years and more before the Apocalypse was written, St. Paul "from Miletus sent to Ephesus, and called the Elders of the Church," Acts, xx. 19; and, whatever might be their number then, there is every reason to suppose it was increased rather than diminished by the time when the Epistles were addressed to the Seven Churches, of which Ephesus is the first. Yet these pastors were not equal or co-ordinate; but in each of the seven districts or Churches there was one and only one *ἡγούμενος*, or chief pastor; each of them being a star in the right hand of Christ, deriving their authority immediately and alike from him alone, and thence called an Angel, that is, a messenger or ambassador sent by him; and I have no doubt, an Epistle to the Angel of the Church of Ephesus, or of Smyrna (of which the venerable Po-

* St. Paul's word in speaking of the Ministers of the Church, Heb. xiii. 7, 17, 24. Angels of the Churches, 2 Cor. 8, 23; Phil. 2, 25.

lycarp was then Bishop) was as well understood by the faithful or Christians in those days, and as sure in its aim and destination, as a letter would be at present, if directed to the Rector of a parish, or the Bishop of a diocese. Yours, &c. R. C.

MR. URBAN, *Bourn, May 7.*

THE following account of Bourn Abbey is at your service. And some account of the Monasteries of which your Correspondent C. has given the present state, shall be sent for ensuing numbers. JOHN MOORE.

Bourn.

An Abbey was founded at Bourn prior to the Conquest, and could we credit a date on one of the remaining pillars, as early as 161. But as the first monastery of stone was that founded at Weremouth, A. D. 671, the date here placed can have no reference to the original erection of this. To specify the exact time of the foundation of Bourn Abbey, cannot be done, though it certainly was built by the Saxons about the end of the eighth, or the beginning of the ninth century.

Baldwin, son of Baldwin Fitzgislebert, placed here an abbot and eleven canons of the Augustine order, in the fourth year of the reign of King Stephen (1138), and endowed it with the churches of Helperingham, Morton, East Deeping, West Deeping, Bartholme, Stow, Thrapston, Bitchfield, &c. with all their rights and appurtenances, besides divers other lands and gifts, which were confirmed by King Stephen, A. D. 1139.

By a mandate from Edward II. directed to Matthew Burn, or Brunne, it was provided, that he should have the custody or guardianship of this Abbey, and in case of vacation, should elect and confirm new abbots. This mandate bears date February 12, A. D. 1324. Matthew was escheator to the King for the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, and Rutland. From him the family of the Wakes are descended, who were great benefactors to this Abbey.

At the dissolution of Religious Houses by Henry VIII. A. D. 1540, the yearly revenues belonging to this Abbey were valued, according to Dugdale, at £167. 14s. 6d.. Leland makes it £200. The site was granted to Sir Richard Cotton.

The ruins of the Abbey, though

but small, proclaim its former magnificence. They remind us of the pomp and grandeur of its antient possessors, now gone down to the dust; they shew us the decay to which sublunary objects are destined, in spite of every effort to rescue them from the all-devouring gulph of oblivion.

The Abbey, or more properly the site of it (as but a small fragment of the antient building is now remaining) was lately in the possession of Sir Thomas Trollope, bart.; who left it to his nephew, George Pochin, esq. by whom the present handsome edifice was erected, A. D. 1764.

At this time (1809) the Abbey is the property of Mrs. Pochin of Bosworth Park in Leicestershire, widow of the above George Pochin, esq.

In the cellar of the present building, is a subterraneous passage under the bed of the river; which is supposed to have communicated with the castle.

DEEPIING ST. JAMES.

On the East side of the church-yard, was a Priory of Benedictines, founded by Baldwin Fitzgislebert, about the year 1139, and given to St. Mary's, and to the Church of Thorney, by his grandson Baldwin, to be held free from all secular service, only reserving a pension of two marks a-year, to be paid to the Church of St. James in Deeping.

This grant was confirmed by Pope Innocent III. and bears date the 16th of January, 1198, with a prohibition for any hereafter to infringe upon the privileges granted in his Charter, without incurring the anger of Almighty God, St. Peter, and St. Paul.

At the dissolution of Religious Houses, it was granted to the Duke of Norfolk. But at this time (1809) it is the property of Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. of Aswarby in this county. J. M.

MR. URBAN, *June 7.*

THE Author of the little work, *De Motu Civico**, having discovered a few Errata, which were overlooked before; in order that they may not be imputed to himself, requests that you will afford a place to the following corrections:

P. 58, l. 8, read *progrediente*.

P. 93, l. 21, read *auditam*.

P. 102, l. 9, read *deprecatur*.

P. 112, l. 25, read *nata*.

P. 119, l. 10, read *Interdiu*.

* See p. 335.

Should

Should the learned Reader, who may happen to have better eyes than the Writer, discover any remaining errors of the pen or the press, it is hoped that he will correct them for himself.

T. D. W.

LETTER LIX. ON PRISONS.

"There the prisoners rest together; they hear not the voice of the oppressor."

JOB iv. 19.

"Victor cum victis pariter miscetur umbris. [sedes *.]"

Consule cum Mario, capte Jugurtha, PROPERT. l. iii. p. 217. ed. Commelin.

MR. URBAN,

*Sambrook Court,
May 23, 1809.*

THE philosophic mind contemplates with more regret than surprize, the inconsistencies of principle and action which actuate mankind, and which are strongly exemplified in the character of the citizens of Liverpool, whose domestic gratifications form a painful contrast to the miseries of the prisoner. Is it that those who have risen to wealth by the promotion of slavery, cannot be enamoured of the blessing of liberty; and that the process of transmuting the blood of an African into gold dust, extinguishes the finer feelings of humanity; and, to an incarcerated fellow christian, who has never trafficked on the gold coast of Africa, a dungeon ten steps under ground may be deemed a luxury compared with the allotment of two feet by nine in a slave-ship, under the zenith of a burning sun? Constantine the Great, when flattered by sycophants on account of the greatness of his empire, well observed, that soon he should claim only three feet by nine, never anticipating that Christians would learn to immolate their fellow creatures within less dimensions than the grave, even whilst living!

To complete the climax of inconsistency, there is in this wealthy town, a house of *Correction*, without a *Chaplain*, or the exercise of any religious duty whatever! The same is applicable to the Bridewell, which together thus constitute an easy ladder to the gallows.

Well might my benevolent friend exclaim, "Could the Constructors of such scanty repositories but reflect, how very irksome it must be to aggravate the sorrows of the helpless,

* The victor and the conquered mix in the shades, and captive Jugurtha sits down with Consul Marius.

the above remarks would tend to prevent actions so palpably injurious. When will those who sit at ease learn to grieve for the super-added affliction of fellow-creatures?"

May his remonstrances hasten this happy æra! is the hope of

J. C. LETTSON.

LIVERPOOL. THE BOROUGH GAOL. —Gaoler, *Edward Frodsham*; also a Serjeant at Mace. Salary, £130. Fees as per Table. Conveyance of transports one shilling per mile. —Garnish for felons, none; for debtors (not yet abolished) 4s. 6d. —Chaplain, *Rev. George Monk*. Duty, prayers and sermon on Sunday, and prayers on Thursday. Salary, £31. 10s. —Surgeon, as wanted, from the Dispensary; for which £12. per annum is paid by the Corporation. —Number of prisoners March 11, 1808, debtors, 75; felons, &c. 22. —Allowance, to very poor debtors, a three-penny loaf per day, weighing one pound three ounces; and a dinner from the Mayor every Christmas-day; see Remarks, "LE-GACY." To felons, a three-penny loaf daily. Convicts have six-pence a day, in money and bread.

REMARKS:—The Castle of Liverpool, built by Roger de Poitiers, was pulled down in the reign of George the Second: but the Earl of Derby's castellated mansion has been for many years used as the Borough Gaol, and stands at the bottom of Water-street.

The Prison is surrounded by old buildings, called the *Tower Garden*; and without taking these down, it will be impossible to render the Gaol healthy or convenient. Here is only one court-yard of 60 feet by 30, for all descriptions of prisoners, men and women; it is paved with brick, and has in it a pump of excellent water, and two sewers. In the court-yard are kept fowls, ducks, &c. suffered to run about; and a large dunghill, that cannot but be offensive, and which is only cleared away once a month. Attached to it are five day-rooms; three of which were originally intended for the Men Debtors, one for the Women, and the fifth for Criminal prisoners; but they are used indiscriminately by all. Firing is allowed by the Corporation to all the day-rooms. Here is also one small room, set apart for the sick.

Common-side Debtors have seven rooms in one of the towers separately partitioned off; and these are *free wards*,

wards, to which the Corporation allows straw for bedding. In the other tower are three rooms for debtors on the master's side, furnished with beds by the Keeper at one shilling *per week* each; and two sleep together.

At my visit in 1805, there was a gallery built in the *Chapel*; and close to it five new sleeping-rooms for men debtors 7 feet 6 inches each by 6 feet, and 7 feet 6 high; to which the Keeper supplies beds at one shilling *per week* each; also two new rooms, over what is called the *Pilot's Office*, for women debtors; one of them holding three beds, the other a single bed, with fireplace and glazed windows. To these latter rooms the Gaoler furnishes beds, at the same price as the former *.

Down ten steps under ground are seven gloomy cells, or more properly *Dungeons*, for confining felons and other criminal offenders, in each of which were four prisoners locked up all night, when I was here in 1802, and in a larger one adjacent 23 feet by 16, and 13 feet high, were lodged the ten other criminals. This last is chiefly set apart for *Deserters*, of whom, I was informed, forty at a time had been there immured for three or four days together, and without being suffocated. It is ventilated and lighted by a treble iron barred and grated window that looks toward the street; of these subterraneous holes, I shall have occasion to speak again.

From the promiscuous association and licentious intercourse between the sexes in this Gaol, I could not but imagine little attention was paid to the officiating Minister; and having therefore requested Mr. *Staniforth*, an able and active magistrate of the Borough to accompany me to the Chapel, I found that, on Thursday the 14th October 1802, *six prisoners* only out of the 109 attended prayers.

To this Gaol are taken all persons arrested for debt by process issued out of the Borough Court of Liverpool.

The probable great importance of the following document will be my best apology for giving it, as obligingly communicated to me by Mr. *Brancker* the worthy Mayor of this respectable Borough. ABSTRACT of a DEED in the Old Church at LIVERPOOL, respecting the distribution of certain

* Some bed-rooms have been added since (taken from a house adjoining the prison), for the accommodation, separation, and comfort of the debtors.

legacies of £200. and £300., left by Mrs. ANN MOLINEUX, in the year 1727, to poor prisoners for debt, &c. in the *Borough Gaol*; and also to poor sailors and sailors' widows; especially those in the alms-houses.

"This Indenture, Quadripartite, &c. made the 9th day of October, in the year 1732, between *Ralph Williamson* of Liverpool, &c. Merchant, and *Robert Whittle* of Knowsley, &c. Gentleman, Executors of the last Will, &c. of *Ann Molineux*, late of Liverpool, &c. Widow, of the first part, *George Tyrer* of Liverpool, &c. Merchant, of the second part, *Hannah Tyrer* of Low Hill, &c. Widow, of the third part; and *Richard Gildart*, Mayor for the time being, *John Stanley* and *Thomas Baldwin*, Rectors of the Parish, &c. of the fourth part.—Whereas the said *Ann Molineux*, being charitably disposed, by her last Will, &c. dated the 19th day of January, in the year 1727, gave, devised, and bequeathed, to the said Mayor and Rectors, the sum of £200. for the support and maintenance of poor prisoners for debt (or otherwise) in the Gaol or Prison for the Borough of Liverpool; and it was also declared to be her Will and Mind, that the said Mayor and Rectors should place the said sum of £200. out at interest upon land security, if such could be had, and dispose of the said interest yearly, for the support and maintenance of the said prisoners.

"In a subsequent part of her last Will, as referred to in the said Indenture, she also bequeathed to the said Rectors for the time being the sum of £300., the interest of which was directed to be distributed by the said Rectors to poor sailors, and sailors' widows, especially those in the alms-houses. It is afterwards mentioned in the said Indenture, that with the said sums of £200. and £300. were purchased three closes of land in Mosslake, containing seven acres of land, of the large measure; which were subjected to the payment of two fifth parts of the rents and produce to the said Mayor and Rectors, for the support and maintenance of the said poor prisoners for debt (or otherwise) in the Borough Gaol; and the remaining three fifth parts of the rents and produce were to be paid to the Rectors, and distributed yearly to the said poor sailors and sailor's widows, especially those in the alms-houses, by the said Rectors."

The foregoing statement was faithfully abridged and extracted from the original Deed, kept in the Vestry of St. *Nicholas'* Church in Liverpool, (to which reference may always be had by the Mayor of Liverpool) the 5th day of July in the year 1798. (Signed) R. H. ROUGHEDGE.

Amount

Amount of the produce of the poor's fields in Mossdale, Liverpool, in 1802. £.

From Mr. Carson, as tenant, 76

From Mr. Willow, as tenant, 41

Clear rent *per annum*, £. 117

The above legacies appear to have been most judiciously laid out, so as best to answer the pious intentions of the Donor; and from the local situation of the land, so contiguous to the town of LIVERPOOL, it will, in all probability, be soon built upon, and produce an immense revenue.

Debtors of the Borough Gaol receive also the benefit of a legacy of £40. a year from some other source, which is paid into the hands of the Mayor and Bailiffs of the Corporation, and by them applied yearly at Christmas to the discharge of insolvent debtors. No Memorial of it appears on record in the prison.

A new Gaol has been built here, by Mr. Blackburne, a little way out of the town, on which the Corporation have spared no expence. It is formed upon a very large scale, with a proper separation of the different classes and sexes; and for security, health, reformation and convenience, appears to be one of the best Gaols in the kingdom. Unluckily, however, it was let to Government many years, and used as a place of confinement for French prisoners, who wantonly and deliberately damaged the building to so shameful a degree, that it was not repaired nor inhabited in 1808.

The unhealthy *Dungeons*, before noticed at the Borough Gaol, are still suffered to be in use; of which that the reader may form some idea, I will describe them with their dimensions, and then quit the unwelcome subject. Seven close and very obscure cells, ten steps below the surface, within a passage of 11 feet wide; each of them 6 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 9, and 6 feet only high. The grated vent-holes in their doors are of 11 inches only by 6 inches, and so barred as almost to shut out every ray of light. When I was here in 1802, no less than 28 prisoners were locked up at night, four in each of these wretched receptacles, which could not allow more than twenty-two inches space for each prisoner; and yet, at my visit in 1805, I found three new additional dungeons, all of the same size!

The Act for preserving the health of the prisoners, however, and the Clauses against their use of spirituous liquors, are hung up in the Gaol.

Could the constructors of such scanty repositories but reflect, how very irksome it must be to aggravate the sorrows of the helpless, I flatter myself the above remarks would tend to prevent actions so palpably injurious. When will those who sit at ease learn to grieve for the super-added affliction of fellow-creatures? Justice is a sacred thing! but the extreme of its exertions is surely no less needless than deplorable.

LIVERPOOL. THE COUNTY BRIDEWELL.—Keeper, Robert Walton. Salary, one guinea *per week*; and two Turnkeys, at 15s. *per week* each. Fees, none.—Chaplain, none.—Surgeon, when wanted, from the Dispensary.—Number of prisoners, Oct. 11, 1802, 28.—Allowance, 3d. a day.

REMARKS:—The Ancient County Bridewell, was formerly a Magazine belonging to the old Castle, and consisted of 2 cells, one of them 12 feet by 7 feet 6, the other 18 feet by 12, both 8 steps under ground, and damp, lighted and ventilated by one iron barred and grated window in each, with fire-places. Also 2 rooms above stairs, the one, 18 feet by 10, the other, 10 feet by 9: and 2 other cells totally dark, only 6 feet by 3 each; and 6 feet high. No straw, or other bedding whatsoever was allowed: no employment; no court-yard: no water was accessible to the prisoners; and the Corporation only allowed them firing. In short, it laboured not merely under the infirmities of deserted age, but had several great and radical defects.

It was pulled down at my visit in 1805; and the present prison for temporary confinement having been previously got ready was first inhabited 26th December 1804.

This new building is near the Town Hall, and from the basement story there is a subterraneous passage through which the prisoners are conducted for examination, and which opens by a trap-door into the Bar of the Sessions House, by which means the prisoners are taken for examination, and remanded when necessary, without being exposed to public view; it also prevents occasional crowds and disorderly

disorderly conduct during the removal of prisoners.

The front entrance, or first floor, consists of the Porter's Lodge, 21 feet by 14, and 11 feet high; this room has a fire-place and glazed windows, and is fitted up with chairs and benches for the Turnkey and the assistant Constables of the night. A lock-up-room (intended for disorderly females) 23 feet by 15, and eleven feet high, with a fire-place, is fitted up with wooden benches, and a sewer attached to it. There are also two other cells for prisoners to be kept separate, each 9 feet by 8, and 10 feet high, fitted up with cast-iron bedsteads, to which the town furnishes straw-in-sacking beds, 2 sheets, 2 blankets, a bolster and a quilt each; the remainder of this story is occupied by the Keeper.

The basement story (before mentioned) to which the descent is by 17 steps, is surrounded by an open area from which the rooms are ventilated, and consists of one room 23 feet by 15, and 10 feet high, with a fire-place and wooden benches. There are also 2 sleeping-cells, of the same size, and fitted up as those above described, with a convenient sewer attached. These rooms are designed for the reception of prisoners of refractory disposition, or under charge of offences of a more serious nature. The stair-cases are stone, and all the rooms where prisoners are confined are arched with brick, and have flagged stone floors.

The second story ascended by 22 steps, is appropriated to the reception of prisoners of a more decent appearance, and for slight offences, and contains a large room and two sleeping-cells of the same dimensions and fitted up as the former; the remainder of this story is occupied by the Keeper, except one room over the porter's lodge, which is reserved for prisoners of respectable connexions*. The sexes are separate; the prison is well supplied with excellent water brought to it by pipes. Coals and candles are furnished at the expence of the Corporation; but there is no allowance of food—that must be purchased by the prisoners, or furnished by their friends.

* Should there be more prisoners than the cells will accommodate, they must sleep in their clothes upon benches two feet wide.

LIVERPOOL. HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Keeper, *Jane Widdows*. Salary, £63. with firing and candle. A Turnkey, at 10s. *per week*, who has also fuel for his apartment.—Surgeon, from the Dispensary.—No Chaplain, or any religious attentions whatever. ---Number of prisoners, Oct. 25, 1803, 39.—Dietary for the prisoners. *Thursday* and *Sunday*, a penny-worth of bread; and ditto of potatoes, and a herring. *Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday*, a two-penny loaf and water. And on *Tuesday*, a penny-worth of bread, with ditto of potatoes, and salt.

REMARKS:—This Prison was built in 1776, on an eminence adjoining to the work-house. The men and women have separate rooms and court-yards.

For the men here are four rooms below, and four above; for the women six rooms both below and above. They are each 12 feet by 10, and nearly 9 feet high; all supplied with bedsteads, straw-in-sacking beds, two blankets and coverlets, but are too close, having *no windows*, but only an aperture in the doors about 9 inches square, and an iron plate near the ceiling, perforated with five small holes. At the end of the passage is a room for the refractory, 7 feet by 4 feet 10, totally dark, and without ventilation.

In the men's court-yard is a work-shop, originally of 20 feet by 17 feet 9, but since divided into two, where men and boys were employed in picking oakum; and the average earnings two-pence half-penny *per day*.

The wanton severity heretofore exercised towards the women, both with respect to the bath or *cucking-stool*, and the weekly *whipping* in the men's court, is now, at length, discontinued. If any are sick, the work-house surgeon attends them, and orders what is proper in respect to diet.

The Prison is kept very clean. It is hoped that the distribution of sewers throughout it, is now better attended to. The Act and Clauses are both properly hung up.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
JAMES NEILD.

Dr. Lettson, London.

P. S. At a subsequent visit, I found that one room from the men's side, and another from the women's, were taken away and added to the work-house.

J. N.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, June 5.*
THE recent edition of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* will long remain a monument of the zeal, ability, and classic taste of its Editor. The following remarks on a few obscure passages are merely conjectural; and offered with a diffidence which every one must feel whilst reverting to expressions which eluded even the peculiar reading and sagacity of Mr. Tyrwhitt.

The Monk's Tale, v. 14,693—4.
The feld of snow, with th' egle of black
therin, [glede.
Caught with the limerod, coloured as the

“The person meant (observes Mr. T. in a note) must have been sufficiently pointed out at the time, by his coat of arms. The *eagle of black*, in a *field of snow*, is plain enough, but the rest of the blazonry *I cannot pretend to decypher*.” *Limered* is nevertheless explained in his glossary, “a twig with bird-lime,” and *glede* “a burning coal;” the coat may consequently be thus blazoned: Argent, an Eagle Sable, perched on a Limered Gules.

Prologue, v. 626.
**A sompnour was ther with us in that place
 That hadde a fire-red cherubinnes face.**

Mr. Tyrwhitt observes, without any farther explanation, that H. Stephens, Apol. Herod. l. i. c. xxx. quotes the same thought from a French Epigram: "*Nos grands docteurs au Cherubin visage,*
&c."

Is not this expression allusive to the good-looking Cherubim, "in pride of chubby grace" so common and so conspicuous in Church decorations, monuments, &c?

The Pardoneres Tale.
For min entente is not but for to winne,
And nothing for correction of sinne.
I recke never whan that they be beried,
Though that hir soules gon a blake beried.

These last words Mr. T. professes not to understand. To go a wool-gathering, and a black-berrying, (the former to pick wool, and the latter berries, from the bramble) are common colloquial phrases for a trifling and profitless employment. The Pardoner declares that his sole object is money, and not the correction of sin. He feels no remorse when the bodies of his devotees are safely deposited in the earth, though their souls wander wide of Heaven, *or go a black-berry-*

ing. The termination *ed* for *ing* may be reconciled by the practice of ancient writers, who sometimes sacrifice orthography for the sake of a rime.

WM. HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Banks of Alt, near
Sephton, Liverpool.*

HAVING accidentally heard that the celebrated "*Boke of Hawkyngge, Huntynge, and Fysshynge*," originally compiled by Dame Juliana Berners (one of the daughters of Sir James Berners of Berners-Roding, com. Essex, and sister of the celebrated Lord Berners, and which lady was prioress of the nunnery of Sopenwell, near St. Alban's), is about to be reprinted by Mr. Haslewood, permit me, through the medium of your entertaining publication, to suggest to that gentleman the propriety of reprinting the work in the antient black letter, *verbatim, literatim, and punctuatim*; and to throw the various readings of that entertaining performance, from the different editions, into the form of notes, similar to what is done in Cruttwell's edition of Bishop Wilson's Bible, printed at Bath. The editions vary so much from each other in the old and singularly-constructed phraseology, that the republication will, by adopting the plan here suggested, become a valuable comment on the English language, as well as an entertaining manual for the "*Lovers of the Angle*." I would also recommend to Mr. H. the addition of a complete verbal index, and to have all the wood-cuts inserted.

I have subjoined a list of the various editions, for Mr. Haslewood's information:

In small folio, by Wynkyn de
Worde, b. l. 1496.

In quarto, by Robert Toy and William Copland, b. l. 1496.

In quarto, by William Copland for
Richard Tottell, b. l. 1496.

In quarto, by Harry Tab, b. l. 1496.
In small folio, by William Powell,

b. l. 1550.
In quarto, by the same printer,

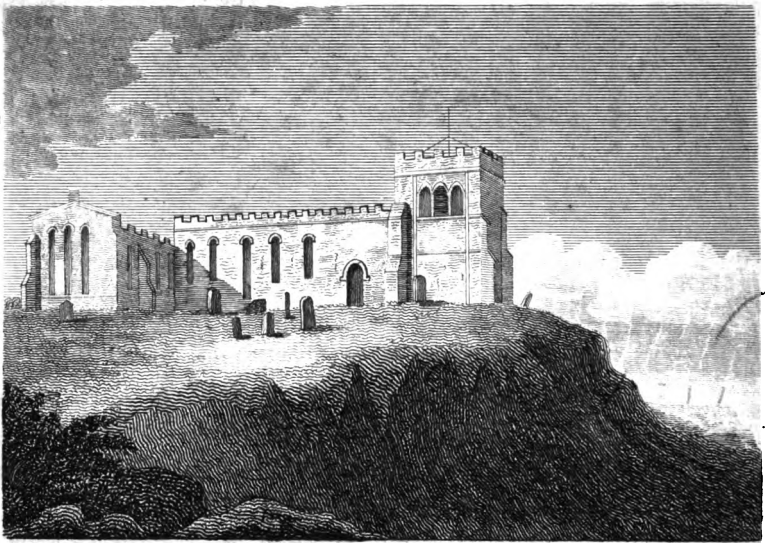
b..l. 1550.
In quarto, printed by John Walley,

b. l. 1575.
In small folio, printed by Abraham

In quarto, printed for Humfrey

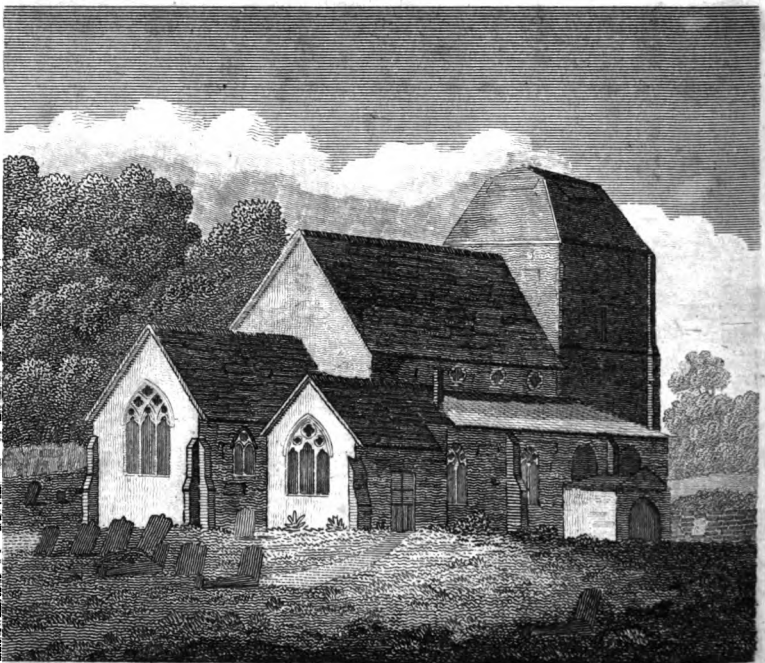
Lownes (methodized by G. M.) b. l.
1595.

WHITBY CHURCH, YORKSHIRE. N. W.



J. Bird del.

MEOPHAM CHURCH, KENT. N. E.



J. M. del.

J. Bawie sculp.

In quarto (corrected) printed by Edward Allde, b. l. 1596.

William Gryndall, the famous Falconer, also published a methodized and digested edition of the same work in quarto, in the year 1596, which was printed by Adam Islip, and is noticed by Ames, p. 1286.

And honest Jervis (or Gervase) Markham also republished the work, with an improvement in the language, in 1614 in 8vo. called, "*A Jewel for Gentry*," printed for John Helme.

The two latter works may be consulted to advantage; and so may the "*Boke of St. Alban's*," in 1486, which, however, lacks the treatise "*On Fysshynge*." Of a part only of this latter work, there was a new edition, which came out a few years since, beautifully printed; so far as regarded the "*Blasynge of Arms*."

Yours, &c. PHILIPOTAMOS.

P. S. In Cryne's Book, 911, 4to, Bibl. Bodl. there is an edition of "*The Boke of Huntynge*," &c." Vide Warton, vol. II. p. 171, in *notis*. Vide also Ames, pp. 129, 367, 733, 737, 1240, and 1286. Ritson's "*Bibliographia Poetica*," p. 47; MSS. Sloan. at Oxon. No. 8761. 26, and MSS. Digb. 1783. 182; also "*Bibliographia Britannica*," article CAXTON; and Biblioth. Harl. No. 1602. 20; *idem*, No. 6460. 12; and *idem*, 6938. 41. 32.

MR. URBAN, *Whitby, May 25.*

I HAVE herewith sent you a drawing of Whitby Church from the North-West (see *Plate II. fig. 1.*): shewing a part of the top of the cliff near which it stands. The Church was built by Edwin King of Northumberland about the year 630, and burnt down by the Danes in the year 867, and lay in ruins till the Conquest, when it was repaired, or rather rebuilt, by William de Percy. Since that period, it has undergone so many repairs and alterations, that it has entirely lost its ancient form. In 1744, the North wall was totally taken down and rebuilt, with new windows in the modern form. The approach from the town to the Church is by an ascent of 194 stone steps. The cliff under the West end of the Church is very high, and a great part almost perpendicular. Near the bottom is a small flat, on which a new street was begun in 1761, called Hen-

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rietta Street, which, when finished, contained about 1600 inhabitants. But, about the year 1777, during a wet season, the ground giving way, a great part of the street, with part of the church-yard, within about 10 yards of the Tower, went down into the sea.

JOHN BRID.

MR. URBAN,

May 26.

THE Church of Meopham, or, as it is commonly called, Mepham, is pleasantly seated on the hills about four miles South of Gravesend in Kent. Its situation is healthy, having a pure air, free from fogs; and commands an extensive view into Essex, as well as the adjoining part of Kent, the navigation of the Thames, and of St. Paul's Church in London; from which it is distant, East by South, about 24 miles. The parish is large, being in length near six miles, and in breadth, in parts, about three. It is one of the four parishes which, as says Lambarde, extend through this county, from the shore of the Thames North, to Water-down Forest in Essex, by Tunbridge Wells, South, namely, Northfleet, Meopham, Wrotham, and Tunbridge, saving a few rods of the joint parishes of Longfield and Nûtsted, which divide the first from the second, as Stansted and Plaxtoll appertain to Wrotham. The Church, of which the inclosed (see *Plate II. fig. 2.*) is a view from a window in the Court-lodge, is a venerable pile, and is seen at a considerable distance, "bosom'd high in tufted trees." It consists of a Nave, a North and South Aisle, and a large Chancel, with a square Tower at its West end. In it are the remains of a Rood-loft. There are some shattered remains also of painted glass in the windows; and the pulpit (a very good one) was lately brought from St. Margaret's, Westminster, at the reparation of that Church. This parish has the honour to have been the birth-place of an Archbishop of Canterbury, whence he took his name, viz. Simón de Mepham, who was ordained Metropolitan A. D. 1327, and "was esteemed very learned in the profession of Theology for those times." Harris says also, that there were six provincial bishops there at one time of this county, Simon de Mepham held heretofore the Rectory of Tun-

stall,

stall, near Sittingbourne, in this county. Many particulars of his life are recorded in the accurate History of that parish by E. R. Mores, which was published in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. 1.

The Church is said to have been built by Abp. Simon; but some of its structure appears much older than the 14th century. Probably he only repaired or enlarged it; as the offices, as well as the Chapel of the Court-lodge, which, being gone to decay, was lately pulled down, had the same style of windows which are now in the Church.

This Church appears by Kilburne to be dedicated to St. John Baptist; and yet, he says, the fair is kept yearly on St. Peter's day, the 29th of June. A very few years ago, the roads of this part, of which Mr. Hasted justly complains, have been enlarged and mended. On one of the foot-ways near the Church which was ordered to be removed, was found, in good preservation, a stone image of St. Peter*, decolled, of the proportion of 16 or 18 inches. In his hands were a book, the back gilt, and his keys. It was therefore thought by a learned gentleman, that this Church had St. Peter, and not St. John, for its tutelar saint; but it is of no great import; for, while one had the homage of devout suppliants within, the other had his festive adoration without.

There are some typographical errors in Mr. Hasted's account of it.

The present Vicar is Edward Smedley, presented 1786; also Vicar of Cotes Parva, Lincoln, and one of the Masters of Westminster School. The Vicarage is valued in the King's Books at £16. 3s. 4d.; and the yearly tithes are £1. 12s. 8d. Eton's Thes. 278.

MR. URBAN, Tunstall, June 5.

AS you have had the goodness to permit me to avail myself of your valuable Miscellany to communicate my sentiments to the publick upon topics which have long seemed to be of great importance to the illustration of the Sacred Writings; I shall beg leave to present your Readers with a few remarks upon some passages, where the phrase *the*

Coming of Christ occurs in the Epistles; which, should it still be thought necessary, may have a tendency to confirm the sense which I have given of that phrase, as used by St. Paul in his description of the Man of Sin in 2 Thess. xi. 1.

The passage, Mr. Urban, which I shall at present select for consideration, is in the first chapter of the second Epistle of St. Peter, v. 16; which, with its whole connexion, I have had much pleasure in contemplating, on account of its harmonizing most exactly with my ideas of the Gospel History, so far as it relates to *the Coming of Christ*, in its original and primitive signification.

It will be the more necessary to enquire into the genuine meaning of this passage, as Bp. Sherlock a former Bishop of London, and the late Bishop of that Diocese, have given very different and opposite opinions upon the subject; though neither of them have, as I conceive, perfectly understood the meaning of the Apostle in its connexion with its preceding and subsequent context. The latter has been at great pains, in his late Lectures, and in his Essay upon the Transfiguration, to which he appears to have been very much attached, to prove, that it relates to *the second Coming of Christ* at the end of the world.

Before I proceed to the consideration of this passage, I must express my most sincere concern, that, in the interpretation of the Scriptures, I have found myself obliged to differ most materially from some of the most learned and best of men who have gone before me in pursuits of this nature. Indeed, were it not that I have the greatest confidence in the security of the foundation upon which my enquiries have been conducted, viz. that the Gospel History is an history of the controversy concerning *the true nature of the Messiah's character*, and ought so to have been considered to have justice done to it, I should almost have been compelled to suspect the accuracy of my own judgment. Whether I have, in the present instance, been mistaken, remains now to be seen.

In the former part of the chapter to be considered, the Apostle Peter had been exhorting those to whom he wrote, the strangers scattered through-

* This figure resembled the large one from Furness Abbey. Gent. Mag. 1785, vol. LV. p. 418.

throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bythynia, to the practice of various Christian virtues, particularly specified, that *so η υδρος; the way*, or entrance into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ might be abundantly enlarged, or thrown open; that is, as I understand the Apostle (to use the words of an Evangelist), that others, seeing their good works, might glorify their Father who is in Heaven, by embracing Christianity.

As a most powerful argument to enforce this regard to their virtuous and upright conduct, the Apostle says, *v. 16, We have not followed cunningly-devised fables* whence made known to you *δυναμιν*, the miraculous power, as that word signifies, as it has a relation to the Gospel History and Coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eye-witnesses of his majesty: for, says he, he received from God the Father honour and glory, when there came such a voice to him from the excellent glory, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." And this voice, adds the Apostle, which came from Heaven, we heard when we were with him in the holy Mount.

That the Coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the 16th verse, relates not to his second coming, as the judge of the world, but to his first coming, as the Messiah, I think I have very fully shewn in my "Triumphs of Christianity over Infidelity." But, without referring to that work, it appears to me demonstrable, both from St. Peter's account of the Transfiguration, and from the original history of that event, that the great object of the vision was, to recommend Jesus to their particular notice, as the beloved Son of God, in whom he was well pleased. The whole of the scenery: *his face shining as the sun; his raiment being white as the light; and the appearance of Moses and Elias talking with him*, were intended to confirm what was declared by the voice from Heaven. Nor does there appear to be any thing, either in the original transaction, or in St. Peter's relation of it, that leads to a suspicion that the honour and glory which he received from the Father, was conferred upon him with any other view than to this signal attestation in his behalf.

I should think it unnecessary, Mr.

Urbau, to say another word in proof that the Coming of Christ here mentioned by St. Peter, related solely to his first Coming as the Messiah, were it not for the sake of clearing the sense of the subsequent context, about which there has been great difference of opinion, and of giving a full view of the whole of the Apostle's argument.

In the 19th verse, the Apostle says, *We have also a more sure word of Prophecy*: or rather, as the translation should have been, *We have τον λογον προφητικον*, the prophetic word concerning his Coming, rendered *βεβαιωτηρον*, more firm, more worthy of our reliance, *i. e.* as I understand the Apostle, by the signs which are now appearing; for the Destruction of Jerusalem, prefigured by our Lord himself by the phrase the Coming of Christ, had not then taken place; whereunto, says the Apostle, *ye do well that ye take heed, as to a light that shineth in a dark place*, until the day-dawn and the day-star: or rather, *φωσφορος*; that which bringeth light, *viz.* the sun, ariseth fully to illuminate your hearts, as to the completion of the promise of his coming.

It appears to me extremely plain, though, for obvious reasons, the Apostle carefully avoids mentioning the Destruction of Jerusalem by name, that he alludes to that awful event, as connected with the Coming of Christ, and that it was his intention to assert, that the Prophecy concerning that Coming was more fully confirmed by the signs of the times, which it was the duty of the Apostles, according to our Lord's express injunction, particularly to apprise them of. To these signs, he says, they did take heed, and he takes care to commend them for their attention.

But, the more fully to support their expectation of the completion of this Prophecy of his Coming, the Apostle goes on, in the 20th verse, and says, *Know this first, imprimis, ante omnia*, says Hardy, *that no Prophecy of Scripture is of private interpretation, or rather of private discovery*, the effect of human sagacity; *for Prophecy came not in old time by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost*. If you believe this to be the fact, you must be fully satisfied of the completion of this promise,

misc, though it has not yet been fully accomplished.

From this view of the subject, the Apostle's reasoning is this: A voice from Heaven, which the Apostles had themselves heard, proclaimed him as *the beloved Son of God, in whom he was well pleased*. They had the word of Prophecy concerning his *Coming* more fully confirmed by the signs of the times, to which they had been attentive; and they had been assured, as the firmest foundation of their confidence, that no Prophecy of Scripture was the effect of mere human sagacity, but the result of the divine impulse; and, consequently, that the Apostle's assertion was just, when he said, *We have not followed cunningly-devised fables, when we made known to you the Power and Coming of our Lord Jesus Christ*.

What a singular propriety and force is there in this language, as addressed to persons who were newly initiated into the Christian Church! How beautifully does it harmonize with the whole tenor of the Gospel History, as it relates to the *Coming of Christ*! And how strongly does the whole of the Apostle's argument, when taken together, impress the mind, that the phrase *the Coming of Christ*, in the 16th verse, can have a relation only to *his first Coming as the Messiah*; and consequently affords a strong presumption, in addition to the other evidence which I have adduced, in my explanation of St. Paul's Man of Sin, that this is his meaning in that celebrated Chapter.

In my next, Mr. Urban, I shall consider, with all the attention I am able, the meaning of this same Apostle's language when he speaks of the Scoffers, as saying, *Where is the promise of his Coming?* &c. In the mean time, I am, Mr. Urban,

Yours, &c. N. NISBETT.

To Mr. DONOVAN.

SIR,

IF two octavo volumes, bearing the title of "*Descriptive Excursions through South Wales*," had fallen into my hands sooner, you, without doubt, had sooner been told of it, as some parts of their contents demand my earliest notice.

I am hurt to think that my name has for years appeared in public stigmatized with a falsehood, without my

knowledge of it, and consequently not having an opportunity of vindicating myself.

I trust that I shall be pardoned for observing here that, as I have in the opinion of men of the first reputation, not only with regard to their learning and knowledge in Natural History, but likewise their rank in life, and whom consequently it does me the highest honour to be able to name among my acquaintance; as I have, I say, in the opinion of such men a character to lose with regard to the accuracy of my communications, in Natural History, and which happen to have been in many branches of that science, and on some, in particular, rather numerous, I feel unwilling to suffer it to be biased; nor can I be pleased to reflect, that the veracity or judgment of those men who have done me the honour of giving their opinions so favourably concerning me should be called in question.

I feel it therefore a duty which I owe to those gentlemen and myself to make some reply to a passage in vol. II. p. 108, &c. of the said *Descriptive Excursions*, and which you have again introduced in your *Advertisement* before your *History of British Fishes*, concerning the Trifurcated Hake, a fish mentioned in the British Zoology of Mr. Pennant. Whoever compares the passage alluded to in your *Excursions* with the account of that fish in the Zoology, will conclude that I must either have wilfully, and not without some degree of trouble, imposed on the author of that work, or have told you a lie, concerning both which imputations it is my wish to exculpate myself.

I shall then beg leave to lay before the publick an accurate statement of what you have advanced, and the truth with regard to myself, which you have so grossly misrepresented.

To this end I shall quote each passage fully.

You, with that want of candour which signalizes you when you fancy that you discover any thing like an error in a writer, criticise a small compilation entitled *The Swansea Guide*, and among your observations appears the following, wherein the venerable deceased author of the British Zoology in four volumes, and myself, are so rudely insulted. "One further instance need alone be mentioned to shew

shew what confidence can be placed in the assertions of this writer (viz. the author of the Swansea Guide): *Blennius trifurcatus*, the Trifurcated Hake, is given as a native of this part of Glamorganshire. The remark is rather unfortunate, for the writer may rest satisfied there is no such fish in nature! This latter comment will naturally excite surprise, and may possibly demand a more explicit elucidation, since Mr. Pennant describes the same fish in the British Ichthyology.

"We have then in the present instance to lament that this ingenious observer of nature, upon whose sole authority the existence of this species has hitherto rested, was himself mistaken." So Mr. Donovan! upon his sole authority! what do you make of the person from whom Mr. Pennant acknowledges to have received the communication, description, and drawing! You seem disposed to make a nonentity of Hugh Davies there mentioned as well as of the fish!—But let us proceed with this extraordinary account.

"The specimen, as I am assured by the Rev. Hugh Davies of Beaumares, Anglesea, who actually sent it to Mr. Pennant, proving to be nothing more than the mutilated skin of the Forked Hake (*Blennius Phycis*); a species described, and even figured, under its proper name in the same volume with the surreptitious Trifurcated Hake!"

Such blazing effrontery I have never before seen! What demon could put it into your head to utter such an assertion as my having assured you of any thing of the kind!—That I, who had described and made a drawing of a subject in Natural History, which drawing and description had been published with my name, and had lain so many years before the public, should tell you that no such animal existed, is too gross an insult to common sense to be supposed possible. Can any man possessed of reason imagine that such a description and such figures could be taken from the "mutilated skin of the Forked Hake," or of any other fish! Did I not read it, I could scarcely believe that any man could publish so rank an absurdity! And here I now declare that the description and figures are so faithful that the animal cannot fail of being ascertained by them.

When, at the request of a worthy

gentleman of my acquaintance, I, desirous to shew you every kindness in my power, made to you some communications on your visiting this country in pursuit of subjects in Natural History; and for which I flattered myself that I deserved different treatment from what you seem disposed to bestow on me, I well recollect to have told you that the lower figure in the plate of Trifurcated Hake did not give so perfect an idea of the head, and projection of the lips, as might be wished, that drawing having been taken from the preserved skin of the fish by a different hand; but that from the gills to the tail of that figure was perfectly accurate, and afforded a clear idea of the subject.

Thus indeed the skin of the fish was mentioned by me; but that of *Blennius Phycis* is all your own! If I had told you that the skin which I mentioned was mutilated, I had told you a falsity, for it is in perfect preservation to this hour.

Now, Mr. Donovan, if the compiler of the Swansea Guide thinks it worth his while, he has a fair opportunity of returning your politeness in your own delicate language, that "not one further circumstance need be mentioned to shew what confidence can be placed in the assertions of this writer," viz. the author of *Descriptive Excursions through South Wales, and of the British Zoology in twenty volumes*.

Here regard for accuracy in Natural History, and for the respectable authors who, after Mr. Pennant, have noticed this fish, viz. Count de Ceppe, Dr. Wallbaum, Dr. Shaw, Dr. Turton, &c. urges me to say somewhat more particular concerning the subject now under consideration.

Notwithstanding Mr. Donovan's slight of the author of the Swansea Guide, and his slings at Dr. Shaw, and Dr. Turton, for admitting the Trifurcated Hake into their several elaborate undertakings, he may rest assured that it shall be continued in every future edition of those works; but I am inclined to submit it, with deference, to the decision of those gentlemen, whether it may or not rather appear in future under a different generic name. I mean that very characteristic one of *BRAACHIOIDES* of the Count de Ceppe; whose definition of that genus, written

ten in his own language, runs to this effect:

BATRACHOIDES. Caput depressum, maximum, lictus oris amplissimus, una pluribusve cirris ad maxillam inferiorem.

Of this genus that author has only two species, viz.

1. *BATRACHOIDES Tau*, cirris pluribusve maxillâ inferiore, spinis tribus in pinnâ dorsali primâ, et utroque operculo branchiali.

GADUS Tau, Lin. Syst. 439. Shaw, Gen. Zool. vol. IV. 159.

2. *BATRACHOIDES blennioides*, uno pluribusve cirris ad basin maxillæ inferioris, pinnæ jugularis utriusque radiis duobus primis filamentis longis terminatis.

BLENNIUS raninus, Lin. Syst. 444. Shaw, Gen. Zool. vol. IV. 183.

Into this genus may surely with great propriety be admitted *Gadus fuliginosus* of Wallbaum.

3. *BATRACHOIDES fuliginosus* dipterygius, pinnis setosis cirro mentali. Then I would introduce

4. *BATRACHOIDES trifurcatus* in foveolâ dorsali pinnæ primæ rudimento, serie verrucarum utrinque 9—10 cirro mentali.

TRIFURCATED HAKE, Pen. Br. Zool. IV. 172.

BLENNIUS trifurcatus. Shaw, Gen. Zool. IV. 174.

BLENNIUS tridactylus. De la Cèpe, Hist. des Poissons, vol. V. p. 486. Turton's British Fauna, p. 93.

I cannot avoid being a little surprised that the Count de Cèpe made the Trifurcated Hake a *Blennius*, as it is so very nearly allied to both his species of *Batrachoides*; from *BATR. Tau*, it differs not much in the general form, but greatly in wanting the fringe of beards on the lower jaw, and the spines on the gill covers.

From *BATR. blennioides* it differs still less, as I judge by Müller's figure Zool. Dan. t. 45, but the single cirrus on the lower jaw distinguishes it from *BATR. Tau*; and the rudiment of a first dorsal fin placed in a sulcus, and the series of tubercles on each side of it, distinguish it perfectly from *BATR. blennioides*, as well as from *BATR. fuliginosus* of Wallbaum, who, exclusive of the last-mentioned particulars, seems inclined to suppose it a variety only of his *G. fuliginosus*, but those proving constant, which I have found in as many as I have seen, he

does not hesitate to pronounce it a distinct species.

Indeed the series of tubercles, and the arrangement of them, seem to constitute a particular specific distinction between *BATR. Tau*, and *BATR. trifurcatus*, exclusive of every other; in *B. Tau* they surround the eyes, *Oculi utrinque serie duplici verrucarum minorum cincti*; *Gmel. Syst. p. 1172*. In *B. trifurcatus* they run in nearly parallel lines, one on each side of the *sulcus*, which contains the rudiments of a first dorsal fin.

I am, &c.

H. DAVIES.

Mr. URBAN, *Herts, June 16.*

I CANNOT give a better reply to your Correspondent A Man of Herts, p. 400, who inquires about Sir Thomas Pope Blount and his family, than by copying for his information a scrap of the family Pedigree, as given in the 4th vol. of the English Baronetage 1741, with such other particulars as I have been able to procure.

"Sir Thomas Pope Blount, of Tittenhanger, bart. was born in the Strand, in the parish of St. Mary Le Strand, London, April 19, 1670; resided almost from the time of his father's death, June 30, 1697, at Twickenham, and died there, Oct. 17, 1731, and was buried Oct. 22, in the vault at Ridge, in Herts; married in King-street Chapel, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, Nov. 8, 1693, Katharine, eldest of the 3 daughters of James Butler, esq. of Amberly Castle, Sussex, and sister of James Butler, esq. of Warminghurst Park, Sussex, M. P. for that county, living in 1741; by whom he had 4 sons and 2 daughters; 1. Thomas Pope, born in Park-place, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, June 19, 1700, died at Twickenham, Jan. 30, 1701-2, and was buried Feb. 2, in the vault at Ridge; 2. Harry Pope, born in St. James's-street, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster, Sept. 13, 1702, succeeded his father; 3. James Pope, born at Twickenham, Nov. 1, 1705, living and unmarried in 1741; 4. John Pope, born at Twickenham, Oct. 15, 1707, was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, M. A. and ordained Deacon, but died unmarried, at Chapel Field House, Norwich, April 8, 1734, was buried 2 days after in St. Stephen's Church in that city, and re-interred the 18th of that month in the vault

vault at Ridge; 5. Grace, born in Jermyu-street, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, Nov. 9, 1697, and died in the same place, Nov. 14, and was buried two days after in the vault at Ridge; 6. Katharine, born at Twickenham, April 9, 1704, married in the Church of St. Anne Westminster, Feb. 21, 1730-1, to William Freman, esq. of Aspeden Hall, Herts, eldest son and heir of Ralph Freman, esq. of Hammels in the aid county, living 1741. Sir Harry Pope Blount, the 3d Baronet, married Sept. 19, 1728, in the Church of St. Peter, Cornhill, London, Anne, youngest of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Charles Cornwallis, esq. of Medlow, Huntingdoushire, by whom he had no issue in 1741. He died at Walthamstow, Oct. 12, 1759, as his widow did at Hatfield, Sept. 28, 1761: and as we find no traces of any such Baronet after that time, probably the title died with him, all the sons of the two first Baronets, as well as himself, having died without male issue, and the estates and representation of the family having devolved, as your Correspondent observes, to the heirs of the Freeman. Yours, &c. J. B.

P. S. It ought, however, to be observed, that there is some mistake or misrepresentation about the character of the Gentleman who married Miss Blount, whether he were Esq. or D. D.

Mr. URBAN. *Barrow, May 29.*

I SEND you some anecdotes, which you may perhaps think worth preserving in your Magazine: AN INSTANCE OF INTENSENESS OF THINKING.

My father, who was a neighbour of Bp. Warburton when he was plain Mr. Warburton, residing at Brant Broughton, his living in Lincolnshire, was invited to meet him at Lord Tyrconnell's. On his arrival at Belton Hall, he found the company lamenting Mr. Fane of Fulbeck's sad accident, his house being likely to be destroyed by a fire, which was still burning. Some one said, "We shall know the particulars, when Mr. Warburton comes, who must pass by it." Mr. Warburton arrived,—was questioned,—"saw no fire or bustle." It was hoped the report was not true: "It must be some other house was burning down." But the bad news was soon confirmed by people from Ful-

beck, who also saw Mr. Warburton ride by. He had rode close by it, without asking a question, or having the thread of the argument which occupied his thoughts, interrupted. Yet he was not an absent man; read every thing, Magazines, Novels, Dictionaries; and forgot nothing. (Fulbeck still belongs to the Fauces of the Westmoreland family).

Can any one say whether the late Professor Porson was capable of such intenseness of thought? The following is an instance of *his* great memory while a school-boy, which I had from a form-fellow. The form were going up (to say a lesson) in Homer. Says Porson, "I have lost my Homer, let me look over the lesson in yours."—He did so; was called out to construe—went with a Virgil in his hand—read and construed the lesson, about 120 lines, as if the book in his hand had been a Homer, and not a Virgil!

DIFFERENCE OF HOURS.

Warburton was a member of a Book Club, near Grantham. The members met at each other's houses at 3 o'clock to tea, not dinner: conferred about religious matters, that had happened in their parishes,—went to prayers, lighted their pipes—then had tea.

DIFFERENCE OF EXPENCE.

A farmer, lately dead here, attended Loughborough-market above 60 years. At the beginning of that time, his ordinary and ale cost him 1s. 6d.—lately his ordinary and wine cost him 6s. 6d. or 7s. W. E.

To the Right Hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL.
SIR, *April 17.*

I BEG leave to address you on a subject of the highest importance to the Country; and, although a great deal indeed might be said in recommendation of my proposal, that I may occupy as little of your time as possible (if this Letter fall under your inspection), I will be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.—The mode in which the Clergy are paid, viz. by tithes, in the present times especially, is a very unpopular one; and a commutation of some sort seems indispensably necessary for the support and preservation of our Ecclesiastical Establishment, to which you have proved yourself so warm a friend. I will point out to your notice some of the existing evils consequent upon it; for to enumerate all, would cause me to

to depart from that brevity at which I aim.

The very great increase of Sectaries of late years, and the extremes of Fanaticism and Infidelity which characterize the times, are principally owing to it. And to the same cause it may be ascribed, that every other denomination of Christians scruple not to avow an open and decided hostility to the Church; and even a portion of its own Ministers, by way of distinction, styling themselves Evangelical, seem by no means friendly to it, if we may judge by the very uncandid way in which they usually speak of their brethren of the Establishment.

I might also enlarge on the vexatious disputes so frequently occurring between the Clergy and their parishioners; but this is so notorious, that it seems quite unnecessary. One fact indeed seems highly deserving consideration; and that is, there is no money so grudgingly paid as tithes, and on this account no class of men so much aggrieved as the Clergy. If they even agree to a composition, perhaps not half the amount of their tithes, still it gives not satisfaction; and if a moderate advance is proposed, which the change of times requires, it utterly destroys that cordiality which ought, by every possible means, to be preserved. If the only alternative is had recourse to, for the security of their just rights, that of taking their tithes in kind—a field is then open for endless litigation; their persons are insulted, their Churches deserted, and their own, and the tranquillity of their parishes, utterly ruined. The difficulty too of receiving them in this way is greatly increased, as a long period of time has probably elapsed since they were so taken, and consequently it cannot easily be ascertained what land is or is not titheable, and hence, no doubt, the Church, in many cases, is robbed of its property.

These are some among the leading grievances of which I complain; and the remedy I would propose appears to me exceedingly practicable. It is, that judicious and experienced surveyors be appointed in every County, or District, to assign allotments of land to the Clergy in their respective Parishes, as a compensation for, and in lieu of, all tithes. By this means, the property of the Church would be preserved separate and distinct from

the landed Proprietor and the Farmer. The Clergyman would then have it in his power, to accommodate, befriend, and oblige his parishioners, by letting his land, in due proportions among them; and thus a friendly intercourse might be established and preserved, which is now unhappily too often interrupted by jealousies and divisions; and let me add, he would then be no longer subject to those many invidious and illiberal calumnies for merely asserting his lawful claims, which now almost universally prevail. I am well persuaded (and, no doubt, the majority of my Reverend Brethren are so likewise) that such a measure would very greatly increase both the Religion and the Loyalty of the Country, and that it would eventually give entire satisfaction to every party concerned in it; and therefore, as a good Subject to my venerable Sovereign, a Friend to our happy Constitution, and a strenuous Advocate for rational Christianity, I beg leave humbly to recommend the whole subject to your serious consideration; and earnestly do I hope, that, through your friendly intereference, it may be speedily submitted to the notice of the Legislature.

A COUNTRY RECTOR.

MR. URBAN,

June 5.

IN the History of England, Euclypædia Londinensis, vol. VI. part ii. p. 592, it is said of a Prince, King Edward I. than whom there are few whose characters stand higher in our annals, that though he may be styled the English Justinian, and celebrated as he was for his chastity and regular deportment, "*there is not in the whole course of his reign one instance on record of his public munificence and liberality.*" Yet it is notorious that he founded St. Michael's Church in the Borough of Macclesfield, in the year 1279, to which town he had granted a Charter, when Earl of Chester, in the year 1261. He also built the town of Kingston upon Hull; he made the harbour to it, and granted the town a Charter with great privileges. Now, if no other * instances of his bounty are handed down to us, these are sufficient to prove the fallacy of the charge. And I trust, Mr. Urban, that you will, with me, deem it

* I think it probable that some of your Correspondents are able to furnish others.

an act of justice to rescue from so disingenuous and unjust an attack (whether intended or not) the memory and character of a Prince who added more to the solid interests of his Country than any of his predecessors had ever done before.

If the writer who lately furnished so interesting an History of Rugby school, or any other of your intelligent Correspondents, would provide as particular an account of the Free Grammar School, commonly called the Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, at Macclesfield, the communication would be highly gratifying to some others as well as to

OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, June 6.

ABOUT six miles to the West of Newcastle-under-line, is situate the village of *Betley*; which was formerly a market-town. It stands on the borders of Cheshire; but is in the hundred of Pirehill (North), and county of Stafford. There are two gentlemen's seats in it: the one, called *Betley-court*, the residence of Sir Thomas Fletcher, bart; and the other, which is a more modern building, belongs to George Tollet, esq. and is termed *Betley Hall*. Near to the village is a fine pool, called *Betley Meer*, which belongs to the Earl of Wilton. The parish is adjoining to that of Madeley (see p. 409); and, according to Capper, in 1801, contained 138 houses and 670 inhabitants. Betley is now chiefly remarkable for its good gardens; which contribute much in the supply of vegetables to the neighbouring towns and places.

THE CHURCH

is situate in the village, and has been built at three different periods. It has a Nave, Side Ailes, a Chancel at the East end, and a square Tower at the West end of the Nave. The most antient part of the edifice is the Nave and Ailes; which, as well as the Chancel, have plain common tile roofs. The windows of the former are, also very plain, being (to use the expression of your Correspondent An Architect) "merely common make-shift frames for containing quarries of glass." The side-walls of the Nave are part wood, and part plaster; the timber is framed after the antient manner, and the spaces between filled

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with plaster, &c. The Ailes were, no doubt, coeval with the Nave; but, from prior decay, the walls thereof have been rebuilt with common brick. In the interior, the Nave is separated from the Ailes by four plain pointed arches on each side. The pillars which support them are merely single trunks of trees; and the architraves of the arches (if I may use the expression) are plain curved pieces of wood. From the three middle pillars or trunks are turned three similar plain wooden curves across the Nave; thus making the Nave to exhibit a succession of three pointed arches.

I guess the dimensions as follows: The length of the Nave and Ailes may be about 15 or 16 yards. The Ailes are narrow; being not quite three yards in breadth. The breadth of the Nave is about six yards.

There is a small West Gallery; and at the East end of the North Aile and Nave is a large seat, enclosed by a wooden screen; say about eight or nine feet in height from the floor.

The Nave is separated from the Chancel by a wooden partition, on the South side of which is the desk and pulpit, which are adorned with crimson velyet, as is also the Altar. The upper part of the partition is neatly ornamented, on the side fronting the Nave, with three painted tables of the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, and the Belief. Above the Lord's Prayer and Belief is painted a dove in glory; and above the Ten Commandments are the King's arms; on each side of which is painted a group of three angels. The doves and angels are on a blue ground.

THE CHANCEL

is built of stone, in a good style, and seems to have been erected by one of the Egertons, as appears from the following imperfect inscription on some panes of the East window, extending across it in one line:

This Chancel build... an's: Dr 1610
...by Mauph... Esquire.....
...to Sir Mauph..... Drine bill hnti...
...had p'sure.....

Upon entering the Chancel from the Nave, there hangs an hatchment, in memory of Mr. Tollet, against the North wall. Arms: Chequy, Argent and Azure, on a chevron engrailed Or, three anchors Azure; on a chief Gules, a lion passant Argent

(767)

(*Tollet*). It has an escutcheon of pretence Argent, bearing, on a chevron Azure, three garbs Or (*Cradocke*). Crest: A Tower proper, surmounted by a pyramid Azure, round which appears, coiled and descending, a serpent proper, langued Gules. Motto: PRUDENTIA IN ADVERSIS.

At the East end of the Chancel are two mural monuments. That on the North wall is the most ancient: it contains two small Ionian columns, the bases and capitals of which have been gilt. These columns support an entablature, the middle part of which is heightened by a circular arch or round pediment. At the top, above each column, is a shield, each bearing the same arms, viz.

Gules, a fess Ermine between three arrow-heads Argent, and between the two in chief is a crescent of the same, for difference. (A)

The entablature, small columns, and the member or part upon which the columns are supported, form a kind of niche, by projecting about nine inches from the wall, within which are a small male and female image in a devotional attitude, with a desk between them, on each side of which is a book open. Behind the female is a third figure, a female, and smaller than the other two. Above these figures, on the back ground, are three coats of arms. The two outer coats are the same as (A) above described. The middle coat, which is the largest, is quarterly; the first and second, and the third and fourth, are respectively alike.

The first and second quarters are tierce in pale; 1st, the same as (A) above described; 2. Ermine, a fess Gules, and fretty Or; 3. Argent, on a chevron Gules, within a border engrailed of the last, five besants.

The second and third quarters are tierce in pale: 1. Argent, a chevron Sable between three water bougets of the last; 2. Vert, a chevron Argent between three talbots of the last; 3. the same as (A).

Above this last coat, within the circular and highest part of the entablature, is the following inscription:

“HERE LIE YE BODIES OF RALPH EGERTON OF BETLEY, ESQUIER, AND FRAYNCES HIS WIFE, DAUGHT: TO S^r RALPH EGERTON OF WRINE HILL, KN^t WHO HAD ISSEVE S^r RALPH EGERTON, KN^t, WILLIAM, MARY, AND FRAYNCES, W^h RALPH DIED YE 17 OF APRIL 1610.”

Directly opposite, on the South wall is a modern marble monument, having the arms of *Tollet* on a shield at the top; below which, on a white tablet, is inscribed:

“IN THE YEAR 1768,

GEORGE TOLLET, ESQ;

ERECTED THIS TO THE MEMORY OF

HIS MOTHER M^{rs} ELIZABETH TOLLET, AND

HIS GRANDFATHER GEORGE TOLLET, ESQ;

COMMISSIONER OF THE NAVY IN THE

REIGNS OF KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN ANNE.

THEY BOTH DIED IN A VERY ADVANCED AGE,

AND ARE BURIED IN A VAULT BENEATH

THE OPPOSITE MONUMENT.

ALLSO IN THE SAME VAULT LIETH INTERR'D

THE BODY OF THE ABOVE NAMED GEORGE

TOLLET

THE YOUNGER, ESQ; WHO DIED UPON THE 22nd

DAY OF OCTOBER 1779, IN THE 54th YEAR OF

HIS AGE.

HE WAS LEARNED AND CHARITABLE.”

BENEFACTIONS.

The following account of the benefactions to the poor is collected and abridged from the tables hung up in different parts of the Church.

1. *A School-house.*

Mr. Richard Steele of Barthomley gave ten pounds to build a school-house for the use of the school-master; elected by the parish for ever.

2. *The Instruction of Poor Children.*

Marmaduke Jolley bequeathed ten pounds; the interest to be annually applied to the teaching of poor children at Betley School. This is paid by the churchwardens.

Mrs. Mary Lea, widow, late of Wrine-hill, gave a yearly rent-charge of forty shillings, to be issuing from certain lands in the parish, for the keeping of ten poor children to School yearly for ever.

3. *Apprenticeships.*

William Palmer, a native of Betley, left unto trustees the sum of £73. to be disposed of, at their discretion, for the best use of the poor. After having improved the donation by employing it at interest for a while, they bought a piece of land with it, situate in Audley and Halmore-end, called the *Rushy Keys*; and, by deed, they appointed the yearly rent for ever, to be employed every year for setting to apprenticeships the poor children of the inhabitants of Betley. The particulars respecting the appointment, rejecting, and number of trustees, &c. are to be seen on a board in the West Gallery.

4. *Relief*

4. *Relief in Clothing.*

Mrs. Mary Lea (*see article 2.*) left by will to trustees, the sum of £30.; appointing the interest thereof to be annually disposed of by them, for the clothing of poor people in Ransall and Wrine-hill, at their discretion.

5. *Relief in Bread and Money.*

Mr. Joseph Coape, of this parish, gave £10; the interest thereof to be paid for ever by the Trustees, and to be given in-bread to 20 poor people, on the first Sunday in the year, and on Whitsunday.

Mr. Richard Gorton, of the parish of Muccleston, bequeathed £10. to the churchwardens; and appointed the interest thereof to be distributed at their discretion to the poor every Candlemas Day.

Mariamdnke Jolley (*see article 2*) bequeathed £10.; and appointed the interest thereof to be given to the poor for ever, every Christmas.

Mr. John Dale, of Radwood, gave £10.; the interest to be paid yearly to the poor.

Mrs. Ann Shaw, a native of Betley, gave to trustees £10.; the interest to be paid yearly to the poor.

Mrs. Mary Lea (*see articles 2 and 4*) gave a rent-charge of 40 shillings (charged on the same lands as that in *article 2*) to be dealt in bread yearly to poor widows in Betley and Wrine-hill.

The following benefaction is, of course, extinct:

Miss Hannah Jones of London gave £24.; to be given weekly in bread to 12 poor widows, for 10 years from Lady-day, 1706.

She also gave £20. towards rebuilding the steeple and hanging the bells.

The Tower is built of stone, has a parapet wall at the top, and on each of the four angles has been placed a plain urn. The vane is perforated with 1713; which was the time, we may presume, when it was built; a conjecture which is strengthened by the last recorded benefaction of Miss H. Jones.

The Living is a Curacy in the Deanery of Newcastle and Stone, Archdeaconry of Stafford, and Diocese of Lichfield and Covestry.

Queen Anne's Bounty was obtained for it in 1717; when the Right Hon. Lord William Powlet and others gave 20 acres of common ground, to the

value of £200. towards the augmentation.

The Incumbent is the Rev. W. Bayley.

Patron, George Tollet, esq. of Betley Hall.

Though Betley Church in appearance is inferior to many in the neighbourhood; yet I have thought it worth my while to be thus minute in detailing its parts, &c. because, in my opinion, it affords a specimen of the manner in which the antients made their first attempts, in their progress towards forming the pointed arch and groins, which are now so much admired for contributing to the grandeur and ornament of the Gothic Style.

Yours, &c.

Yr. S.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXXXV.

THIS and a succeeding Number will be devoted to Remarks on a recent publication, intituled, "An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France; with a View to illustrate the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture in Europe. By the late Rev. G. D. Whittingham."

These Remarks will be found necessary, to do away impressions, which the reading of the above Survey may have wrought on the minds of many, unfavourable to those illustrations which the Society of Antiquaries, Rev. Dr. Milner, J. Carter, and others, have brought forward, to prove, by plans, elevations, details of ornaments, &c. that such Rise and Progress of Pointed Architecture (vulgarly called "Gothic") had its origin in England.

Ever since I became truly sensible of the impropriety and invidious tendency of the term "Gothic," as applied to the antient Architecture of this country, a term first introduced by Sir C. Wren*, for the obvious purpose of loading our Cathedrals and other Churches with scorn and obloquy†; I have made it my constant purpose, not alone to do away the barbarous name‡, but to prove that the styles in which such structures are erected had their rise and pro-

* Parentalia.

† His destruction of old St. Paul's, *ib.*

‡ Gent. Mag. 1801, vol. LXXI. p. 413.

gress

gress in England. I have as often apprised my readers, that my presumption for such opinions stands on this basis. I was regularly brought up in the arts of Sculpture and Architecture; have bestowed every hour of my life in the study and practice of drawing from our Antiquities; my collection in this way amounting to many thousands of sketches, &c. Hence, it is impossible for me to pass unnoticed the above publication, without bringing forward the Remarks, as premised above, and gently to correct the Architectural errors of the *Amateur Student*, whose education and habits of life, it appears, more qualified him for religious pursuits than those in which he had indulged his youthful mind.

It is a lamentable truth, that, in general, *Amateurs* in the Arts, when they make the tour of the Continent, leave their own country with a certain apathy towards its Antiquities, which perhaps they have never seen, or, if seen, paid but a careless kind of attention to their beauties, or to a recital of their merits. They fly, when landed on the shores they pant to idolize, from town to town, from city to city, glancing at this building, or at that, taking superficial notes and trifling sketches (supposing they may have obtained a few lessons from some Drawing-master); listening with a willing ear to national historical prejudices, turning over folios containing theoretical professional positions, without the more necessary aid, practical demonstrations. Thus, fraught with the result of their researches, culled in the short space of two or three years (fifty years, alas! I have scarce found adequate to acquire any competent idea of the sister arts, Sculpture and Architecture), return fully qualified, in their own and friends' opinions, to give all praise to foreign Artists, and to cry down the merits of their Countrymen; the first as the primæval cause of ancient Architectural splendour, and the latter as humble imitators of their neighbouring rivals. France has their enthusiastic admiration!

My Remarks will go with the divisions of the "Survey *," taking up such opinions only as come in contact

with my professional experience, either given by the Author, or in the prefatory matter by his friends. As for the historical part of the work, it is more than probable some other hand will scrutinize its pretensions to authenticity, in the regular "Review" in this Miscellany.

Preface. The Author's "first conception" was limited to a "refutation of an hypothesis, maintained by several writers, and supported by the Society of Antiquaries, that the style usually called Gothic really originated in this Island, and ought therefore, in future, to receive the denomination of English Architecture."

p. iv. Our progress through the divisions will prove whether this refutation has been accomplished.

"Prior excellence of the French."

p. v. Presumption at first setting off, without proof or evidence. Great attention bestowed to those English Writers who have endeavoured to prove the "Gothic" of foreign growth;

those who have maintained sentiments to the contrary scouted, p. vii. A question is asked, if such style in any country had had a progressive kind of creation, then the whole "supposition" would be confirmed, p. viii.

But this supposition is held as trifling. Affirmation that "the Gothic Style" appeared "at once" throughout Christendom, *ibid.* This is a blind and wilful setting-aside of national documents; as it must be manifest to all candid and exploring Antiquaries,

that such a Style, of which the Pointed Arch is one great character, rose imperceptibly and accidentally (by the ever fluctuating process of building) in this country.

Malmsbury Abbey Church (the original part, date 675), Saxon Architecture, Pointed Arches introduced, both from the intersection of semicircular arches, and simply of themselves; yet still the detail of mouldings, ornaments surrounding their lines by way of architrave, are purely Saxon. It is possible, indeed, a mere Pointed Arch might arise in form in any part of the world, as well as in this country, say Constantinople, East Indies, &c.; still there seems, from all the views exhibited to us of such foreign subjects, no other characteristic to mark the infinity of the Pointed Style, but the simple pointed line, right and left.

In the Cathedrals of Canterbury, Rochester,

* "Made in France, &c. by the Author, in the years 1802 and 1803."

chester, Lincoln, Durham, Gloucester, &c. ruins of conventual edifices, and numerous parochial Churches, a growing-up of this Style is marked in an infinity of instances, until we meet at last, after a progressive creation of four or five centuries, the Style in mature and complete order in Salisbury Cathedral. That the Pointed Style rose on that of the Saxon, how all-powerful are the attestations, combined in architraves, bases, capitals, entablatures, door-ways, windows, buttresses, turrets, pediments, pinnacles, spires, fonts, screens, niches, tombs, monuments, &c. &c. all exhibiting the long and constant struggle each Style maintained (Saxon and Pointed) for the mastery of universal adoption in Architecture, an adoption that was to continue uncontroled (excepting in adventitious alterations of the lesser characteristics) until the latest times! The Pointed Style remained victorious!

Had the Pointed Style, or, as they will have it, "the Gothic," been an importation, as our publishers endeavour to palm upon us, it would have appeared to us at once, and no previous indications of the growing Style any where to be encountered. But these indicative growings are numerous and without end, professionally planted from the earliest ages down to the twelfth century.

Chapter I. Saxon buildings called "barbarous," p. 2. Had the writer first studied the Architecture of his own country before that of foreigners, he might perhaps have been induced to give a softer term; he might have found beauties on our own walls, have become their panegyrist!

Chapter III. Professional men "invited from distant quarters," p. 17. Why not have drawn a supposition, that England at least had sent men of ability? "Vault, or Crypt of the Church of St. Denis," date "775," p. 28. Malmesbury Abbey Church, date 675.

Chapter IV. "Barbarous deformity," p. 28. A young man of 26 (such it appears in the Preface was the age of our Author at his death) giving thus his fiat, is, it must be owned, rather too presuming.

Chapter V. Boasted dimensions and arrangements of French churches. They do not exceed our own edifices. It is a pity that no "accurate and dili-

gent" Ecclesiastic, like our Author, has yet found time or inclination to ascertain the names of our ancient Architects, in the same zealous way that he has done for those of France, noted in this Chapter. "Saxon Churches in England inferior in elevation, massiveness, and magnitude, to those of the Normans," p. 44 (we are to suppose that he means Normandy, as under the influence of French genius.) I request that a comparison may be drawn between them; see our Gloucester Cathedral (the original parts), Waltham Abbey, &c. The common error is adopted, that an "intercourse" with the Eastern world, p. 45, at the end of the eleventh century, was the cause of France adopting the Pointed Arch and its accompaniments (whatever they may be). The reverend gentleman did not, it seems, think to look for precedents at home, where he would have found the first drawings of the great feature (Malmesbury) as far back as the eighth century. "Bridge and Chapel at Avignon" spoken of as an extraordinary work, p. 48. Bridges and Chapels with us, of equal importance, and of a date as early, some now in good repair, and others in part modernised, as at London, York, Rochester, Wakefield, Durham, Barnard's Castle, &c. &c. The Architecture of France underwent a total change in the twelfth century, p. 49. Our Architecture was not freed from Saxon peculiarities until a century afterwards. We are, however, left in the dark as to the precise detail of the buildings which French ability conceived.

Chapter VI. "The Church of Notre Dame at Mantes," noticed as a striking proof of French genius and skill; the vaulting of the roof extraordinary; height of the roof from the pavement (uncertain whether stone vaulting or top of wood roof is meant) 96 feet." p. 54. Our Abbey Church at Westminster may be esteemed as extraordinary; it may be much more so, the stone vaulting being in height one hundred and one feet. "The number of religious edifices which were erected in France during the reign of St. Louis exceeds all former or subsequent example," p. 55. Did not England at the same period show as many edifices (taking its proportion into the comparison) and

and as magnificent? A kind of wonder is next excited, that the French buildings were designed and executed by Ecclesiastics as well as professional men. Were not our great works brought to perfection by the same degrees of men, though the names of the latter unfortunately lie buried under prejudice and neglect?

"Church of St. Nicaise and the Cathedral of Rheims" held up as "the brilliant constellation of talents in the thirteenth century," "the most majestic and sublime monuments of Ecclesiastical Architecture," p. 58. The former I hold up to judgment before St. Michael, Coventry, and the latter to York Cathedral. "The Collegiate Church of St. Sepulchre at Paris was begun in 1326, and finished so as to have Mass said in it the succeeding year," p. 61. On what a trifling design and contracted scale must a Church be, which in a manner was erected in the course of *one* year! Is this an example to be admitted in proof of the superiority of France in her Architectural career? Our youthful Author next brings "forward the Bastille and the Castle of Vincennes," as traits of Civil Architecture in the fourteenth century, p. 62. Behold, I pray, our Castles of Windsor (that is, in its circuitous line and those few original portions now left), and those most wonderful and extraordinary Castles in Wales, Chepstow, Caerphilly, Caernarvon, Conway, &c. &c. "The great work of art, the fleet and the wooden fortifications constructed for the invasion of England," p. 63. Are these great works to be trumpeted forth, and our wooden walls, and the fortified breasts of our countrymen at that eventful hour (fourteenth century) to be forgotten? But I remember me, our travelled Author was but a novice in the arts, a mere inexperienced youth; therefore I pass this oversight. He confesses that in England (fourteenth century, some atonement for the preceding absence of mind,) the tracery of windows, &c. "were carried to a higher state of perfection, and magnificence" than in France, p. 65. Truth will at times, some how or other, have way, when least intended. "The Architectural taste of this age (fifteenth century) resembled the contemporary style of England," p. 66. Here is a downright confession in our Author (whether intended or ac-

cidental I leave others to judge) that his beloved France condescended to become a servile copyist from his native England, which through the course of the preceding chapters he had pronounced the scientific dependant on this said France. Another confession succeeds (a reluctant one) that Frenchmen did not "add any great example of that superlative beauty or richness which characterizes the Architecture of England at this period" (fifteenth century), *ibid.* "This beautiful species of Architecture (of France, its detail still out of sight) which had been successfully cultivated for the space of three centuries, and which has left fabrics that are still the boast and wonder of the principal cities of Europe," &c. *ibid.* Again his own fabrics are forgot, and his Country's Architectural glories put on the left-hand, kept back as it were in the shades of Contempt, in order that his favourite Nation may shine the pride of human genius, as well as art.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. HAYLEY'S "Life of Romney" has at length made its appearance; and those who have been delighted with his Life of Cowper will know what to expect from this tribute to the memory of another celebrated friend. It is ornamented with some exquisite engravings from Romney's pictures and drawings. We shall take an early opportunity of paying our respects to this splendid volume.

A very elaborate and valuable work on Spain was lately published at Paris by ALEXANDER DE LABORDE, in five volumes octavo; an English translation of which has been announced, and is, we understand, nearly ready for publication. The first three volumes comprise a Descriptive Itinerary or Topographical Delineation, with illustrative Road Maps, and a Statistical Account of each Province; the last two volumes are devoted to a General Statistical Account of the Country, including its Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Finances; its Government and Police; Civil and Ecclesiastical Establishments; the State of the Arts, Sciences, and Literature; its Manners, Customs, Natural History, &c. This Work cannot but prove peculiarly interesting at the present

present moment, as exhibiting a correct view of the state of Spain immediately previous to the recent revolution.

The Paris press has also produced lately, in two splendid quarto volumes, accompanied with several admirably executed plates, an Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the South Seas, undertaken by order of Buonaparte. A translation of this work likewise is in the press.

The first part of Mr. BLORE's "History and Antiquities of Rutland," which is to form two folio volumes, is nearly ready for publication.

Dr. W. BURNEY has announced a new Work on Nautical Education; intended principally for young Officers entering the Navy.

Sir JOHN MOORE's Brother is about to publish a Narrative of the Campaign of the British Army in Spain, commanded by that lamented Officer.

PRINCE's "Worthies of Devonshire" is reprinting by Messrs. Rees and Curtis, booksellers of Plymouth, under the superintendence of a careful Editor.

"The Life of TORQUATO TASSO, with a Historical and Critical Account of his Writings," will shortly be published in two volumes quarto, with portraits.

It is rumoured, that a Collection of Miscellaneous Pieces, from the pen of the late Professor PORSON, is making among his friends, with a view to publication. The Work will be entitled "Porsoniana."

Mr. Professor PORSON's large paper copy of the Grenville Homer (of which 25 copies only are said to exist) was knocked down at Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby's, on Monday last, for 83 guineas. The Marquis of Buckingham is supposed to have been the purchaser. Mr. Porson's copy was unbound; one in Morocco produced, at an auction in 1804, the immense sum of 95 guineas.

The extensive Library of the late Dr. LAWRENCE, which was intended to have been sold by auction, has been purchased of his executors by Lackington, Allen, and Co. The Collection is particularly rich in Classicks, as well as in Books on Civil Law and General History.

Mr. ARTHUR OWEN is preparing for the press a small volume of Poems.

The Rev. S. BUTTER will shortly

publish the first volume in quarto, and the first two volumes in octavo, of his edition of *Æschylus*. The others will appear at as short intervals as the work will allow.

M. DE GARDANNE, brother of the French Ambassador at the Court of Persia, has lately published an account of his Travels in that Country; which will shortly be published in English.

"ROBERTSON's Phrase-book" has been long a very scarce book, notwithstanding its great utility to the Classical Student. Mr. Valpy of Reading School, author of the "*Elementarum Latinæ*," is preparing a new edition of it, in which the English will be modernized, some expressions common to both languages will be omitted, and the list of Latin idioms considerably increased.

Mr. JAMES NORRIS BREWER has just commenced an interesting Work of "Descriptions Historical and Architectural of splendid Palaces and Public Buildings, English and Foreign; with Biographical Notices of their Founders or Builders, and other eminent Persons."

Oxford, May 23. The Chancellor's Prizes were adjudged to the following gentlemen:—The English Essay, "The Love of our Country," to Mr. Charles-Parr Burney, B. A. of Merton.—The Latin Verses, "Corinthus," to Mr. Peter Mayer Latham, of Brasenose.—The donation for English Verse, "John the Baptist," to Mr. Charles Henry Johnson, of Brasenose, a native of Cheshire, and educated at the Charter-house.

Oxford, June 14. This day was celebrated, in the Theatre, Lord Crewe's annual Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors of the University; when the honorary degree of M. A. was conferred on Arthur Marquis of Downshire, of Christ Church; Sir G. O. Page Turner, Bart. gentleman commoner of Brasenose college; and on Henry Capel, gentleman commoner of Wadham college. The Creweian Oration was spoken by the Rev. Edward Copleston, B. D. Professor of Poetry, who began by stating, that as he had on former occasions celebrated in a general manner the Benefactors of the University, he was naturally led then to a more distinct commemoration of them. He intended that year to enumerate those who

who had patronized the study of Antiquities—a subject of high interest, but which had never been brought forward on a similar occasion. He introduced his principal subject, by a vindication of the study of antiquity from the prejudices of modern taste, and shew'd in how important a manner it illustrated facts of remote history, opened the recondite beauties of language, corrected and chastised the style, excited an elegant and laudable curiosity, and enlarged the rich stores of the mind. Among the Benefactors of the University in this branch of literature, the Professor first mentioned the name of RAWLINSON, of St. John Baptist college. This distinguished character had pursued the study of Antiquity with alacrity, left behind him copious and valuable proofs of his skill, and was the first to excite others to a similar industry, by founding the Anglo-Saxon Professorship. The Professor then spoke in terms of high commendation of DUGDALE, who, by his *Monasticon Anglicanum* and *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, had become a model to all succeeding students, and had spread his fame even among foreign nations—a fame so largely established as to be well able to allot to DOWSWORTH all the praise which his assistance to him might claim. JUNIUS, the next in order, though of foreign extraction, had still, the Professor thought, a just right to commemoration, as an Antiquary, who had acquired an extraordinary skill in the Northern languages, and opened to Englishmen the nature and sources of their own, and retaining to the age of 90 the cheerfulness of his earlier years, left at his death all his MSS. and Collections to the University. It was the happiness of Oxford to be able to claim the next Benefactor, ARTHUR WOOD, as peculiarly her own. Born and educated at Oxford, his whole life was spent, with a diligence which was seldom equalled, in the most accurate researches into her History and Antiquities. Two folio volumes, in his own hand, are among the papers presented by him to the University, and deposited in the Ashmolean Museum. The Professor defended WOOD from the objection raised against him from his rude and unpolished style. This he considered as a point of small moment in an Antiquary, especially as it served

to convey a stronger view of the writer's mind, and represented more faithfully, because unintentionally, the exact taste and colour of his age. After expatiating on the merits of ASHMOL, the founder of the Museum, the Professor passed on to TRYAWHITT, whose suavity of manners, and elegance of mind, formed a splendid refutation of the statement, that genius and benevolence were incompatible with the pursuits of the Antiquary. TRYAWHITT was as remarkable for affability as he was for diligence; his taste also was conspicuous, in the happy adaptation of his Antiquarian researches to the elucidation of our earliest Poet.—The enumeration was closed by a warm and affectionate panegyrick on WARTON; whose talents and virtues many present, said the Professor, could abundantly testify. His learning, his abilities, his benevolence, were great; and his accuracy in Antiquities so minute and extensive, that when he treated on them, he appeared to have actually been conversant with the persons whom he described.—The Professor excused himself from entering on the writers on this subject, such as GIBSON, HEARNE, &c.; because he considered it better to omit them entirely, than merely to detail their names.—In his peroration, which was very animated, the Professor expressed an ardent desire, that some one might arise to devote himself exclusively to historical researches, and to complete the Annals of the University, which were now deficient by an interval of 130 years. “Such a character,” said the Professor, I rather wish than hope for, though the undertaking is far from impossible. Among those whom I address, there are doubtless many who have that fortitude and diligence which such an attempt would require; who can despise the dictates of the ignorant, and neglect the scorn of the prejudiced; who can enter with perseverance and discernment into the great questions, the discords, the parties, the benefactions, and the literature of the period, and pass through them, not frigidly and cursorily, but with the expression, in each case, of a sound and discriminating judgment. Such a man would deserve the gratitude of the University, and would raise the most honourable and permanent monument to his own fame.”

10. Par-

70. *Parliamentary Logic: to which are subjoined Two Speeches, delivered in the House of Commons of Ireland, and other Pieces; by the Right Honourable William Gerard Hamilton. With an Appendix, containing Considerations on the Corn Laws, by Samuel Johnson, LL.D. never before printed. 8vo. pp. 253. Payne. 1808.*

THIS is one of the most curious volumes that have been presented to the Publick for some years. It is very justly observed, by the Editor, that many English rhetorical and logical treatises have at various times been published; but there is not extant in our language any piece that bears the slightest resemblance to that before us. It is no less just, that in the rules and precepts here accumulated, which are equally adapted to the use of the Pleader and the Orator, nothing vague, or loose, or general, is delivered: and the most minute particularities and artful turns of debate and argument are noticed with admirable acuteness, subtlety, and precision. Yet we are not quite prepared to say that the work "cannot but be of perpetual use to all those persons who may have occasion to exercise their discursive talents within or without the doors of the House of Commons;" because it appears to us that *all* the precepts here laid down ought not to be used in any fair, open, and manly debate. Of this, however, hereafter. We shall first avail ourselves of the biographical account given, the accuracy of which may be depended on, and will not be uninteresting to those who have heard much of Mr. Hamilton's taste and talents, both in public and in social life.

William Gerard Hamilton was the only son of William Hamilton, Esq. a younger son of Mr. Hamilton of Wishaw, in the shire of Lanerk in Scotland, by a daughter of Sir Charles Brskine, of Alva, who was a younger brother of the Earls of Marr and Buchan. His mother was Helen Hay, one of the sisters of David Bruce, of Kinnaird, Esq. who, relinquishing his family-name, assumed that of Bruce, for the estate of Kinnaird, and was father of the celebrated Abyssinian Traveller. Our Author's father, after being for some time an advocate in the Court of Session in Scotland;

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shortly after the Union came to London, and was admitted to the English Bar. His son was born in Lincoln's-inn, Jan. 28, 1728-9, O. S. He was bred at Winchester School, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was admitted a gentleman - commoner, March 1, 1744-5. During his residence at Oxford, his Editor thinks, he wrote the Poems in this volume, which were originally printed in 4to in 1750, but not published, unless by dispersing a few copies among his friends. On leaving Oxford he became a member of Lincoln's-inn, with a view to study the Law; but on his father's death, in 1754, he betook himself to a political life, and in the same year was chosen M. P. for Petersfield in Hampshire. His first effort at parliamentary eloquence was made Nov. 13, 1755; when, "to use the words of Waller, respecting his contemporary Deubam, he broke out, like the Irish Rebellion, three-score thousand strong, when nobody was aware, or in the least suspected it." No first Speech in Parliament ever produced such an effect, or acquired such eulogies, both within and without the House of Commons. Of this memorable Speech there is reason to believe that no copy remains; but his Editor has copied the account given of it by the late Lord Orford, in one of his letters to Gen. Conway (Works, vol. V. p. 41). Our Readers have probably often heard the erroneous tradition of this having been the only Speech he ever made, and that he obtained the familiar name of *Single-speech* Hamilton. He spoke, however, a second time, February 1756; and such was the admiration which followed his talents, that Mr. Fox, then one of the principal Secretaries of State, procured him to be appointed, in April of the same year, one of the Lords of Trade. At this Board he sat five years, without ever exerting his oratorical talents; and in 1761 accepted the office of Principal Secretary to George Earl of Halifax, then appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In the Irish Parliament, as he filled an office of responsibility, it was necessary for him to support the measures of Administration; and accordingly, in 1761-62, he made five Speeches on various occasions, "which fully answered the expectations of his auditors;

auditors; on whom so great was the impression of his eloquence, that, at the distance of near fifty years, it is not quite effaced from the minds of such of them as are yet living. Two of these Speeches are printed in the present volume." Mr. Hamilton continued Secretary to the succeeding Lord Lieutenant, Hugh Earl of Northumberland, in 1763; "but it is believed his exertions in that session were less splendid and less frequent; and before it concluded, on some disgust he resigned his office."

"On his return to England, and for a long time afterwards, he certainly meditated taking an active part in the political warfare of the House of Commons;" but he never again addressed the Chair, though he was chosen into every new Parliament that was summoned from that time to May 1790, a little before his death. In this period the only office he filled was that of Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, which he held from September 1763 to April 1784. During this interval he was one of those on whom common rumour bestowed the authorship of Junius's Letters; but we agree with his acute Biographer, that "this opinion never could be entertained for a moment by any competent judge, who was personally and intimately acquainted with Mr. Hamilton;" and many substantial reasons are here given, amounting, in our opinion, to absolute proof that he could not have written those specimens of elegant scurrility.

But the conclusion of this discussion throws so much light on Mr. Hamilton's political character, and on his Parliamentary Logick, that it becomes necessary to transcribe it in his Biographer's words:

"He was so far from being the political zealot which Junius assuredly was, that he had no very strong attachment to any Party whatsoever. He indeed considered Politics as a kind of game, of which the stake or prize was the Administration of the Country. Hence he thought that those who conceived that one Party were possessed of greater abilities than their Opponents, and were therefore fitter to fill the first offices in the State, might with great propriety adopt such measures (consistent with the Constitution) as should tend to bring their friends into the administration of affairs, or to support them when invested with such power; without weighing in golden scales the particular

parliamentary questions which should be brought forward for this purpose: as, on the other hand, they who had formed a higher estimate of the opposite Party might with equal propriety adopt a similar conduct, and shape various questions for the purpose of shewing the imbecility of those in power, and substituting an abler Ministry, or one whom they consider abler, in their room; looking, on such occasions, rather to the *object* of each motion, than to the question itself. And, in support of these positions, which, however short they may be of theoretical perfection, do not perhaps very widely deviate from the actual state of things, he used to observe, that if any one would carefully examine all the questions which have been agitated in Parliament from the time of the Revolution, he would be surprised to find how few could be pointed out in which an honest man might not conscientiously have voted on either side; however, by the force of rhetorical aggravation, and the fervour of the times, they may have been represented to be of such importance that the very existence of the State depended on the result of the deliberation. Some questions, indeed, he acknowledged to be of a vital nature; of such magnitude, and so intimately connected with the safety and welfare of the whole community, that no inducement or friendly disposition to any Party ought to have the smallest weight in the decision. One of these, in his opinion, was, the Proposition for a PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, or, in other words, for new-modeling the Constitution of Parliament; a measure which he considered of such moment, and of so dangerous a tendency, that he once said to a friend now living, that he would sooner suffer his right hand to be cut off than vote for it."

For his character, in other respects, which follows this, we must refer to the volume. About the year 1760, it is believed, his acquaintance with Dr. Johnson commenced; with whom he lived in intimacy from that period to the time of Johnson's death. In the year 1792 his constitution, which never had been very strong, was considerably shaken by a paralytic stroke, from which although he seemed to recover by slow degrees, it so weakened and undermined his frame that he died, at his house in Upper Brook-street, on the 16th of July 1796, in the sixty-eighth-year of his age, and was buried on the 22d in the chancel-vault of the church of St. Martin in the Fields. Having never married, on his death his paternal estate devolved on his cousin-german, William Hamilton.

Hamilton, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, Esq.; and, in default of his issue, will descend to his brother, the reverend and learned Dr. Hamilton, archdeacon of Colchester, vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, and rector of Hadham, in the county of Herts.

The principal tract in this volume; "Parliamentary Logick," was fairly written out by the Author; and therefore, as the Editor thinks, was intended by him for the press. He had shewn it to his friend Dr. Johnson, who considered it as a very curious and masterly performance, but objected to the too great conciseness and refinement of some parts of it, and wished that some of the precepts had been more opened and expanded.

The first three precepts will perhaps exemplify this objection:

"Distinction, Amplification, Reflexion as a *nexus*."

"What you know, what you do not; what said, what silent; what clear, what doubtful, what contradictory."

"A manifestation of a thing, or a compound of it, not absolutely the thing itself."

In selecting some specimens of this "Parliamentary Logick" we once intended to have divided them into two classes, the nature of which must be explained by referring our Readers to the extract just given from his Life. In the one, in our opinion, the Author prescribes as the legitimate Logician, and in the other the mere Politician, the man who is *playing the game* described in that extract. As we find them, however, intimately blended in this work, we know not that it would be doing the Author justice to separate them. The Parliamentary Reader will probably have no difficulty in performing that task for himself; and, as the Author has observed no divisions of subject, at least none that are very obvious, the purpose of a specimen will be as sufficiently answered by taking a few pages from the beginning as from any other part of the work.

"State the same thing different ways: when you censure, find something to approve; and when you approve, something to censure. Yield a point not material. Admit proposition, and deny inference. Not one thing in twenty proves what it is brought to prove, absolutely, but equivo-

cally. State the mischiefs of the opposite extreme*."

"Consider before you go†, what ought to be proved, and how probably it will be evaded: and see that the true principle is not removed, and a false one substituted: you know the consequences you want; find out a principle to justify them."

"When an argument is brought to prove one thing, shew that it likewise proves another."

"Variety in different length, and different strength of the period being put in a different part."

"When you produce an instance to illustrate, let the instance be in itself invidious as well as illustratory."

"When it is with you, separate the fact from the argument; when against you, blend them. It may be right to take great pains to remove an apprehension that is groundless, if the consequence of its prevailing would be very mischievous."

"State a fact, or an argument, as a thing you do not affect to dwell upon, provided you have something still more material to produce."

"Attend to the gradations of facts, or of arguments. The same things differently disposed have a very different effect."

"Affect, as you go along, to catch a more exact expression."

"Introduce something flattering to the House. Settle method first."

"Consider the common-places to which a subject is likely to give occasion."

"Consider the particular passion you are to touch."

"Flattering at the beginning, and affecting at the conclusion."

"Lay the thing down which is to be proved: shew how you prove it, and then point-out that it is proved."

"We are to consider how a thing stands by positive statutes, by parliamentary precedents, by the resolves of the House, by opinions of lawyers, Statesmen, &c. &c."

"Objections may be made to plan, or mode."

"To begin with those things which, though they do not belong to the question, are brought to affect the merits of it. Shew that rules of judging applicable in other cases are not so in this."

"State, first, proofs for and against, and then presumptions for and against."

"See if it [the point in debate] can be put upon a popular ground: every ques-

* "e. g. If you are charged with profusion in grants to the Crown, or in a public establishment, state the mischiefs of a niggard œconomy. Such, it is conceived, is the meaning."

† "i. e. to the House."

tion has some parts better than others; separate those in your mind, and suppress one, and colour the other, as it suits.

"To press your own arguments, and answer others, are the two divisions.

"Lay down something clear, and uncontroversial; a maxim, a definition of a common thing. Introduce some third proposition*.

"Run a vice into a virtue, and *vice versa*. Consider thoroughly your strong points, one by one: and always take into consideration the prevailing prejudices.

"Detect the false professions that are made: If a thing is proved *like*, endeavour to shew it must be different, from the different end proposed. And *vice versa*.

"Invention is employed to find out a thought: fancy in moulding and varying it; elocution in cloathing it.

"State not only what the question is, but what it is not, and what it is mistaken for.

"State the question to be proved, and the arguments made use of to prove it. By colouring one, and softening the other, you will gain an advantage.

"Observe what has been heard with pleasure, and what with aversion, in the speeches of those who have gone before you.

"There can be but three causes why a law is made imperfect: want of power, want of knowledge, and want of inclination, in those who made it.

"No subject is without its appropriate adherent circumstances, which distinguish it from every other. A judicious discovery and skilful connexion of these is a principal thing.

"Happy amplification is, when the subject admits of many beginnings, and several pauses in the period; and the incidents, heaped on one another, gradually ascend to a summit of grandeur. It ennobles what is familiar; aggravates what is wrong, strengthens arguments, and inflames passions. It consists in number. It is a series of thoughts rising one upon another; it is a complete connexion of all the particular circumstances inherent in a subject, progressively heightening to a point.

"Diffusive eloquence [may be employed], when the mind is to be soothed and brought over, and upon familiar topics, and in narrative.

"Think what others you admire would say on the same subject.

* "It is not very clear what is here meant by 'a third proposition.' A passage, however, hereafter following, may illustrate that before us: "When two men come to different conclusions," &c. Perhaps the meaning is the same in both places."

"Plurals impart magnificence, singulars strength, to a discourse. But the change from one to the other is pathetic.

"Periphrasis sometimes a discourse carried on in propriety of language.

"A bold thing ought to be introduced with a preparatory alleviation.

"Grandeur requires room. Contraction strengthens. But conciseness strengthens and adjusts the sense.

"Two things which differ in sort cannot be compared in degree. They cannot with propriety be said to be equal, superior, or inferior.

"Rules. Attend to evidence; preserve a constant attention; avoid precipitation and passion.

"When two men come to different conclusions it is necessary to find out some common principle on which they are agreed.

"To avoid mistakes, consult more senses than one. Consider a thing at different times, and in different situations, and enquire how it appears to others.

"Men are more apt to amuse themselves by enquiring into the cause of a fact than to dispute it.

"Novelty of a proposition ought not to mislead, by being suffered to surprise.

"In comparing two things we should place the known attributes of one in order, and endeavour to find them out in the other.

"To make a consequence be granted from a subject not well known, you must draw it from one that is well known.

"When you cannot convince, a heap of comparisons will dazzle.

"In examining, the words ought to be reduced to direct, positive, intelligible propositions, and then compare them with one another.

"See whether a law is made by fit persons; under fit penalties; as fit means for a fit end.

"Never follow others, but examine yourself. The greatest credit is acquired by correcting a general error.

"Men are apt to deny a principle in one part of their arguments, and yet have recourse to it in another.

"Men are apt to leave out something, and to decide upon a part, so that truth and error are blended in the decision.

"Take the parts of a question asunder, and omit what is not to the point, and decide on those only which influence the question.

"It is an art to make use of what is doubtful as an unquestionable maxim, and to argue from a single case as if it were a maxim.

"Distinguish between what is clear and what is fancied.

"Consider the nature of the proof of which a thing is capable. Do not rest on testimony

testimony where testimony has nothing to do, nor with probability when a thing is capable of demonstration.

"Never regard COMMON or UNCOMMON as a mark of truth or falsehood.

"Distinction makes things clear, and division perplexed.

"In the wrong, use comprehensive and general, because they are equivocal, expressions: and multiply divisions and distinctions without end.

"The most shining though not the most argumentative parts of a speech are the easiest answered.

"If you have no argument to object to, object to a word. Do not assent to any thing on appearances or on slight grounds; and much less on none.

"Observe whether ideas linked together have a connexion from their nature or only by prevailing habit.

"When a thing is difficult, reduce it into distinct parts, and put it in plain questions.

"Ideas of the question are changed by changing the terms, or by adding others. Thus the ideas are bent, and varied, and become more serviceable to the purpose. Form a clear idea of the question, independent of words. Keep it, through the whole argument, steadily in your view. Do not suffer the least change of the terms, either by addition, subtraction, or substitution; and then you will perceive what is superfluous, what direct to, and what slides by, the question.

"The secondary meaning which custom has superadded to many words should be distinguished from the particular, common, and primary meaning, and their signification as used by a particular author, age, sect, or party.

"Where a subject is treated of occasionally it should be explained by the illustration afforded where it is treated of directly; where in an affecting and persuasive way, by the illustration afforded where it is considered in a doctrinal and instructive one.

"Consider the person speaking, the temper of him, and of the hearers to whom the speech is addressed; and the circumstances of time, place, &c.

"Free the question from all doubtful terms, and limit it to its special extent; or declare it is to be taken in its more general sense.

"When you cannot resist, then wit, fancy, subtlety, and craft, are of service.

"Guard every concession you make by some restriction. Let it always be an object to watch those of your adversary, to improve them, and turn them to your advantage.

"Steal up to your point as gradually as possible.

"To oppose the argument, and not the question, or the words, and not the intention, is sophistry.

"Consider time, place, manner, end, motive, effects, that must, or that may, follow; persons, things, various aspects, and situations; not only survey but balance them: add its powers, its properties, its relations*.

"Distinguish what is fixt and inseparable in a thing, from occasional occurrences, mere incidents, and only circumstances.

"Agree in a commendation, but deny the inference.

"Three rules of probability: what most agreeable to the nature of things; what to constant observation and repeated experience; what to the attestation of wise and honest men, and to the concurring testimony of multitudes.

"When you enquire into the cause of an effect, examine, first, what effects you have known of a similar nature, and what was the cause of them. Secondly, the possible causes that may produce it, and how many of these are excluded by the nature of the particular case; you will thus find out the probable and then the certain cause. Thirdly, what things preceded such an effect, which will lead you to a probable not to a certain knowledge of the cause. Fourthly, whether one cause could produce the effect, or if several were necessary: judge of each cause apart; observe their separate effects; then consider them united, and judge how far the powers of each will be hindered or improved by the union, and consider the nature of the subject on which the cause is to operate.

"Proofs are apt to be either insufficient or precarious.

"Observe the extremes of each side of the question, and disclaim them.

"Distinguish between what is defence and what apology.

"Laws cannot regulate morality as they do strict right and particular justice.

"In a single instance you may separate motive from deed; not so in settled habits and repeated instances.

"If, on examining, a thing could answer no other purpose, you may conclude it was done for a particular one.

"From the subject-matter you will judge whether a rule that was made in one case is applicable to another.

"Things true in a qualified sense are often laid down as being so in an unconditional one.

"The mention of a right by Act of Parliament implies a recognition of it.

* "i. e. the powers, properties, and relations of the matter proposed or considered."

"Have

"Have a method, but conceal it.

"It does not follow that, because two events succeeded one another, the one was the occasion of the other.

"Foreign circumstances are sometimes obtruded, and these very circumstances are made the ground of the decision.

"It is candid to allow weight in an objection, but not prudent, unless you can afterwards answer it.

"Some argument, some ridicule, some eloquence.

"Shew that a thing is right precisely in the extent proposed; and that going farther, or falling short, would be prejudicial.

"One probable argument is not conclusive: the very nature of a disputable question is where something plausible, or probable, may be said on both sides; but probabilities are to be balanced.

"State, as it serves, that your view ought to be enlarged, and circumstances taken in; or thrown out, and your view narrowed.

"Class arguments under two heads, to persuade and to convince; and let the eloquent arise out of the strongest of the argumentative.

"It is common to compare proceedings of different times, without considering difference of situation.

"Necessity of the means must always be measured by, and proportioned to, necessity of the end.

"The conclusion will always follow the worse part. Consider, first, the true distinction and line of argument. Distinguish between what is positive and what is only deducible; and an inducement from a rule that ought to be decisive. When things are supposed, examine the grounds of supposition. If one part of an argument is believed, and not the rest, it is often worse than if none had been believed.

"A fact may result from a concurrence of traditions, though not resting on the authority of a particular one.

"Probability of a thing (in one view) against its being true; *i. e.* men are less likely to examine into it.

"A concurrence of independent and different testimony, having no similarity of motive or design, no common principle to act upon, is the strongest; nothing but notoriety can produce such a concurrence.

"Shew, that by the same liberty of guessing, distinct, opposite, and yet equal, probabilities might be formed.

"Distinguish between a fact and an opinion grounded upon it.

"Reduce every thing to its reason and its principle.

"Do not mistake, nor let others mistake, a strong, peculiar circumstance for a general principle.

"Obviate not only the objection stated, but turn aside, and see if there is no other.

"Perfection of law consists in its being so framed that it may govern accidents, not lie at the mercy of them. For a law to owe its utility to a conjuncture is but little praise.

"Point out the difference between forsaking a thing and forsaking the errors of it.

"You are bound to give not only an affirmative approbation to a law, but negative,—to do nothing contrary to it.

"Men are often right in denying something; but wrong in concluding that what they say, therefore, follows from it.

"Men often conclude right from wrong principles.

"Distinguish between what was our first inducement to believe and what confirmed us in it finally.

"Periphrasis first; and then sentences, to bind it up at the end.

"By a collection of circumstances piece out, or, if you cannot do that, drop, what is defective; but state clearly to your own mind what is so.

"A principle remains, though an Act of Parliament may have limited the operation of it.

"An epithet of diminution does not alter the principle.

"Shew that the thing asserted, if true, does not affect the question; and then shew that it is false.

"To fear that a greater inconvenience will arise from avoiding the less does not prove that the less is none at all.

"A word having two senses, men will lay down the first part of their argument in one of its senses, and the last in the other."

The remainder of this curious volume consists of "The Representation of the Lords Justices of Ireland, touching the Transmission of a Privy-Council Money-Bill, previous to the Calling of a new Parliament; in Two Letters, addressed to his Grace John Duke of Bedford;" "The Speech delivered in the House of Commons, November 1761, on the same Subject;" "A Message from the Lord Lieutenant, and a Speech on it;" "Resolution of the House of Commons of Ireland respecting the Appointments of the Lord Lieutenant, Feb. 26, 1762;" "The Answer of the Lord Lieutenant to the Address of the House of Commons, Feb. 27, 1762." These pieces are distinguished by much elegance, and solid and perspicuous argument. "Four Odes: To Sleep; On Beauty; To Taste; and To

To the Right Hon. Lady * * * *, on the Death of her Son." The Editor has justly appreciated their value in stating that "they exhibit proofs of classical acquirements, and a correct and cultivated taste." But although, as already noticed, they were not published, "from an unwillingness to encounter the shafts of criticism," a copy somehow reached the Monthly Review, vol. III. p. 47; in which they are mentioned, but without either praise or blame, the Reader being left to form his own judgment from a few extracts.

The Appendix, on Corn, by Dr. Johnson, is a most valuable addition to his Works, and, if we mistake not, will be highly prized by those who admire his wonderful variety of knowledge and talent, as an incontestable proof that he was indeed the "brightest luminary of the eighteenth century." We know not whether we are permitted to add, that the Publick owe the present very curious and interesting volume to the learned Getheman by whom that eulogium was first pronounced.

74. Clarkson's *History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave Trade by the British Parliament.* (Concluded from p. 449.)

"THE second class of the forerunners and coadjutors in this great cause, up to May 1787, will consist of the Quakers in England." George Fox, who was contemporary with Richard Baxter, and at the island of Barbados in 1671, addressed the Planters there attending his meetings in favour of the Negroes, telling them that they would think it a hard measure were situations reversed between the Negroes and themselves; and exhorting them, if they determined to persist in the Trade, to use their authority mildly on their estates.

William Edmundson, the coadjutor of Fox in spreading his doctrines, went still farther, and delivered his sentiments on the subject to the Governor, but not till he had been cited before him on the charge of inciting the Slaves to rebel against their Masters, or, more correctly speaking, their Tyrants. Edmundson severely reprobated the conduct of the Proprietors on this occasion; and declared that they might attribute the hatred of the Negroes to their own

injustice and cruelty in keeping them not only naked and half starved, but in complete ignorance of that Religion which would humanize their minds.

The impossibility of active and profitable interference prevented any individual of the Society from undertaking the defence of the Africans before the year 1727; but at that period the whole Society entered into the following resolution: "It is the sense of this Meeting, that the importing of Negroes from their native country and relations by Friends, is not a commendable nor allowed practice; and is therefore censured by this Meeting." We cannot help thinking this resolution a mere feint to cover a disinclination to prevent the Quakers from enjoying the privileges of their fellow-subjects; in short, it was an act unworthy of a Brotherhood represented as possessing superior ideas on matters of faith and religion, and a decided contrast to the bold and energetic truths preached by Fox and Edmundson. Indeed, the Members of this Society in 1758 viewed it in the same light, as they then passed a second, fervently warning all professing with them to avoid any participation in the profits arising from the iniquitous practice of dealing in Negroes, or Slaves of any description; which concluded in these words: "We therefore can do no less than, with the greatest earnestness, impress it upon Friends every where, that they endeavour to keep their hands clear of this unrighteous gain of oppression."

This second step certainly surpassed the first in merit; but the absolute censure or prohibition was withheld till 1761, when the Meeting declared that, having reason to suppose many Members of it were implicated in the Trade, they recommended it to Friends to discourage the practice, "and to deal with all such as shall persevere in a conduct so reproachful to Christianity, and to disown them, if they desist not therefrom." In 1763 a still stronger resolution appeared, charging all Friends to avoid even the supplying of necessities for the Guinea Trade; and in 1772, in consequence of the proceedings of that portion of the Society residing in America, another passed, approving of their conduct, and calculated to enforce the former, relating to the British Friends.

In the year 1793 an opportunity offered to attempt something effectual in favour of the oppressed objects of their attention: a Bill had been brought into the House of Commons for prescribing certain Regulations in the Conduct of the Slave Trade; the Society therefore presented a petition, praying that they might be made general, and such other relief granted as should be deemed expedient. The Minister received the petition with many compliments to the Society, which he admitted deserved every possible attention; *but*—the Session was too far advanced to take any new steps; and indeed were not that the fact, he doubted if the Trade had not become vitally necessary to almost every Nation in Europe. Checked but not discouraged by this tempered denial of their wishes, proper persons were directed by the Friends to collect materials for a work which, when distributed, might impress upon the public mind a just sense of the horrid effects proceeding from the Slave Trade. This was completed in 1784, and 2000 copies printed; the King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, every Member of the Government, and the two Houses of Parliament, received a copy; and in the following year 10,000 more issued from the press. Having thus traced the interference of the British Quakers to a period when the subject began to be felt and understood, we must refer the Reader to the work itself for the remainder of their operations.

It is much to be lamented that this Sect alone should stand upon record as possessed of the feelings of humanity; and that every other Religious Society in the aggregate remained passive spectators of their transactions, while numerous individuals composing them were the perpetrators of the most monstrous injustice. So far indeed were they from coalescing, that the whole of the West India Islands were interdicted to the Quakers by their respective Legislatures; and their interposition met with equal rancour from the advocates of Negro Slavery in Europe. Their exertions were, however, more favourably received in North America, where Benezet and many others contrived to procure for the African the most humane and tender treat-

ment. Omitting much highly-interesting information, we hasten to the account of Mr. Clarkson's own exertions, which, arising from a circumstance in the usual routine of human affairs, seem at length to have been an impulse almost irresistible. Dr. Peckard, when high master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, in 1784, preached a very forcible and excellent Sermon against the Slave Trade. Becoming vice-chancellor of the University, he in the next year proposed the ensuing question: *Anne liceat invitos in servitutem dare?* or, *is it right to make Slaves of others against their will?*

Mr. Clarkson was then a senior bachelor, and had the year before obtained a prize for the best Latin Dissertation; he was therefore expected to write on this occasion, and to preserve the reputation he had acquired. In studying the thesis Mr. C. perceived it pointed radically at the Slave Trade. Scarcely sensible of the importance of the task he had undertaken, with little reading on the subject, and no materials on which to ground his arguments, and, above all, but a very few weeks to compose his answer, he was determined to make the best use of his time. Fortunately for himself and the Africans, he obtained access to the MSS. of a deceased friend, who had been in the Trade; and he was acquainted with several officers that had served in the West Indies: still he felt a dearth of information, which was supplied by accident, on entering the house of an acquaintance, by his there perusing an advertisement of Benezet's Historical Account of Guinea. This he instantly procured; and in this "precious book" he found almost all he wanted. "Furnished then in this manner, I began my work. But no person can tell the severe trial which the writing of it proved to me. I had expected pleasure from the invention of the arguments, from the arrangement of them, from the putting of them together, and from the thought, in the interim, that I was engaged in an innocent contest for literary honour. But all my pleasure was damped by the facts which were now continually before me. It was but one gloomy subject from morning to night. In the day-time I was uneasy. In the night I had little rest.

I some-

I sometimes never closed my eye-lids for grief. It became now not so much a trial for academical reputation as for the production of a work which might be useful to injured Africa." This idea prevailed in the mind of the Author incessantly; and he even kept a candle burning in his room during the night, that he might instantly commit a thought to paper which should occur to him in the hours appropriated for repose. The Essay was at length completed, presented, obtained the prize, and Mr. C. read it publicly in the Senate-house. On his road to London from the University he became seriously affected by the circumstances just passed; and he endeavoured in vain to persuade himself that the contents of his Essay were not founded in fact. "Then surely some person should interfere," he thought; but he recollected that, with the most perfect good-will towards the undertaking, he was then no more than twenty-four years of age, and therefore deficient "in that solid judgment, or knowledge of men, manners, and things, which were requisite to qualify him to undertake a task of such magnitude and importance." In this dilemma he recollected it might be rendering some service to the cause to translate and circulate his Essay, enlarged and improved by farther facts and inferences. He applied to the late Mr. Cadell on the subject, and was told by that gentleman it would doubtless be well received by persons of taste, as it had obtained the prize. Persons of taste were not, however, the persons to whom Mr. C. wished to communicate his ideas; consequently, he made his bow, and accidentally meeting with some Quakers, he was introduced to William Dillwyn and James Phillips, both of whom were very serviceable in improving his Essay, and the latter in publishing it. "As William Dillwyn wished very much to see me at his house at Walthamstow, I appointed the 13th of March to spend the day with him there." Mr. C. soon discovered the treasure of local knowledge he had found of the Slave Trade and Slavery as they existed in the United States of America; and he obtained many facts which afterwards appeared in his "Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species,"

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particularly the African; translated from a Latin Dissertation, which was honoured with the first Prize in the University of Cambridge for the Year 1785; with Additions; and which was published in June 1786." "In the course of the conversation that took place during this visit," Mr. C. observes, "how surprised was I to hear of the labours of Granville Sharpe, of the writings of Ramsay, and of the controversy in which the latter was engaged; of all which I had hitherto known nothing! How surprised was I to learn that William Dillwyn himself had, two years before, associated himself with five others, for the purpose of enlightening the public mind upon this great subject! How astonished was I to find that a Society had been formed in America for the same object, with some of the principal members of which he was intimately acquainted! And how still more astonished at the inference which instantly rushed upon my mind, that he was capable of being made the great medium of connexion between them all! These thoughts almost overpowered me. I believe that after this I talked but little more to my friend. My mind was overwhelmed with the thought that I had been providentially directed to his house; that the finger of Providence was beginning to be discernible; that the day-star of African liberty was rising; and that probably I might be permitted to become a humble instrument in promoting it."

We do not recollect to have read a more animating and cheering Narrative in the course of our labours than Mr. Clarkson's, commencing with the account of his determination to devote himself entirely to the Emancipation of the Negroes. The efforts of a long day were not sufficient to satisfy this eager advocate for liberty, and the night consequently witnessed his almost unremitting exertion. The agency of the Established Church was obtained; that of particular Members of the Government, and of the House of Commons; documents were procured from all quarters; and every engine was employed to facilitate the introduction of the grand object before the Legislature. In the course of the latter part of his enquiries, facts were ascertained which makes the

the blood recoil with horror; and we can hardly credit that an Englishman could be found so lost to all the ties of humanity as we find there have been; and would still have been had not the Trade been suppressed.

In order to make every possible enquiry, Mr. Clarkson visited the Continent; but whatever advantages might have attended this visit had not the French Revolution taken place, that event completely deranged both his plans and any idea of assistance from that quarter of the world; he therefore returned, and continued his exertions. The subject was at length regularly and repeatedly argued and debated in both Houses of Parliament; in that of the Commons Mr. Wilberforce signalized himself by speeches replete with the convincing facts gleaned by him in conjunction with Clarkson and others associated in a Committee for collecting evidence.

The substance of many of the debates on this subject is faithfully given by the Author; but those which occurred in 1807 are omitted, because nothing new was, or indeed could be, offered for or against the measure. When every thing seemed to be in train for the accomplishment of the Abolition, circumstances appeared which indicated an immediate change in the Ministry. "The uneasiness which a few days before had sprung up among the Friends of the Abolition, on the report that this event was probable, began now to shew itself throughout the kingdom. Letters were written from various parts, manifesting the greatest fear and anxiety on account of the state of the Bill, and desiring answers of consolation. Nor was this state of the mind otherwise than what might have been expected upon such an occasion." "But though the Bill had now passed both Houses, there was an awful fear throughout the kingdom lest it should not receive the Royal Assent before the Ministry was dissolved. This event took place the next day; for, on Wednesday the 25th, at half past 11 in the morning, his Majesty's message was delivered to the different Members of it, that they were then to wait upon him to deliver up the seals of their offices. It then appeared that a commission for the Royal Assent to this Bill, among others, had been obtained.

This commission was instantly opened by the Lord Chancellor Erskine, who was accompanied by the Lords Holland and Auckland; and as the clock struck 12, just when the Sun was in its meridian splendour, to witness this august act, this establishment of a Magna Charta for Africa in Britain, and to sanction it by its most vivid and glorious beams, it was completed. The ceremony being over, the seals of the respective offices were delivered up; so that the execution of this commission was the last act of the Administration of Lord Grenville; an Administration which, on account of its virtuous exertions in behalf of the oppressed African race, will pass to posterity, living through successive generations in the love and gratitude of the most virtuous of mankind."

Thus terminated the labours of twenty years in the cause of Humanity; labours which will soon be justly and fully appreciated, when the name of the Author of this work will be associated with those of the Benefactors of their Country, as well as of the Natives of Africa. Can the literary production of such a man require recommendation from an humble Reviewer, particularly when that production is a Narrative of his Efforts in the Cause of unmerited Suffering?

Several curious plates are given to illustrate the text; that of the Great Stream, with its collateral Springs, emblematic of the torrent of Emancipation, deserves attentive examination.

72. EUROPE: Lines on the present War. By Reginald Heber, M.A. Hatchard. 8vo. pp. 34.

IN strains worthy the Poet of "Palestine" (vol. LXXIV. p. 348), "the glorious struggle which has drawn the attention and sympathy of all mankind to Spain," is delineated with peculiar animation.

"In a review of the general Polticks of Europe it was his wish to avoid, as much as possible, subjects purely English, and connected with our internal parties; but in expressing his veneration for that illustrious Statesman whom all Europe admired or feared, he is not aware that this praise is out of place in the mouth of her Guardian Angel. He has not forgotten, for he was himself at the time on the Continent, the strong and almost inconceivable

ceivable impression excited by the death of Mr. PITT:—he has not forgotten how at Mosco a damp was thrown on the amusements of the Carnival; and how even those individuals who had been the warmest in expressing their political animosity to Great Britain and her Minister now deplored the termination of a life which they could not help regarding as necessary almost to the freedom of the European Republic.”

The introductory lines of the Poem, “composed in the very situation (the Park of Dresden), and with the very feelings they attempt to delineate,” will give no unfavourable idea of the whole performance:

“At that dread season when th’ indignant North [forth,

Pour’d to vain wars her tardy numbers
When Frederick bent his ear to Europe’s cry,
And fann’d too late the flame of Liberty;
By feverish hope oppress’d, and anxious thought,

In Dresden’s grove the dewy cool I sought.
Through tangled boughs the broken moon-
shine play’d, [shade:—

And Elbe slept soft beneath his linden
Yet slept not all;—I heard the ceaseless
jar, [war;

The rattling waggon and the wheels of
The sounding lash, the march’s mingled
hum, [drum;

And, lost and heard by fits, the languid
O’er the near bridge the thundering hoofs
that trode, [the road,

And the far-distant life that thrill’d along
Yes, sweet it seems across some watery dell
To catch the musick of the pealing bell;

And sweet to list, as on the beach we stray,
The ship-boy’s carol in the wealthy bay:—
But sweet no less, when Justice points the
spear,

Of martial wrath the glorious din to hear,
To catch the war-note on the quivering gale,
And bid the blood-red paths of conquest hail.

“Oh! song of Hope, too long delusive
strain!

And hear we now thy flattering voice again?
But late, alas! I left thee cold and still,
Stunn’d by the wrath of Heaven, on Pratz-
zen’s hill,

Oh! on that hill may no kind month renew
The fertile rain, the sparkling Summer dew!
Accurs’d of God, may those bleak summits
tell

The field of anger where the mighty fell.
There youthful Faith and high-born Cou-
rage rest, [crest;

And, red with slaughter, Freedom’s humbled
There Europe, soil’d with blood her tresses
gray, [thrown away!

And ancient Honour’s shield,—all vilely
“Thus mus’d my soul, as in succession
drear [and Fear;

Rise each grim shape of Wrath and Doubt

Defeat and Shame in grisly vision past,
And Vengeance, bought with blood, and
glorious Death the last.

Then as my gaze their waving eagles met,
And through the night each sparkling
bayonet,

Still Memory told how Austria’s evil hour
Had felt, on Praga’s field, a Frederick’s
power;

And Gallia’s vaunting train, and Mosco’s
horde, [sword;

Had flesh’d the maiden steel of Brunswick’s
Oh! yet, I deem’d, that Fate, by Justice
led, [silver head;

Might wreath once more the Veteran’s
That Europe’s antient pride would yet
disdain

The cumbrous sceptre of a single reign;
That conscious right would tenfold strength
afford,

And Heaven assist the Patriot’s holy sword,
And look in mercy through th’ auspicious
To bless the saviour host of Germany. [sky,

“And are they dreams, these bodings,
such as shed

Their lonely comfort o’er the hermit’s bed?
And are they dreams? or can th’ Eternal
Mind

Care for a sparrow, yet neglect mankind?
Why, if the dubious battle own his power,
And the red sabre, where he bids, devour,
Why then can one the curse of worlds deride,
And millions weep a Tyrant’s single pride?”

The strongly-marked lineaments in
the following well-known character
are admirably just:

“And thou, blest Star of Europe’s darkest
hour, [counsel’s power,

Whose words were wisdom, and whose
Whom Earth applauded through her peo-
pled shores! [plores:—)

(Alas! whom Earth too early lost de-
Young without follies, without rashness bold,
And greatly poor amidst a Nation’s gold!
In every veering gale of faction true,
Untarnish’d Chatham’s genuine Child,
adieu!

Unlike our common Suns, whose gradual
ray

Expands from twilight to intenser day,
Thy blaze broke forth at once in full
meridian sway.

O prov’d in danger! not the fiercest flame
Of Discord’s rage thy constant soul could
tame;

Not when, far-striding o’er thy palsied land,
Gigantic Treason took his bolder stand;
Not when wild Zeal, by murderous Faction
led, [spread;

On Wicklow’s hills her grass-green banner
Or those stern Conquerors of the restless
wave

Defied the native soil they wont to save.—
Undaunted Patriot! in that dreadful hour,
When Pride and Genius own a stronger
power;

When

When the dimm'd eye-ball, and the struggling breath,
 And pain, and terror, mark advancing
 Still in that breast thy Country held her throne,
 Thy toil, thy fear, thy prayer, were her's
 Thy last faint effort her's, and her's thy parting groan."

In a happy apostrophe the Country of our formidable Foe is thus addressed:

"And thou, the Poet's theme, the Patriot's prayer!— [mise where?
 Where, France, thy hopes, thy gilded pro- When o'er Montpelier's vines, and Jura's
 snows, [rose?
 All goodly bright, young Freedom's planet
 What boots it now (to our destruction brave), [slave!
 How strong thine arm in war? a valiant
 What boots it now that wide thine eagles sail, [quest's gale?
 Fann'd by the flattering breath of Con- What, that, high-pil'd within yon ample
 dome, [and Rome?
 The blood-bought treasures rest of Greece
 Scourge of the Highest, bolt in vengeance hurl'd [world!
 By Heaven's dread justice on a shrinking
 Go, vanquish'd Victor, bend thy proud helm down
 Before thy sullen Tyrant's steely crown.
 For him in Afric's sands, and Poland's
 snows, [grows;
 Rear'd by thy toil the shadowy laurel
 And rank in German fields the harvest
 springs
 Of pageant Councils and obsequious Kings,
 Such purple Slaves, of glittering fetters
 vain, [chain;
 Link'd the wide circuit of the Latian
 And Slaves like these shall every Tyrant
 find,
 To gild oppression, and debase mankind."

To transcribe all the beautiful passages would be to copy the whole Poem.—*Tantum!*

73. *An Account of the Church and Remains of the Manor-House of Stanton Harcourt, in the County of Oxford. Printed by Collingwood and Co. Oxford, 1808. 12mo. pp. 28.*

THIS elegant publication is highly creditable to the Noble Author; whose name, though it does not appear in the title-page, is elegantly introduced in an inscription:

"To RICHARD GOUGH, Esq.
 GEORGE SIMON EARL HARCOURT
 (although personally unknown
 to that distinguished Antiquary)
 inscribes the following Pages.
Nuneham-Courtenay, Nov. 1, 1808."

Peers formerly were the great Patrons of Literature, and the Rewarders of it. But the instances in any time are rare, when a Nobleman, high in rank, and eminent himself in merits of every description, has condescended to inscribe his labours to a Scholar. Both the one and the other have since paid the great debt of Nature, and nearly at the same age. But the compliment paid to the Father of "British Topography," we know, was a ray of comfort to him in the severest part of his last illness; and he recollected himself sufficiently to dictate a short but expressive tribute of thanks for the present of the book, and for the noble Lord's "remembrance of him at the close of life, and in declining health."

The History is compiled from authentic evidences in the Harcourt Family; in whom the manor of Stanton Harcourt has continued for 600 years, and who were, still earlier, considerable land-owners in the County of Leicester, where their Pedigree will be elucidated by Mr. Nichols.

As a specimen of the work, we transcribe a single article:

"The CHAPEL, with a chamber over a part of it, and the tower, containing three chambers, one above the other, each 13 feet square, remains in good repair, and the uppermost retains the name of Pope's Study; the pane of red-stained glass, upon which he wrote the following inscription, having been taken out of a case-ment in this chamber, and preserved as a valuable relique at Nuneham-Courtenay:

"In the year 1718,
 ALEXANDER POPE
 finished here

the Fifth Volume of Homer."

"That great Poet passed a part of two Summers at Stanton Harcourt for the sake of retirement, where he was occasionally visited by Mr. Gay, from the neighbouring seat of Lord Harcourt at Cockthorp. And the former has recorded the story of the Lovers who were killed by lightning, in a letter dated from the place where that event occurred; which, with the epitaphs by Mr. Congreve and Mr. Pope, is inserted in the Appendix,

"The height of the tower is 54 feet 6 inches; and the turret that contains the steps is raised 2 feet 9 inches higher. The part immediately under the tower where the altar stands is 12 feet square, and 15 feet 10 inches high in the centre. Below the springing of the arch, on one side, are the arms of Harcourt, emblazoned on a shield;

shield; on the other, those of Byron. The lower part of the chapel has a flat wooden ceiling, composed of squares, with red and yellow mouldings, and a blue ground, with gilded stars in the middle of each compartment. It is 17 feet 5 inches by 14 feet 8 inches wide, and 11 feet 8 inches high. From the arms of Harcourt and of Byron being placed where they are, it may be conjectured that the tower was erected by Sir Robert, in the reign of King Edward IV.; yet the arch of the largest window resembles more those of the time of King Henry VII. Had the stained glass that once filled the windows (which, having been left at the mercy, of rather mischief, of every idle boy, is now destroyed) remained unbroken, the armorial bearings might, in some measure, have ascertained the date of its erection.

"The house was never inhabited by any of the family since the death of Sir Philip, *an.* 1688, when his widow, who had been his second wife, and on whom the estate was settled in jointure, disposed of the furniture by sale, and suffered the buildings, from neglect of the necessary repairs, to fall into decay; and they were afterwards demolished by the late Earl.

"The description given by Mr. Pope of this once large and curious mansion, in a letter written from thence to the Duke of Buckingham, although it be ludicrous and witty, is in almost every particular very incorrect; the situation of the several buildings being exactly the reverse of that in which they really stood, as is demonstrated by a still-existing plan."

73. *The Grounds on which the Church of England separated from the Church of Rome re-considered, in a View of the Romish Doctrine of the Eucharist; with an Explanation of the antepenultimate Answer in the Church Catechism.* By Shute Bishop of Durham. Rivingtons, Payne, and Hatchard. 1809. 8vo.

AS it appears to be the intention of certain Writers among those of the Roman Catholic persuasion to revive the spirit of controversy, to propose difficulties which have again and again been answered, and to introduce perplexities which have long since been satisfactorily obviated, it must be peculiarly grateful to perceive that they who fill the highest situations of our Church are on the alert to discover the insidious approaches of the Enemy, and are in possession of full vigour to repel his most powerful attacks.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing this the most able and satisfactory abstract upon a question

which has excited all the subtlety, and provoked all the powers, of Religious Controversialists since the time of the Reformation. It is so perspicuous that no previous discipline in Theological investigation is required to comprehend it; and so forcible that it does not appear how any mind not hardened by the most inveterate obstinacy of prejudice can possibly withstand it.

We shall not enter into the circumstances which first gave the occasion of its appearance; but, detaching it altogether from extraneous relations, shall weigh it by its own intrinsic merits, and by a fair and impartial analysis enable the Reader to form a due estimate of its value.

The tract is introduced by a Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Durham, warning them against that zeal which now manifests itself in those of the Romish persuasion by the reprinting and circulating publications which are inimical to the Protestant Church. Among all these, the discussion of the subject of the Eucharist has ever been considered as constituting the broadest line of separation between Papists and Protestants, and exists the same now as at the æra of the Reformation.

The venerable and learned Prelate, therefore, first asserts his reasons against the literal interpretation of the words "This is my Body," "This is my Blood;" and maintains that the literal meaning could not be the meaning of Christ at the Institution of the Eucharist. These reasons, as they appear to us unanswerable, may well be repeated.

Our Saviour said, "This is my Body, which is broken for you." But at the first institution of the Sacrament, Christ's Body was not broken. What then becomes of the literal meaning? Again: The Jews were forbidden to eat blood. Christian Converts were solemnly enjoined to abstain from blood. Is it therefore probable that Christ commanded his Apostles to drink his real blood? Thirdly, Christ was accustomed to speak of himself in figurative language: "I am the Door; I am the Vine; I am the Bread of Life." What our Saviour intended is obvious from the analogy of Scripture language. The terms eating and drinking

ing are repeatedly applied to acts of the mind. This cannot be more clearly demonstrated than by the Bishop himself:

"The same terms are applied expressly to acts of *faith, obedience, and righteousness*. "He that believeth in me," as the Scripture hath said, "out of his belly shall flow rivers of living waters;" that is, as he had said before, in plainer terms, "he that believeth in me shall never thirst." So, "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." And thus, "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me."

"Therefore, when Christ says, "He that eateth me, even he shall live by me," we can have no difficulty in understanding it to mean, "he that hears; believes, and obeys me, shall have eternal life."

"When, instead of "Christ," the flesh and blood of Christ are mentioned, this is only an amplification of the term Christ; and the eating of his flesh and drinking of his blood denote the unity of Christ with his Disciples, and of them with him. "He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood dwelleth in me, and I in him."

"In one parable of himself Christ says, "I am the vine, and ye are the branches. He that dwelleth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit; for without me ye can do nothing." In another he says, "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you." But in both, the figurative expressions have the same meaning, namely, to express strongly the duty of faith and adherence of Christ's Disciples to him, and in him. The eating of the flesh of Christ, and drinking his blood, no otherwise denote this duty than as it marks more appropriately the spiritual union of Christians with Christ, and the inward strength and purity which they derive from sincere faith in him."

"To "eat Christ," then, is to "eat the bread of life," and to incorporate with the mind the spiritual food of faith and righteousness. To eat Christ is to imbibe his doctrines, to digest his precepts, and to live by his example: We eat Christ as Jeremiah ate the words of God, and Ezekiel the roll of prophecy, by having him in our minds, by meditating on his life and sufferings. We eat the flesh of Christ and drink his blood more especially when we commemorate his death, and meditate on the "flesh, which he gave for the life of the world," and on the blood, which he shed for us on the cross; and by faith and obedience secure to ourselves the benefits of his atonement."

To eat the body of Christ, therefore, and to drink his blood, are figurative terms, by which we confess

our faith, and commemorate the death of our Saviour.

The Author next undertakes to obviate some popular objections to thus taking the words in a figurative sense; namely, there are no words in Scripture equally plain not used in their literal sense. But this is demonstrated not to be the fact. That rock was Christ; not Christ himself, but an emblem of Christ. This cup is the New Testament; that is, the liquor contained in the cup; as in Virgil, *Pocula sunt liquidi fontes*. We agree most cordially with the Right Reverend Author, that every rational view which can be taken of the words militates against their being rendered in the literal sense. Thus much then for the preposterous doctrine of Transubstantiation.

We next come to the Reasons against the Miracle implied by the literal sense; and these are deduced from the defect of evidence, as well as from the impossibility of the fact. The last in particular, according to our apprehension, amounts to mathematical demonstration. If the Bread which Christ held in his hand was actually converted into the substance of his own body, it must have existed at the same time in two different forms—its natural and its apparent form. If the wafer be changed into the real body of Christ, there must the body be whole and entire; but if whole and entire in one wafer, it cannot be either whole or in part in any other at the same time. If the whole body of Christ be in the bread, and the whole blood of Christ in the wine, then is Christ divided; neither the bread nor the wine, therefore, can separately be the body of Christ. After all, if the Miracle of Transubstantiation could not take place at the last Supper, it is ridiculous to suppose that it can take place now. The conclusion of this branch of the subject is so very masterly that we cannot but repeat it:

"The body of Christ is not now a material substance, as it was when our Lord instituted the Eucharist, but a glorified, spiritual, invisible body; and can have no real resemblance to any substances of gross earthly matter. But the bread and wine continue, after consecration, the same visible, tangible elements that they were before; and, we are sure, are not changed into the invisible body of Jesus Christ.

Christ. Christ is, no doubt, really present at the Sacrament, for he is every where present; but his omnipresence is not transubstantiation. Even if the spirit of Christ were comprehended within the wafer, neither would that be transubstantiation. The doctrine of Transubstantiation requires us to believe that the bread and wine are changed into the real body and blood of Jesus Christ; the *visible* elements into his *invisible* body. But as *such* change manifestly does not take place (for the elements are visible and palpable as before), it should rather be said (if there were *any* change) that the invisible body of Christ is changed into the visible substances of bread and wine. But here, as manifestly, there is no change; for bread and wine they were before.

"And, even if we could bring ourselves to think that our Saviour, by his almighty power, had, by his blessing of the elements, converted them into his own body and blood, it does not follow that our mere recital of the miracle can enable us to perform the miracle. We might as well expect that, by pronouncing the words 'Lazarus, come forth,' we could restore life to a dead body, as that by saying 'This is my body,' the bread in our hands should be converted into the body of Jesus Christ. Even if such an act had been consistent with Christ's omnipotence, there is not the smallest intimation in the Gospel that such powers were to devolve on the Ministers of Christ. We Protestants believe, that from participation of the Eucharist the mind of the faithful communicant derives peculiar strength and comfort. But we do not ascribe the spiritual benefits of communion to any miraculous effect, resulting from the recital of the Priest, but to the faith of the communicant co-operating with the special grace of God.

"We conclude, therefore, that the Miracle of Transubstantiation imputed by the Papists to the literal sense of the words 'This is my body' is impossible, because such supposed miracle is contrary to the evidence of our senses, to the immutable laws of Nature, and to Christ's own instructions."

We are now come to the Adoration of the Host; which we Protestants hold to be abominable Idolatry. This is, as it were, a consequence of a belief of the actual Presence. But if Transubstantiation, as has been demonstrated, is both contrary to reason and impossible, the worship of the Host is a violation of the Second Commandment.

The circumstance of the Cup being denied to the Lay Members of the Romish Church is one of those which

has a thousand times been debated, and has produced all the ingenious sophistry which distinguishes and disgraces the Papists. At the beginning of the thirteenth century the Cup began to be in disuse; and this doubtless arose from the absurd doctrine of Transubstantiation; because, if the Bread be shewed to constitute the entire Body of Christ, the Cup is superfluous. The denial of the Cup is, however, a detestable mutilation of Christ's Ordinance, and an express violation of his positive Command. He instituted the Sacrament under both kinds, and said "Take, eat, this is my Body; Drink ye all of this;" and they all drank of it; and such was the custom of the Church for the first eleven or twelve centuries. This great question has been unequivocally decided also by the great names of Whitaker, Jewell, Chillingworth, Wake, and Stillingfleet. They, however, who may not possess the opportunity or the leisure of consulting these high Authorities, will find every argument in favour of the Cup being an essential part of the Sacrament succinctly and perspicuously brought together in this excellent tract.

The conclusion of this work is ably employed in an explanation of the Antepenultimate Answer in the Church Catechism.

This subject is taken up by way of reply to a blasphemous levity introduced in a late Defence of Popery, highly unbecoming in itself, and disgraceful to those who have used it. "What!" they say, "do you receive that at the Lord's Supper which in very truth and deed is acknowledged not to be there?" The answer is obvious, sufficient, and satisfactory to every ingenious and candid mind. It is there; not in a visible transubstantiated shape, not carnally, but spiritually; we receive spiritually what is there spiritually. To eat the Body and drink the Blood is an act of the mind; it is to believe in Christ, his doctrines, his precepts, his promises. He is our spiritual Food, the Bread of Life, our spiritual Sustenance. The Body of Christ is as verily and indeed received by Faith as the Bread and Wine by the Mouth. Thus then Christ addresses the true Christian: "This Bread is the token of my Body, which I give for the life of the world. This Wine is the token of my Blood, which

which is shod for the remission of sins."

Never did we peruse, in so small a compass, such a body of important instruction, so much clearness on a difficult question, so much force, with almost unexampled moderation. We are delighted to hear that it is about to re-appear in a new form, divested of all controversial allusions. It will then exhibit a concise didactic essay; which ought to have the recommendation, as unquestionably it will, of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, to accompany as a Manual the excellent Catechism of our Church. The meanest understanding may comprehend it; nor can it be perused by the most enlightened without edification and advantage.

74. *Poems, sacred to Love and Beauty.* By Hugh Downman, M.D. 2 Vols. 12mo. Cadell and Davies.

"*SPIRAT adhuc Amor!*" The ruling passion still claims dominion, and Love is the dictate of the *last* as of the first Muse. We have so often followed the steps of our Author with the cheerings of our applause, that we can only welcome the successive offspring, and point out the resemblance to the former.

"—*facies non omnibus idem,
Nec diversa tamen, qualem decet esse
Sorum.*"

The first volume consists of Poems addressed to Thespia. We trembled, on opening the second, lest we might discover another object of idolatry; but our fears were ill-founded. The Author "sings of Love;" but there are few traces of any particular object: indeed, there are few of the poems addressed to any individual. Some of them appear to be of an early date, few of a recent one. We shall select one poem only from the first volume, as we have often followed Dr. Downman in the career of conjugal felicity; but cannot refrain from transcribing one, to shew that the earliest object of his affections still bears no sister near her throne.

"There are who think mankind impell'd to rove,

By nature vagrant as the uncertain gale,
Who laugh at vows of constancy and love,
As shadowy fictions, or a dotard's tale.

"Silence alone, my Thespia, is the best,
The most emphatic answer, to be given;

Let them at will repeat their low-bred jest;
Can creeping mists pollute the face of Heaven?

"They know not love, nor e'er his semblance knew,

Intent on vulgar sources of delight;
Reason and Taste elude their grosser view,
Clad in unborrow'd lustre, mildly bright.

"In Fashion's bowers they flit their transient day;
[soul,
And, lest a gleam of sense might touch the
To ceaseless Dissipation homage pay,
And giddy drain her various-mingled bowl.

"For them let secret Pity drop a tear,
And, nobly conscious of sublimer joys,
Self-satisfied her happier fortune bear,
And leave to change and vanity their toys.

"Assur'd the darling object ne'er can tire,
True love to each external good is blind,
Fix'd is the wavering pinion of Desire,
Thought springs to thought, and mind embraces mind.

"Who judge like us, like us who feel,
to those [give!
Can wealth or pomp an added blessing
Their tender sympathy more rooted grow,
Till memory fades their warm affections live.

"Them should a smiling progeny amuse,
The infant race their mutual cares employ;
This gift should wisest Providence refuse,
No pining discontent embitters joy.

"Not time nor adverse fortune can divide
The attractive, firm, uninterrupted band,
In strictest knot of cordial union tied,
And safe from every power but Death's command."

In the second volume we were attracted by the thirty-eighth poem, which glows with all the brilliancy of young Desire. We suspect that the careless Compositor, by accident, changed its destined situation in the first:

"Thy beauty shone in peerless lustre bright;
From wildest visions how could I refrain?
My eyes had gazed, inebriate with delight,
Its subtle stream had pierced through every vein.

"Reason was lost, and Love with all his power,
With his resistless frenzy, ruled alone;
He wing'd with ecstasy the short-lived hour,
Breathed on thy neck, and clasped thy conscious zone.

"And could the sudden madness not displease!
To scorn or anger not excite her breast?
Oh, sympathy divine! thy golden rays
Her trembling heart, her languid frame
confest.

"With

"With unrepulsive sweetness, through
her soul
She suffer'd thy bewitching fire to glide ;
Refused thy new emotions to controul,
Refused her genuine sentiments to hide.

"When minds unite, Time's briefest
span will give
What tardy years may struggle for in vain,
Assured in mutual confidence to live,
In Honour's, Nature's, Love's, and Friend-
ship's chain.

"No stranger now, thy thoughts un-
blamed may yield [care ;
Each hidden movement to my guardian
My voice shall counsel, or my arm enshield,
My bosom's mistress find her safety there.

"Not for a thousand worlds would I
presume,
For generous tenderness, my fair, like thine,
To weave the web of Art in Treachery's
loom, [twine.
And Falsehood's mean, detested bands to

"Not one complacent look would I ex-
change, [free,
One wreathed smile, one accent mildly-
With cherubs, a cherubic form to range,
For what empyreal being equals thee ?

"Not Heaven itself should bribe me to
forget

When first thy native temper I assay'd ;
Nor cancel from my heart its sacred debt,
Nor blot the idea of my lovely maid."

The following Parody on Shak-
speare's *Witcheries* is of a more ge-
neral cast, and will be a specimen of
the Author's vivid fancy and active
imagination :

"THE INCANTATION OF SAGANILLA.
"A plague on Business ! all thy charms,
Oh ! versed in weird numbers prove !
Thy spells prepare, thy magic arms,
And slay this foe to thee and Love.

"Lo ! the cauldron Sally brings !
Hannah with dishevel'd hair
At Saganilla's call is near ;
In her mystic drugs she flings.

"On the light fantastic toe,
Round about the cauldron go.

"Hubble bubble,
Toil, nor trouble,
Sigh, nor groan,
To him be known,
Whom I destine mine alone.

"Salamander ! which in flame,
Unconsumed, and still the same,
Unanneal'd by glass-house heat,
Hast lived days nine times nine complete,
Whether tepid, cold, or hot,
Enter first the charmed pot.
Hubble bubble, &c.

"Wing of sparrow, bill of dove,
Little finger of my glove,
GENT. MAG. June, 1809.

"Golden link from golden chain,
Crimson drop from azure vein,
Hair of mole from Beauty's chin,
Enamel'd clasp, and pearly pin,
With a branching ostrich-feather
Stir them, stir them well together.
Hubble bubble, &c.

"Myrtle leaf by Venus worn,
Bud of rose without a thorn,
Lily of the purest hue,
Silken stocking, white and new,
Toe of red morocco shoe.
Patch on fancied pimple placed,
Pad which late increased the waist,
In the steaming vessel cast,
Boil they well, and boil they fast.
Hubble bubble, &c.

"In the cull'd ingredients throw,
Here the cheek's vermilion glow,
Here are glances archly sly
From the corner of the eye.
Honey of the coral lip,
Tempting e'en the bee to sip.
Pleasing pertness, saucy smiles,
Accents soft, unbidden wiles.
In the cull'd ingredients throw ;
Come, ye Spirits, high or low,
All your power on Business try,
Let the horrid monster die.
Hubble bubble, &c.

"So no more of faithless swain
Saganilla shall complain.
With a mind intent on death,
Now I blow with Zephyr's breath ;
Brighter see the flames arise,
See the horrid monster dies."

On the whole, we have been highly
entertained by these volumes. A
lively imagination, joined with a cor-
rectness strictly classical ; warm af-
fections, chastened by the strictest
purity, contribute to render these
Poems highly interesting and enter-
taining. We sincerely wish the Au-
thor a more extended period of life,
with less-interrupted health, partly,
indeed, from gratitude, but (why
should we conceal it ?) partly from a
selfish wish of renewing and repeat-
ing our entertainment by his future
efforts.

75. *Cruelty to Animals. The Speech of Lord
Erskine, in the House of Peers, on the
second Reading of the Bill for preventing
malicious and wanton Cruelty to Animals.
Taken in Short Hand.* Phillips.

AT a time when Europe is in a
manner covered with the blood of
man, from the sanctioned cruelties of
War, it refreshes the spirit to find
that a distinguished Individual, who
has filled the highest dignities of the
State,

State, and retired from the bustle of public life, till the Country shall again require his assistance, by calling his great and universally-acknowledged powers into action; it refreshes, we say, the spirit, to see such an individual stand forth to enforce the duty of being merciful to beasts; as an advocate for that part of the animal world who are daily and hourly the victims of a wanton hand or a hardened heart. And we cannot but give our most unqualified approbation of the Bill, and of the admirable principle upon which it is constructed. That principle, indeed, is so well described, and our own opinion of the Speech itself and the humane objects it embraces so well expressed, by the Advertisement prefixed to the pamphlet, that we shall here present it to our Readers.

"The Publisher of this pamphlet conceives that no apology will be requisite on his part for the pains he has taken to procure a correct copy of it, and for presenting the same to the world. The principles of sound morality and humane policy which this Speech contains cannot be too widely disseminated; and they may be the means, in this shape, of producing an effect on the feelings and practices of mankind, nearly equal to that proposed by legislative regulations. At the same time the sanction of Law can never be more usefully bestowed than in giving weight to doctrines which are frequently at variance with the prejudices and passions of mankind. On the whole, it may be asserted that this Speech contains such a condensed view of the arguments in favour of a mild and humane treatment of the brute creation, as to claim a general introduction into families and seminaries of education, and to deserve circulation among the lower classes of society by the clergy, and by all moral and pious persons."

It is injurious to the excellent train of argument which, link by link, forms the chain of this well-connected and eloquent Speech, to give partial extracts; and yet the scanty limits to which we are confined by the nature of our publication will not allow us to go into detail. The whole Speech, to be duly felt and understood, should be before the Reader; and the Readers ought to be as numerous as there are enlightened minds and feeling hearts in the country. The Speech begins with the Noble Author's general proposition, namely, the humane

consideration of a subject "which," he says, "has long occupied his attention, and which, he owns, is very near his heart." His Lordship thus continues his Address to his Brother Peers of the Realm:

"It would be a painful and disgusting detail if I were to endeavour to bring before you the almost innumerable instances of cruelty to animals which are daily occurring in this country, and which, unfortunately, only gather strength by any efforts of humanity in individuals to repress them without the aid of the Law. These unmanly and disgusting outrages are most frequently perpetrated by the basest and most worthless; incapable, for the most part, of any reproof which can reach the mind, and who know no more of the Law than that it suffers them to indulge their savage dispositions with impunity. Nothing is more notorious than that it is not only useless but dangerous to poor suffering animals to reprove their oppressors, or to threaten them with punishment. The general answer, with the addition of bitter oaths and increased cruelty, is, *what is that to you?* If the offender be a servant, he curses you, and asks *if you are his master?* and if he be the master himself, he tells you that the animal is his own. Every one of your Lordships must have witnessed scenes like this. A Noble Duke, whom I do not see in his place, told me, only two days ago, that he had lately received this very answer. The validity of this most infamous and stupid defence arises from that defect in the Law which I seek to remedy. Animals are considered as *property only*; to destroy or to abuse them, from malice to the proprietor, or with an intention injurious to his interest in them, is criminal; *but the animals themselves are without protection*; the Law regards them not *substantively*; they have no rights!—I will not stop to examine whether public cruelty to animals may not be, under many circumstances, an indictable offence. I think it is; and if it be, it is so much the better for the argument I am about to submit to your Lordships. But if even this were clearly so, it would fall very short of the principle which I mean anxiously and earnestly to invite the House to adopt. I am to ask your Lordships, in the name of that God who gave to man his dominion over the lower world, to acknowledge and recognize that dominion to be a *MORAL TRUST*. It is a proposition which no man living can deny, without denying the whole foundation of our duties; and every thing the Bill proposes will be found to be absolutely corollary to its establishment; except, indeed, that, from circumstances inevitable, the enact-

ing part will fall short of that which the indisputable principle of the preamble would warrant. — Nothing, my Lords, in my opinion, is more interesting than to contemplate the helpless condition of Man, with all his godlike faculties, when stripped of the aids which he receives from the numerous classes of inferior beings, whose qualities, and powers, and instincts, are admirably and wonderfully constructed for his use. If, in the examination of these qualities, powers, and instincts, we could discover nothing else but that admirable and wonderful construction for man's assistance; if we found no organs in the animals for their *own* gratification and happiness—no sensibility to pain or pleasure—no grateful sense of kindness, nor suffering from neglect or injury—no senses analogous though inferior to our own: if we discovered, in short, nothing but mere animated matter, obviously and exclusively subservient to human purposes, it would be difficult to maintain that the dominion over them was a trust; in any other sense at least than to make the best use for ourselves of the property in them which Providence had given us. But, my Lords, it calls for no deep or extended skill in Natural History to know that the very reverse of this is the case, and that God is the benevolent and impartial Author of all that he has created. For every animal which comes in contact with man, and whose powers, and qualities, and instincts, are obviously constructed for his use, Nature has taken the same care to provide, and as carefully and bountifully as for man himself, organs and feelings for its own enjoyment and happiness. Almost every sense bestowed upon man is equally bestowed upon them; seeing, hearing, feeling, thinking, the sense of pain and pleasure, the passions of love and anger, sensibility to kindness, and pangs from unkindness and neglect, are inseparable characteristics of *their* natures as much as of *our own*. Add to this, my Lords, that the justest and tenderest consideration of this benevolent system of Nature is not only consistent with the fullest dominion of man over the lower world, but establishes and improves it. In this, as in every thing else, the whole moral system is inculcated by the pursuit of our own happiness. In this, as in all other things, our duties and our interests are inseparable. I defy any man to point out any one abuse of a brute which is property, by its owner, which is not directly against his own interest. Is it possible then, my Lords, to contemplate this wonderful arrangement, and to doubt, for a single moment, that our dominion over animals is a trust? They are created, indeed, for our use, but not for our *lusts*. Their

freedom and enjoyments, when they cease to be consistent with our just dominion and enjoyments, can be no part of their natures; but whilst they are consistent, I say their rights, subservient as they are, ought to be as sacred as our own. And although certainly, my Lords, there can be no law for man in that respect, but such as he makes for himself, yet I cannot conceive any thing more sublime, or interesting, more grateful to Heaven, or more beneficial to earth, than to see such a spontaneous restraint imposed by man upon himself."

The illustrious Speaker then proceeds to fortify his opinions by the sentiments of others; and quotes the arguments of the excellent Cowper, author of "The Task;" of Mr. Jones, in his Theological Works; and of Mr. Young, of Trinity college, Cambridge, who published an excellent treatise on the subject. The Noble Lord might have enumerated a great many more of our Poets and Moral Writers; such as Johnson, Hawkesworth, Thomson; as well as the living Authors: amongst the latter of whom certainly none have expatiated more on this subject than the Author of "Sympathy," both in his poetical and prose writings. Indeed, nearly the third of a volume of the "Gleanings" of that Writer has been consecrated to this subject; and Mr. Bingley has collected, and brought under one point of view, the natural, moral, and domestic History of the brute Creation, with a view not only of proving their valuable or interesting qualities, as they respect ourselves and each other, but to impress upon our minds the moral and divine obligation we are under to treat them in life and at death with becoming humanity.

After tracing other branches of our duty, which, when subject to frequent violation, has been recognized and inculcated by our Laws, and the breaches of them repressed by punishments, his Lordship asks, why such punishments should not be extended to the case immediately under his consideration? and then proceeds to state the preamble, which is as follows:

"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to subdue to the dominion, use, and comfort of man, the strength and faculties of many useful animals, and to provide others for his food; and whereas the abuse of that dominion, by cruel and oppressive treatment

treatment of such animals, is not only highly unjust and immoral, but most pernicious in its example, having an evident tendency to harden the heart against the natural feelings of humanity."

"This preamble," his Lordship observes, "may be objected to as too solemn and unusual in its language; but it must be recollected that the subject of the Bill is most peculiar and unusual; and it being impossible to give practicable effect to the principle in its full extent, it became the more necessary, in creating a duty of imperfect obligation where legal restraints would be inefficacious or impossible, to employ language calculated to make the deepest impression upon the human mind, so as to produce, perhaps, more than the effect of Law where the ordinary sanctions of Law were wanting."

The succeeding parts of the Speech, from p. 7 to 18, exhibit, in all the points of view of which the subject is susceptible, and in a style for which our British Cicero has long been celebrated, the arguments and cases that bear upon the question; and then goes into the second part of the case; which, although it occupies but a small space, and is of the utmost importance, we must defer for the present, having already indulged ourselves beyond our usual bounds; because we have considered it our bounden duty, in our public capacity, not to garble a question of such undeniable importance to the interests of Humanity and of general Nature. We shall therefore resume the subject in our next.

In the mean time we cannot but express our regret, that, in the discussion of this Speech in the Lower House, there have been found more than one dissentient voice; and that voice, the most violent, the most able, and, next to the Author of the Speech, perhaps one of the most eloquent that can, alas! be now heard in that House, namely, that of the celebrated Advocate for Bull-baiting, has opened, full-mouthed, upon the present occasion. But we shall go more at length into this, in our farther view of this great subject; surely few, in the whole compass of moral discussion, can be greater than the unnecessary cruelty of man to animals which administer to his pleasure, his consolation, and to the very support of his life, in the present forms of Society at least.

(To be continued.)

76. *Of an Oath, its Nature and Obligation; and of the dreadful Consequences of Perjury in this World and that which is to come.* By the Rev. D. G. A new Edition. By the Rev. W. A. A. In a Letter to the Lower Orders. 12mo. Hatchard. pp. 22.

WE heartily recommend this cheap and well-written pamphlet to general notice, as particularly calculated to disseminate a regard for truth among the lower orders. The profits which may arise from the sale are intended to be given to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CONSTANT READER desires we will inform our Correspondents who have written concerning the property ascribed to the Annual Sun-flower (*Helianthus Annuus*), of turning daily to face the Sun, that, from attentive observations made last year by several persons, it appears that the unexpanded heads frequently turned from Eastward to Westward during the day-time, and the contrary way after sunset. When the flowers were expanded, this motion ceased. So curious a circumstance in the physiology of this vegetable is deserving of notice; our Botanical Readers are therefore requested to pay particular attention to it.

A COUNTRY RECTOR asks, whether, by a late Act of Parliament, a Clergyman is not empowered to commute the Tithes of his Parish for Land? And, if so, what preparatory measures are, in that case, required; with all needful instructions for its accomplishment?

A CONSTANT READER has observed, in our Anecdotes of the late Dr. David Pitcairn, that he was interred in the burying-ground of Christ church, London. The Major, who was killed at Bunker's-hill, was deposited in the vault of a church in Boston, New England.

CLERICUS requests us to inform any of the Descendants (if such there should be) of the late Mr. ROBERT CRUTTENDEN, that the Writer of this address has in his possession several of Mr. Cruttenden's Letters, written to the excellent Dr. Doddridge of Northampton, which he is desirous of communicating to them, provided they will enable Mr. Urban to mention the place of their abode.

We have received no less than Four Letters, requesting us to identify particular Armorial Bearings. We refer them all to the College of Arms.

The Fac-simile of a Poetical Epistle from Mr. POPE in our next.

ODE

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq. Poet-Laureat.

WHILE Europe with dejected eye
Beholds around her rural reign,
Whilom of Peace the fair domain,
The scene of desolation lie;
Or if with trembling hope she cast
Her look on hours of glory past;
And burn again with virtuous fame
Her antient honours to reclaim,
And brace the corslet on her breast,
And grasp the spear, and wave the crest;
Yet lies her course thro' War's ensanguin'd
flood; [and thro' blood.
Yet must she win her way thro' carnage
Ah! happier Britain, o'er thy plain
Still smiling Peace and Freedom reign;
And while thy sons with pitying eye
Behold the fields of ruin round them lie;
The storms that shake each neighbour-
realm with fear,
Like distant thunder die upon the ear;
They bless the halcyon hours that gave,
To rule a people free and brave,
A Patriot Monarch all their own,
Their swords his bulwark, and their hearts
his throne.
And while to this auspicious day
The Muse devotes her tributary lay,
A Nation's vows in choral Pæan join,
And consecrate to fame a verse as mean
as mine.'

Yet not to selfish thoughts confin'd,
Are the warm feelings of the virtuous
mind:
The Royal Patriot; while he views
Peace o'er his Realms her bliss diffuse,
Mourns for the sorrows that afflict man-
kind.
Go forth, my Sons, he cries; my Bri-
tons, go, [foe.
And rescue Europe from her ruthless
Behold, in arms, Austria's Imperial Lord;
Behold Iberia draw the avenging sword;
O let with theirs your mingling ensigns
fly,
In the great cause of injur'd Liberty!
Go forth, my Sons, and to the world declare,
When suffering Freedom calls, Britannia's
arms are there.

AN IRREGULAR ODE,

Occasioned by the Proclamation of the Arch-
duke Charles of Austria.

By JOSEPH BLACKET.

*** IN our last, p. 451. we had the pleasure of announcing this interesting young Man and Poet under the protection of Mr. Pratt as a "Youth of expectation." We hope soon to see that expectation justified by publication of the pieces which have been some time in preparation. Meanwhile we profit by the opportunity which has been given us of presenting to our poetical Readers the following Address, which is not only extremely animated as composi-

tion, but of great local interest; and we most heartily wish that in this instance the antiently-united characters of *Poet* and *Prophet* may associate.

INVOCATION TO FREEDOM*.

YES, Freedom! yes, thy voice I hear,
And bless the throb which now my
bosom warms! [doubly dear,—
Bless the just cause that makes thee
Chafes my young blood, and calls my Muse
to arms!
Calls her, as by high heaven's command,
For thee to make a glorious stand;
Joins thy lov'd name with Austria's proudest
boast,
The Pure of Heart, whose energies divine,
Full oft were witness'd by the conscious
Rhine!
The Patriot leader of a Patriot host!
The Hero, who delights to save,
The great, the good, the merciful, and
brave!
Oh, high-born Charles! thy country's love!
Sure, on thy side, must arm the marshal'd
powers above!

When dire Oppression's iron hand
Rends, with exulting joy,
The palm from Peace, and Rapine's
grisly band
Her sacred Temples savagely destroy;
Then, Valour! spurning all controul,
By Justice arm'd, with lion-soul,
Girds on his sword in martial pride,
And,—summoning the brave,
Who the pale coward's fears deride,
And scorn the abject slave,—
Rushes amid the battle undismay'd,
With glory's lightning beaming on his heav'n-
drawn blade!

Thus, when Gaul's imperious Lord,
The hell-bound of relentless war!
Uplifts Annihilation's † sword,
And loves to drive the madd'ning car
Of foaming Discord, Fiend of Strife!
Whose venom'd breath empoisons life;
While crouching slaves, beneath his
feet, [meet;
The base awards of black injustice
With lying lip and fraudulent smile,
Hate brooding in their breasts the while;
Confess 't is he, alone, that reigns!
Bow to his galling yoke, and hug their im-
pious chains!

* The glowing rapidity with which the outline of this was written off, and the correspondent ardour with which the author read the heroic and dignified State-Paper which gave rise to it, cannot be adequately related. The flame of the Patriot, Soldier, and Poet, appeared to catch at once, and concentrate in the same person. Editor.

† A favourite expression of the Emperor of the French, who tells us, the country, over which he gains a temporary triumph, is annihilated.—J. R.

In

In terror of his iron rod,
 Confess the Hero and the God * !
 And, oh ! extreme of adulation base !
 That conqu'ring Frederick's, mighty Ca-
 tharine's race !
 This scourge of nature, should blaspheming
 call, [fall ;
 Man's second Saviour † !—say *Man's second*
 Oh, Freedom ! godlike Freedom ! thou
 art dear ;—
 Dear to this heart as is the life-blood there !
 But, mock'ry of thy name, by hollow
 friends,
 Who only blazon thee for sordid ends ;
 Vaunt of thy laurels, with the scourge in
 hand,
 To gull a *weak*, or snare a *tim'rous*, land ;
 My soul shall spurn them with its utmost
 might, [fight !
 Or by the Muse in song, or by my arm in
 Yet Austria's Guardian boldly dares
 To lead his brave intrepid band ;
 Again for highest deeds prepares,
 To be, *indeed*, the *Saviour* of his natal land !
 Redeem it from a Despot's sway,
 To re-assert a Brother's and a People's
 And, 'mid the fury of the fight, [right ;
 In thought, in act sublime, illumine Glo-
 ry's way !

Hark ! the clarion's brazen throat,
 Borne upon the wing of time,
 Breathing war's indignant note,
 Echoes dreadfully sublime !
 Hoarsely roaring to the song,
 Hark ! the Danube rolls along !
 Fiercely raves the *Fiend of Death* ;
 And whets, with savage joy, his thirsting
 Aspin Fear now gasps for breath, [blade !
 Yet scarce dares breathe within his
 gloomy shade !
 Headlong Fury wildly flings
 Fierce and frenzied glances round,
 Carnage spreads his crimson wings,
 And Death gigantic strides across the
 trembling ground !

Hail ! to the daring Youth, who bears
 The heav'n-enkindled torch of Liberty !
 See how bright its flame appears
 As he shouts—*be free ! be free !*
 What though, on steep Astu-ia's shore,
 Her banners wave, alas ! no more ;
 Though harass'd courage fainting lies,
 While many a bleeding chief still tries
 To stem the mighty torrent's force,
 Which sweeps whole empires in its course ;
 Yet Freedom's shafts, by Austria's eagle
 hurl'd, [the fetter'd world !
 May crush the Tyrant's power—and free

* The *Moniteur*, speaking of the Emperor
 Napoleon, uses the following blasphemous
 compliment: "His eye, like the eye of
 Providence, was every where !" —J. B.

† An impious expression frequently used
 by this Emperor to work upon the religious
 opinions of the nations he desolates.—J. B.

Austria's breast no demon fires,
 No fevers of Ambition burn ;
 No guilty thirst of blood inspires
 Heaven-lov'd Order to o'erturn !
 For Freedom *pure* she seeks the field,
 Justice her sword, and Truth her shield !
 For Peace ! for seraph Peace ! the foe she
 dares, [prayers !
 While men and angels join their fervid
 Triumph on her Hero wait,
 Conquest perch upon his plume ;
 Glory mark his envied fate, [bloom !
 And, round his temples,—Virtue's laurels

ON THE STUDY OF ANTIENT ARCHI- TECTURE, SCULPTURE, AND PAINTING.

*Spoken at the Theatre at Oxford June 18,
 1806, for Sir ROGER NEWDIGATE'S Price.*

THOUGH oft in Britain's Isle the
 breathing bust
 To fame consign the Patriot Hero's dust,
 And Conquerors, wak'd to mimic life again,
 In imag'd triumph thunder o'er the main ;
 Though speaks each mould by Flaxman's
 genius wrought [thought,
 The strong-mark'd energies of labouring
 And Grace obeys fair Damer's soft controul,
 Through many a varied lineament of soul ;
 Yet, oh ! unlike each nobler Grecian form,
 With strength majestic, or with beauty
 warm,
 Where all her mingling charms expression
 pour'd,
 Admir'd by valour, or by love ador'd !
 Lo, where retiring Venus shuns the eye,
 And Beauty vies with bashful Majesty !
 There mortal charms in loveliest union
 shine, [sign !
 And all the Goddess crowns the bright de-
 Thou too, half hid beneath thy dripping
 veil
 Of many a moisten'd tress, Urania, hail !
 To thee that dubious mien the sculptor gave,
 Fearing the shore, though shrinking from
 the wave.
 Or see where graceful bending o'er his bow,
 The quiver'd God's exulting features glow,
 As, trusting to his arm's unerring might,
 His look pursues the distant arrow's flight.
 But shut, oh ! shut the eye, where mid
 you fold
 Of crested snakes Laocoon writhes enroll'd,
 And drinks with tortur'd ear his children's
 cries,
 Embittering death's convulsive agonies !
 Rise, slumbering Genius ! and with
 throbbing heart
 Adore these trophies of unrival'd art,
 Till each fine grace that gifted masters
 knew
 In fairy vision floating o'er thy view,
 Perfection crown once more the living stone,
 And Britain claim a Phidias of her own !
 Not such the hopes that bless the enthu-
 siast's dream,
 As sad it wanders o'er each faded gleam,
 That

That dimly shews to Painting's muse was
given [ven,
The sevenfold radiance of refulgent hea-
* When Genius stole the colours of the sun,
* And pour'd them o'er the wreath of va-
lour won.

Then turn the eye, where spurning Time's
controul, [soul.
Art stamps in stone the triumphs of the
With trembling awe survey each hallow'd
faue

Ennobling Greece mid desolation's reign,
Each pillar'd portico and swelling dome
Proud o'er the prostrate majesty of Rome!
While o'er the scene each mould'ring tem-
ple throws

Sacred to Genius undisturb'd repose.
* Through twilight's doubtful gloom his eye
shall trace [tering grace,
* The column's height enwreath'd with clus-
* The light-arch'd roof, the portal stretch-
ing wide,

* Triumphal monuments in armed pride.
Till, bold conceptions bursting on his
heart, [art,
His skill shall grasp the inmost soul of
And Fame's green Isle her cloud-capt towers
display, [sway,
Where grace and grandeur rule with equal
JOHN WILSON, *Magd. Coll.*

THE WINDS.

By the Rev. WM. LISLE BOWLES.

WHEN pale October bade the flow'rs
adieu, [shrouds,
And Autumn sung amid the seaman's
Methought I saw four winged forms that
flew [clouds;
With garments streaming light amid the
From adverse regions of the sky
In dim succession they went by:
The first, as o'er the billowy deep he past,
Blew from his shadowy trumpet a war-de-
nouncing blast.

Upon a beaked promontory high,
With streaming beard, and cloudy brow
severe, [year:
I mark'd the Father † of the frowning
Dark vapours roll'd o'er the tempestuous
sky.
When creeping Winter from his cave came
forth— [North !"
" Stern Herald of the storm, what from the
Shouts and the noise of Battle!" and again
He blew from his dark trumpet a deadlier
blast,
" Shouts and the noise of Battle:" the long
main [he past.
Seem'd with hoarse voice to answer as

* The lines marked with asterisks may
be left out at pleasure, so as to make the
composition consist exactly of 50 lines
(which the conditions of the prize required.)
† " He comes, the Father of the tem-
pest forth."
THOMSON.

The moody South went by, and silence
kept;
The cloudy rack oft hid his mournful
mien,
And frequent fell the show'r, as if he wept
The eternal havock of this mortal scene;
As if he wish'd for ever thus to throw
His misty mantle o'er a world of woe.
But rousing him from his desponding trance
Cold Eurus blew his short and shrilling
horn,
In his right hand he bore an icy lance,
That far off glitter'd in the frost of morn.
The Old Man knew the clarion from afar—
" What from the East!" he cry'd: 'Shouts
and the noise of War !'

Who comes in soft and spicy west
From the mild region of the Vest,
An azure veil bends waving o'er his head,
And show'rs of violets at his feet are spread?
'Tis Zephyr, with a look as young and
fair
As when his lucid wings convey'd
That beautiful and gentle maid
Psyche*, transported thro' the air
The blissful couch of Love's own god to
share;
He brings again the morn of May;
The lark amid the clear blue sky
Carols, but is not seen so high;
And all the howling winds fly far away.
I cried, " O Father of the world, whose
might [obey;
The storm, the darkness, and the winds
Oh when will thus the long tempestuous
night
Of warfare and of woe be roll'd away?
O when will cease the uproar and the din,
And Peace breathe soft, ' Summer is com-
ing in' †?"

ODE TO HORROR.

περίηχον δι' ἄλγος καὶ φόβον τῇ τῶν
τοκτῶν παθημάτων κατάρα.

Arist. de verâ Tragediâ.

TREMENDOUS Pow'r!—whose chil-
ling band,
Relentless tyrants of the soul,
Obedient to thy dread command,
The vital springs controul;
The gasping tongue no longer free,
And pulseless veins betoken thee;
The pallid cheek, the haggard eye,
And ev'ry fearful mark of wild insanity.

The tortur'd wretch, who courts repose,
Prostrate his thorny couch along,
(When the twin-gates of sleep-unclose,
And swarms the airy throng)

* Alluding to the beautiful fable of
Psyche carried by Zephyr to be married to
Cupid.

† " Sommer is cummin inn." — Old
Ballad.

Starts

Starts trembling, as thy shadowy form
 Urges th' infernal-brooding storm,
 While famish'd vultures scream for food,
 And wave the high-plum'd wing, and snuff
 the scent of blood.

Athwart the dreary church-yard now
 Forlorn he seeks yon cypress' gloom,
 Whose sable branches bending low
 Weep o'er the mould'ring tomb.
 Calm Peace is fled—but gaunt Despair
 And agonizing Woe are there.
 See, murd'rous fiends their victim crave,
 And yell the mystic chaunt, and drag him
 to the grave.

Nor to the restless child of pain
 Thy potent influence is confin'd;
 Thy Phantoms seize the ardent brain,
 And sweep the tract of mind;
 As the pale spectres cross her way,
 Lo! RATCLIFF shudders with dismay,
 Sees the dread Fury's visage low'r,
 And shake her serpent-torch, and riot in
 her pow'r.

The down where Guilt reclines his head
 Thy Ministers with thorns have strown,
 Thou pressest to the Murd'rer's bed,
 And mark'st him for thy own.
 The daring Robber trembles now,
 The Judge recants his perjurd' vow,
 And gasping with his latest breath,
 Pours forth his soul to thee, a penitent in
 death.

When vanquish'd Reason yields her
 throne,
 And bound by Superstition's chain,
 Whene'er deluded mortals groan,
 And sigh for hope in vain;
 All cheerless as thy sable vest,
 Uncertain pangs distract the breast;
 Thy hand uprears th' envenom'd dart,
 Directs its secret course, and points it to
 the heart.

Thy fears pervade th' embodied air,
 And blasts that sweep the wintry sky,
 Rob'd in vindictive terrors, bear
 The frowning Deity.
 Wing'd with his all-consuming ire
 Flashes the vollied lightning's fire,
 And roar the pealing thunders loud,
 And speak his threat'ning voice in each
 tempestuous cloud.

Is this Religion's heav'nly form,
 Round which bright emanations play,
 Of pow'r to lull the rudest storm,
 And chase each cloud away?
 Why dwells the mind affrighted still
 On Sinai's flame-encircled hill;
 When the blest tow'rs of Sion stream
 With softer tints of grace, and mercy's
 milder beam?

But the dread Pow'r who rules above
 Instruct thy Suppliant to revere,
 Ah! oh! unite with fervent Love
 Thy gentler sister Fear.

Teach him to bend beneath the rod
 That arms the chastening hand of God;
 Kneel prostrate at his holy shrine,
 And feed the sacred fire with frankincense
 divine.

Insatiate Queen! whose rigid sway,
 Wide o'er the realms of dire affright,
 Deforms with clouds the smile of day,
 And scares the sleep of night;
 O'er Innocency's sainted brow
 Why give thy scorpion-lash to flow?
 Why chill, that hopes to be forgiv'n,
 The soul redeem'd from Earth, and dedi-
 cate to Heav'n?

In Fate's dread hour, when doom'd to part,
 The dreams of worldly rapture fly,
 No more to wake the throbbing heart,
 Or light the asking eye;
 Borne on the dark funereal gale,
 What forms of direful omen sail?
 What black'ning clouds of sulphur roll?
 Why gapes the deep abyss to catch the
 parting soul?

Celestial Hope! yet deign to stay,
 Oh! chase these visions of despair,
 For thou canst cheer the destin'd way*,
 And plant thy roses there.
 Bid the black phantoms urge their flight
 Enshrowed in the rear of night,
 And point to where the heav'nly choir
 Their blooming garlands weave, and sweep
 the golden lyre.

So when the day of life is o'er,
 And night's black veil is closing fast,
 May Mem'ry yield her treasure's store,
 And point to moments past—
 May tranquil Virtue hover near,
 Her faithful Vot'ry's end to cheer;
 The grisly Tyrant's frown beguile,
 And shew the gates of bliss expanding at
 her smile!

Highbury Terrace, May 22. C. W.

SONNET. No. III.

(Continued from p. 456.)

LOVE to roam, when Evening spreads
 her veil
 O'er the soft tints of yonder western clime,
 When hums the bee his minstrelsy sublime,
 With contemplation through the flowery
 dale;
 And faintly catch upon the whispering
 The distant Abbey's solitary chime;
 For these are joys unfetter'd with a crime,
 In whose results no horrors can prevail!
 Oh! Eve serene! when o'er thy modest
 charms

My eyes in silent adoration gaze,
 I catch the spirit in my frenzied arms
 Of her, whom oft I've mention'd in my
 lays!

But ah! the bliss too rapidly recedes,
 For these are sweets on which the genius
 feeds!

J. M. Twickenham.

* Τῆς εὐχαρίστητος μορφῆς. Plat. Menex.
 PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1809.

HOUSE OF COMMONS; *March 14.*

The consideration of the evidence against the Commander in Chief being resumed, Mr. *Wynne* expressed himself averse to going through the charges one by one, as had been done in the cases of Mr. Hastings and Lord Melville, as this mode narrowed the functions of Parliament, and a person might be found not guilty upon each distinct charge, who must have been found guilty if the whole had been referred. The case of Kennet, if it had gone on to a conclusion, he thought as decided a proof of corruption as ever was known. In the case of Clavering, it appeared from the Duke's own letter, that Mrs. Clarke was permitted to interfere even in the disposal of a regiment; and as to the scepticism of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) in regard to the mysterious note, he could not help expressing his surprise, as he recollected that Right Hon. Gentleman, in his professional capacity as Attorney General, had held a diametrically opposite opinion in the case of an Irish Judge (Johnson), where the only proof of the libel rested on the comparison of hand-writing. He should agree with reluctance to the Address of the Hon. Gentleman who brought forward this question; because he did not believe the Duke had any participation in these corrupt practices, nor did he even connive at them; but he thought he must have had some suspicions on the subject, and was bound to investigate.

Mr. *Croker*, in a speech of much ingenuity, commented on the evidence of Mrs. Clarke, who, he insisted, had pretended reluctance to appear at their bar as a witness, in order that her indignant testimony against the Duke of York might be received without suspicion, and have more weight. He then contrasted this pretended reluctance with her activity in calling upon Donovan, Dowler, and others, to give their evidence; and, after expressing his conviction of the innocence of the Commander in Chief, declared, that, if the House should determine on an Address, they should first come to some Resolutions—first, whether the Duke is guilty? Is he guilty of connivance? and ought he to be deprived of the command of the Army?

Sir *F. Burdett* declared that the insinuation that he had offered 4000*l.* to Mrs. Clarke for her papers, was totally unfounded.

Mr. *H. Martin* thought there was substantial proof of the criminality of his Royal Highness.

The *Solicitor General*, Mr. *Manners Sutton*, and Mr. *Long*, defended the Duke.

Gazet. Mag. June, 1809.

Mr. *Coke* declared his intention of voting for the Address of Col. Wardle, to whom he thought the Country much indebted.

Mr. *Windham* conceived Mrs. Clarke had shewn herself vindictive to a certain degree, and also possessed of so much duplicity and art, that he thought little reliance ought to be placed upon her testimony. He could not believe that her influence with his Royal Highness had been productive of the effects stated, because it had been distinctly proved, that those effects might have been, if they had not been, produced without that influence. He distrusted Miss Taylor, because he considered her testimony as evidently prepared; and his distrust had been very much increased by her forgetfulness of recent occurrences, which were calculated to make a strong impression on her mind. At the time that his Royal Highness urged a public inquiry, he had doubtless forgotten that those letters contained perhaps even a single allusion to military affairs; the most convincing proof that, at least, he was not in the habit of making such allusions. His Royal Highness seemed to entertain no suspicion of her connexion with Mr. Dowler; and if he were blind to this connexion, he might well be supposed blind to other cases. He must certainly allow that the Duke stood convicted of the connexion which had led to such injurious consequences, and he should unquestionably support the Address of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Bankes), though it would be a great relief to his mind, if the Illustrious Person to whom that Address referred, could bring himself to determine on resigning his situation, fully persuaded as he was, that such a step would be any thing but a contradiction of the declaration of innocence contained in his Royal Highness's letter to that House.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in a very able speech, exculpated the Duke from the charges of corruption, or even connivance; and spoke at some length of the benefit which the Country had derived from the precision and correctness his Royal Highness had introduced into the Army.

Mr. *Croker* was averse to the sentiments of the last speaker.

March 15.

Lord *Castlereagh* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for completing the Militia of Great Britain. His Lordship observed, that the object of the Bill was, to replace the men that volunteered from the militia into the line. He proposed that the levy on the counties should be completed in twelve months; and that, if there was not a sufficient number of men obtained at the end

of eight months, a ballot was to take place. The Bill provided that, if the state of public affairs required it, his Majesty should be empowered to direct the ballot to commence. The Bill was read the first time.

On the motion of Mr. Foster, the sum of 20,000*l.* was granted, for the present year, to the Trustees of the Linen Manufacture in Ireland, for encouraging the growth of flax-seed in that country, to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

The debate on the evidence against the Duke of York was then resumed.

Lord *Milton* regretted that the witnesses had not been examined on oath, as they would not then have heard of the injustice of finding the Duke guilty. He was averse to any members of the Royal Family holding responsible situations; and he did not think England so destitute of military merit, that but one could be found competent to the discharge of the duties of Commander in Chief. He believed the Duke of Marlborough to have been a greater General than ever the Duke of York had proved himself, and yet he had been dismissed on grounds somewhat similar. After taking a slight review of the evidence, his Lordship concluded by asserting that the charges brought against the Duke were not without foundation.

Lord *Stanley* thought the Duke guilty of personal corruption, and would therefore support the original motion.

Mr. *Leycester* was of opinion that the charges had not been sustained, and expressed his conviction of the innocence of the Duke. Out of 10,000 military promotions, Mrs. Clarke could only fix on five, as obtained by her influence with the Commander in Chief. He thought both the Address and Mr. Bankes's amendment inconsistent, and should vote for neither.

Sir *T. Turtan* proceeded at some length in reviewing the evidence, and contended generally for the credibility of that part of the testimony which was opposed by Hon. Members on the other side of the House; and would move as an amendment to the Chancellor's first Resolution, the substitution of "there is" for "there is no." It would then stand "That it is the opinion of this House, after the most full and most attentive consideration of the evidence which had been adduced, that there is ground for charging his Royal Highness the Duke of York with the knowledge of the corrupt practices which had been proved at the Bar."

Mr. *Ryder* vindicated the Duke.

Lord *Temple* entirely acquitted his Royal Highness of corruption, or even connivance in the practices already stated; but he thought the testimony adduced convicted him of permitting Mrs. Clarke to interfere with his official duties, and to recommend

her friends to his notice as Commander in Chief.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland condemned both the Addresses as ambiguous, and particularly that of Mr. Bankes.

Mr. *Wilberforce* spoke at considerable length, and took a review of the different cases. In the outset, he had been biassed in favour of his Royal Highness, and was of opinion that the charges were without foundation: he now thought differently. There was no doubt that his Royal Highness knew that his Mistress was paid for exerting her influence with him. His Royal Highness did not regret the connexion as contrary to religion and morals, but as it had led to this animadversion on his character. He objected to the claim for indulgence made in behalf of the Royal Duke, as inconsistent with legality and justice. They must pronounce as the laws of the Country required; and could not leave the Duke of York in his high trust, without endangering the honour as well as safety of the country.

Mr. *Canning* replied to Mr. Wilberforce.

Mr. *Ponsonby* and Mr. *Tierney* shortly expressed themselves as hostile to the proposed amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The House then divided on Mr. Bankes's Address, when there appeared for it, 199—against it, 294—majority, 95. Another division then took place on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Amendment on the original motion—for it, 364—against it, 123—Majority, 241.

March 17.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the conduct of the Commander in Chief.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a few words had passed between him and Mr. Tierney, announced his intention to withdraw his Resolution, and omit from it the word "charges," and otherwise alter it to the following effect: "That this House having appointed a Committee to investigate the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, as Commander in Chief, and having carefully considered the evidence which came before the said Committee, and finding that personal corruption, and connivance at corruption, have been imputed to his said Royal Highness, find it expedient to pronounce a distinct opinion upon the said imputation, and are accordingly of opinion that it is wholly without foundation."

Mr. *Tierney*, though he acquitted the Duke of corruption or connivance, thought the House was called upon to decide upon his character as a Public Functionary; he should therefore propose an amendment to the Right Hon. Gentleman's intended Resolution,

Resolution, to the following effect, upon which he should take the sense of the House:—"That the House, having considered the various circumstances, think it right, first to pronounce on the honour of the Duke of York; and next, what impression the whole of those circumstances has left on their minds."

Mr. *Bragge Bathurst* said, there was a degree of unfairness in omitting the word "charges" in the Resolution, after the Right Hon. Gentleman had used it in his argument. The Hon. Member urged the advantage of burthening the House with as few divisions as possible; and said that, now the Right Hon. Gentleman's Resolution was withdrawn, the House was open to the proposition which the Hon. Member had taken the liberty to state to the House on a former night.

Gen. *Ferguson* said, that he had the misfortune to differ in opinion with all the Military Officers in that House on this important question; and he was anxious therefore to explain the grounds of his opinion. He fully agreed in the praises that were bestowed on the Duke of York as the head of the military department. He would offer his tribute of acknowledgment for the many important services he had rendered to the Army; and he felt also grateful to him for many personal favours and kindnesses. It was therefore with deep reluctance that he found himself compelled to concur in a vote of censure on the conduct of his Royal Highness. Until the cloud under which he was should be dispersed, he thought the Commander in Chief could not hold his situation with credit to himself, or satisfaction to the people.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the House were called upon to give their opinion upon the charges of corruption and connivance; which they might fairly do, without the least danger of being involved in the necessity of adopting the latter part of his Resolution, the object of which was, he would frankly confess, to afford the grounds of an Address for continuing the Duke of York in the command of the Army. When that part of the Resolution was proposed, it would be competent for any Member to move an amendment, which should do away the effect he proposed from it.

Sir *T. Turton* moved, as an Amendment to the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "That this House have grounds for believing that his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief had knowledge of the corrupt transactions of which evidence has been given at the Bar."

Mr. *Banks*, Mr. *Whitbread*, Lord *H. Petty*, Mr. *Perceval*, and other Gentlemen, then spoke; after which the House divided on Sir *T. Turton's* Amendment—Ayes 135—Noes 334—Majority 199,

The House then divided upon Mr. *Perceval's* motion—for it 278, against it 196—Majority 82.

March 20.

Mr. *Bathurst* moved the Order of the Day, for the further consideration of the evidence in the Inquiry into the conduct of the Duke of York.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, before the Order was read, stated what we have before given in p. 340; and concluded by saying, he would make no comment upon what he had just read, but leave it to his Hon. Friend to determine whether any farther proceedings on his part were necessary.

Mr. *Bathurst* persevering, the Order of the Day was read.—Mr. *Bathurst* then rose, and declared that a knowledge of the important fact which had just been communicated, would not induce him to depart from the line of conduct he had laid down for himself. He gave ample credit to the motives which influenced his Royal Highness's resignation—he was truly sensible of the loss the publick would sustain from the want of his services—he had voted cheerfully with both the Resolutions of acquittal moved by the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer)—but still he thought it necessary, as an admonition to the present, and an example to future Commanders, that the Journals of the House should bear upon them an expression of the sense the House entertained upon some of the facts unfolded in this investigation, which did not amount to corruption, or connivance at corruption. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by reading the following Resolution:—"That, while the House acknowledges the beneficial effects of the regulations adopted and acted upon by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the general discharge of his duty as Commander in Chief, they cannot help regretting, that, in consequence of a connexion of the most immoral and unbecoming tendency, communications had been allowed to be made on military subjects, and interference had taken place in the grant of promotions and commissions, calculated to discredit the official administration of his Royal Highness, and to give colour, as they had done, to charges of the most serious nature."

Lord *Althorpe* thought that the regret occasioned by the Resignation of the Commander in Chief, ought to be greatly diminished by the recollection of his having previously lost the confidence of the Country. He was averse to persons of such high rank holding responsible situations; and was of opinion that the Country would be satisfied with his Royal Highness's removal from his office.—The Noble Lord concluded by moving as an amendment, that

that all the words in the original Resolution after the word "that" should be omitted, and the following words inserted:—"The Duke of York having resigned, this House does not think it necessary now to proceed any further with the Report on the evidence adduced before the Committee, &c. as far as it regards the Duke of York."

Mr. Cartwright and Mr. O'Hara expressed their approbation of his Royal Highness's conduct; and the latter Gentleman declared he would make a third motion, stating, "That though there was, and had been, a report of improper interference in the military administration of the Duke of York, nothing of that kind had induced his Royal Highness to promote any Officer contrary to propriety or the rules of the service."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that after the communication he had had the honour to make, he did think the House and his Hon. Friend would have been of opinion to proceed farther was wholly unnecessary. With respect to the proposed Resolution and Amendment, he preferred the latter to the former; but he should move as an Amendment on the Noble Lord's Amendment on his Hon. Friend's Resolution, that the word "now" be expunged.

Lord Temple could not see the propriety of putting out the word "now;" and in the present state of things, to proceed further he thought would be unnecessary.

Mr. Whitbread hoped that the consequences which resulted from the present inquiry, would tend to annihilate that party which had long existed behind the Throne, and which he believed had called into being the present Administration. He thought, that, as the Duke had sent in his Resignation, a final stop should be put to the proceedings; and the Country, he was sure, would be satisfied. He contended against the word "now" being expunged.

The Secretary at War, Mr. Canning, and Gen. Loftus, replied.

Mr. Bathurst having withdrawn his motion, the House divided on the Amendment—for the Chancellor of the Exchequer's, 235—for Lord Althorpe's, 112—Majority in favour of the former's, 123.

March 21.

Mr. Foster moved, that the Order of the Day for the commitment of the Irish Malt and Spirit Duty Bill should be read. His object was, to postpone its commitment to Thursday next, as he did not think a Bill so materially affecting Ireland could be properly discussed in so thin a House.

Sir J. Newport said, he rose for the purpose of moving, not that this Bill should be postponed to Thursday, but to this day six months. He considered it of the most serious consequences to encourage by every

means the consumption of Malt Liquors, and to discourage the illicit production of Spirits. Nothing could so much tend to the safety and tranquillity of the Country.

Mr. Foster contended that it was desirable to have the question brought to a decision without the delay of six months proposed by the Hon. Baronet.—A long conversation then took place upon the subject, after which a division took place—for the original motion, 30—for the amendment, 43—Majority against the Bill, 13.

March 22.

The House having resolved into a Committee of Supply, the Navy Estimates were referred to the said Committee. Navy Ordinance, 1,408,437*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* For building and rebuilding Ships for his Majesty's yards, and also for wear, tear, &c. 2,296,330*l.* Hire of Transports, 2,000,000*l.* For the Sick and Wounded, 314,000*l.* Prisoners of War, at home and abroad, 506,000*l.* Sick Prisoners of War, at home and abroad, 50,000*l.* Navy Compassionate List, 5,000*l.*

March 23.

The Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the mode of appointing to Writerships, Cadetships, &c. was presented, and ordered to be printed.

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned debate on Gen. Clavering's evidence was then read.

Mr. W. Wynne moved that the debate be resumed.

The Speaker put the question, "That it is the opinion of this House, that Gen. Clavering in the said evidence is guilty of prevarication;" which was agreed to without a division; and Gen. Clavering was ordered to be forthwith taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

March 24.

The Fourth Report of the Committee of Finance, and the Annual Accounts of Public Receipt and Expenditure, were presented.

The Sergeant at Arms, having reported that General Clavering was in custody; Mr. W. Wynne moved, that, for his prevarication before the Committee of the whole House, Gen. Clavering be now committed to Newgate, and the Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly; which was agreed to.

March 27.

Mr. Fane presented a Petition from Capt. Sanden; which, after stating his services in the Army for upwards of 50 years in various parts of the globe, concludes with apologizing for his conduct at the Bar of that House, by attributing it to the hardships he had recently undergone in Spain, combined with an injury sustained on the brain some time since, and the novelty of his situation when called on to give evidence.

Lord

Lord Castlereagh stated, that, since the measures he had suggested respecting the Local Militia were adopted, 250 Regiments had been raised, viz. 184 in England, and 66 in Scotland, consisting of 195,161 men; and 125,000 volunteers, belonging to various corps, had entered into the Local Militia. This he could not but consider as a propitious omen: Between 50 and 60,000 men had entered into the service without being in any manner compelled to do so, and without receiving any bounty. He proposed abolishing the bounty system altogether, except in those instances where parishes preferred raising men by it; and in that case, they were to give but one guinea bounty instead of two. He thought his Majesty ought to have the power of disciplining them in any adjoining County. His Lordship then adverted to the Yeomanry Cavalry, whom he stated to have 54, a year, while the Local Militia had but 21. Such a disparity was unjust; he should therefore make their allowances equal, by placing them at 41, each. With an Army of 200,000 men, well organized, and consisting of the most effective, athletic, healthy men in the kingdom, he thought the country had nothing to apprehend. He proposed that they should be exercised 23 days in the ensuing year. His Lordship concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for establishing a permanent Local Militia. Leave granted.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent abuses in the sale and brokerage of offices. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated it was his design to make penal any solicitation on the part of individuals of money for ap-

pointments; also the setting up of offices for the purpose of carrying on such traffic, and the publication of any advertisements concerned in its furtherance.

March 28.

On the motion of Mr. Fane, Capt. Sanden was called to the Bar; and, after a very impressive reprimand from Mr. Speaker, was ordered to be discharged out of custody, on paying his fees. The reprimand was entered on the Journals.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 29.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Corn, the Spirit Wash, the North American Fish Importation, the Newfoundland Judicature, the Tobacco General Import, and the Crown-Office Clerks' Bills, as well as several Private bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Blackburne, the Chairman of the Committee to which the Petition from the Weavers of Lancashire, praying for the establishment of a minimum of wages, was referred, presented a Report; stating the impossibility of complying with the prayer of the appellants, without producing the most destructive consequences.

On Sir S. Romilly moving the second reading of the Bankrupt Laws Amendment Bill, Messrs. Jacob and Abercrombie, who expressed themselves friendly to its principle, made some observations, but finally reserved themselves till it went into a Committee. The Bill was then read a second time.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-Office, April 21. Dispatch transmitted by Lord Gambier to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

Caledonia, at Anchor, in Basque Roads, April 14.

Sir, The Almighty's favour to his Majesty and the nation has been strongly marked in the success he has been pleased to give to the operations of his Majesty's Fleet under my command; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the four ships of the Enemy named in the margin* have been destroyed at their anchorage; and several others, from getting on shore, if not rendered altogether unserviceable, are at least disabled for a considerable time. The arrangement of the fire vessels, placed

under the direction of Capt. the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane, were made as fully as the state of the weather would admit, according to his Lordship's plan on the evening of the 11th instant; and at eight o'clock on the same night they proceeded to the attack, under a favourable strong wind from the Northward, and flood-tide (preceded by some vessels filled with powder and shells, as proposed by his Lordship, with a view to explosion), and led on in the most undaunted and determined manner by Capt. Woolridge, in the Mediator fire-ship, the others following in succession; but owing to the darkness of the night, several mistook their course, and failed.—On their approach to the Enemy's ships, it was discovered that a boom was placed in front of their line for a defence. This, however, the weight of the Mediator soon broke, and the usual intrepidity and bravery of British seamen overcame all difficulties; advancing under a heavy fire from the forts in the Isle of

* Ville de Varsovie, of 80 guns; Tonnerre, of 74 guns; Aquilon, of 74 guns; and Calcutta, of 56 guns,

of Aix, as well as from the Enemy's ships, most of which cut or snipt their cables, and from the confined anchorage, got on shore, and thus avoided taking fire. At daylight the following morning, Lord Cochrane communicated to me by telegraph, that seven of the Enemy's ships were on shore, and might be destroyed. I immediately made the signal for the fleet to unmoor and weigh, intending to proceed with it to effect their destruction. The wind, however, being fresh from the Northward, and the flood-tide running, rendered it too hazardous to run into Aix Roads (from its shallow water), I therefore anchored again at the distance of about three miles from the forts on the Island.—As the tide suited, the Enemy evinced great activity in endeavouring to warp their ships (which had grounded) into deep water, and succeeded in getting all but five of the line towards the entrance of the Charante before it became practicable to attack them.—I gave orders to Capt. Bligh, of the Valiant, to proceed with that ship, the Revenge, frigates, bombs, and small vessels, named in the margin*, to anchor near the Boyart Shoal, in readiness for the attack. At twenty minutes past two P. M. Lord Cochrane advanced in the Imperieuse with his accustomed gallantry and spirit, and opened a well-directed fire upon the Calcutta, which struck her colours to the Imperieuse; the ships and vessels above mentioned soon after joined in the attack upon the Ville de Varsovie and Aquilon, and obliged them before five o'clock, after sustaining a heavy cannonade, to strike their colours, when they were taken possession of by the boats of the advanced squadron. As soon as the prisoners were removed, they were set on fire, as was also the Tonnerre, a short time after by the Enemy.—I afterwards detached Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. Stopford, in the Caesar, with the Theseus, three additional fire-ships (which were hastily prepared in the course of the day), and all the boats of the fleet, with Mr. Congreve's rockets, to conduct the farther operations of the night against any of the ships which lay exposed to an attack. On the morning of the 13th, the Rear-Admiral reported to me, that as the Caesar and other line of battle ships had grounded, and were in a dangerous situation, he thought it advisable to order them all out, particularly as the remaining part of the service could be performed by frigates and small vessels only: and I was happy to find that they were extricated from their perilous situation. Capt. Bligh has since informed me, that it was found impracticable to destroy the

three-decked ship, and the others which were lying near the entrance of the Charante, as the former, being the outer one, was protected by three lines of boats placed in advance from her.—This ship and all the others, except four of the line and a frigate, have now moved up the river Charante. If any farther attempt to destroy them is practicable, I shall not fail to use every means in my power to accomplish it.—I have great satisfaction in stating to their Lordships how much I feel obliged to the zealous co-operation of Rear-adm. Stopford, under whose arrangement the boats of the fleet were placed; and I must also express to their Lordships, the high sense I have of the assistance I received from the abilities and unremitting attention of Sir H. Neale, Bart. the Captain of the Fleet, as well as of the animated exertions of the Captains, officers, seamen, and marines, under my command, and their forwardness to volunteer upon any service that might be allotted to them; particularly the zeal and activity shewn by the Captains of line-of-battle ships in preparing the fire-vessels.

[Lord Gambier then speaks in terms of high commendation of the gallantry of Lord Cochrane—of Capt. Godfrey, of the *Etna*, who bombarded the Enemy's ships on the 12th and 13th,—and of the services of Mr. Congreve in the management of his rockets, which were placed in the fire-ships with effect. He also notices the handsome and earnest manner in which Rear-Admiral Stopford, and Sir H. Neale volunteered their services to lead the fire-ships previously to the arrival of Lord Cochrane.]

I send herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the fleet, which, I am happy to observe, is comparatively small. I have not yet received the returns of the number of prisoners taken, but I conceive they amount to between four and five hundred.—I have charged Sir H. Neale with this dispatch (by the Imperieuse); and I beg leave to refer their Lordships to him, as also to Lord Cochrane, for any farther particulars of which they may wish to be informed. GAMBIER.

15th April.—P. S. This morning three of the Enemy's line of battle ships are observed to be still on shore under Pouras, and one of them is in a dangerous situation. One of their frigates (*L'Indienne*), also on shore, has fallen over, and they are now dismantling her. As the tides will take off in a day or two, there is every probability that she will be destroyed.

Since writing the foregoing, I have learnt that the Hon. Lieut.-col. Cochrane (Lord Cochrane's brother), and Lieut. Bissett of the Navy, were volunteers in the Imperieuse, and rendered themselves extremely useful; the former by commanding some of her guns on the main-deck, and the latter

* Indefatigable, Aigle, Emerald, Pallas, Beagle, *Etna* bomb, Insolent gun-brig, Conflict, Encounter, Fervent, and Growler.

latter in conducting one of the explosion vessels.

Names of the ships in Aix Roads, previous to the attack on the 11th April.

L'Océan, 120 guns, Vice-Admiral Allemaude, Capt. Roland, repaired in 1806; on shore under Fouras.—Foudroyant, 80, Rear-Admiral Gourdon, Capt. Henri, five years old; on shore under Fouras.—Casard, 74, Capt. Faurie, Commodore, three years old; on shore under Fouras.—Tourville, 74, Capt. La Caille, old; on shore in the river.—Regulus, 74, Capt. Lucas, five years old; on shore under Madame.—Patriote, 74, Capt. Mahee, repaired in 1805.—Jemappe, 74, Capt. Fauvau, on shore under Madame.—Tonnerre, 74, Capt. Clement de la Rouciere, nine months old; never at sea.—Aquilon, 74, Capt. Maingon, old.—Ville de Varsovie, 80, Captain Cuvillier, new, never at sea.—Calcutta, 56, Capt. La Tonie, loaded with flour and military stores.

Frigates.—Indienne, Capt. Proteau, on shore near Isle d'Enet, on her beam ends.—Elbe, Capt. Perengier.—Pallas, Capt. Le Bigot.—Hortense, Capt. Allgand.—N. B. One of the three last frigates on shore under Isle Madame.

Return of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, killed, wounded, and missing.—2 officers, 8 men killed; 9 officers, 26 men wounded; a man missing. Total, 46. GAMBIER.

Admiralty-office, May 6. This Gazette contains accounts of the capture of Le Var French frigate, 32 guns and 200 men, in the Gulph of Valona, by the Belle Poule frigate, Capt. Brisbane; also a French brig, of 6 guns, and a trabaculo, employed in transporting troops from Zara to the coast of Italy, by the Amphion frigate, Capt. Hoste, and the Redwing sloop:—likewise of La Princesse French privateer of 16 guns and 50 men, in the English channel, by the Royalist sloop, Captain Maxwell; and of two small Danish privateers, and a galliot laden with deals, in the North Sea, by the Fincher and Censor gun-vessels, Lieuts. Burgess and Rowe.—Lord Collingwood, in his letter to Mr. Pole, speaks of Capts. Brisbane and Hoste in the following terms:—"The unremitting vigilance of these officers, and of all who are employed in the Adriatic and off Corfu, is deserving of the highest commendation. Their strict watch on the Enemy's possessions has reduced the Ionian islands to the greatest want of every necessary, most of the supplies from the Continent having been intercepted by them; and the frigate captured by the Belle Poule was on her way to some port in Italy for a cargo of corn."

Admiralty-office, May 13. This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Howard, of

the Parthian sloop, relating the capture of La Nouvelle Gironde, the noted privateer of Bourdeaux, carrying 14 guns and 86 men. 'She had been chased during this last cruise' by 12 different men of war, none of which, by the prisoners' accounts, had the smallest chance of nearing her.

Admiralty-office, May 20. This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Parker, of the Melpomene frigate, giving an account of his having chased a Danish man of war cutter on shore at Jutland, and afterwards destroyed her, with some other vessels, by the boats of that ship, under the directions of Lieuts. Plumridge and Rennie.—Also, a letter from Captain Dolling, of the Trompeuse, detailing the capture of two French gun-boats from Boulogne, of 4 guns and 13 men each. A third was driven on shore, and rendered useless.—The Gazette likewise contains an Order in Council, extending the blockade of ports under the controul of France, to the Eastern as well as to the Western Ems, and prohibiting all vessels from sailing into or out of the river by any channel to the westward of the island of Juyt.

Admiralty-office, May 23. Rear-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane has transmitted a letter to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on-board the Neptune, Mona Passage, April 17, announcing the escape of the L'Orient squadron, from the Saints, with the exception of the D'Hautpoul, a new 74, which was captured by the Pompee.—The Admiral states, that according to a plan formed in conjunction with Gen. Beckwith, for the reduction of all the Saints, and if possible to secure the French squadron lying there, Major-Gen. Maitland, with a body of troops, debarked on the 13th ult.; and on the same day, two howitzers and mortars began to play upon the Enemy. Information was at the same time received that one ship of the line had weighed her anchors, but that the others did not appear to be preparing for sea. From the local situation of the Saints, which have three passages, the Enemy could escape through, and these being situated in different directions, the Admiral's task of guarding with five ships of the line, so as to bring an equal force to meet the Enemy at either point, was rendered peculiarly difficult. At half-past nine in the evening, the concerted signal was made for the Enemy's ships having put to sea; but the signals were for their having gone both to windward and to leeward of the Islands, the two frigates proceeding one way, and the three line-of-battle-ships the other. When day-light approached, they were clearly discovered, and every endeavour used to come up with them, the Pompee being the only line-of-battle-ship in company,

company, and the frigates not joining until the following day. The superiority of the Enemy's sailing left little chance for the Neptune getting up, unless some of the ships were disabled; and if any accident had happened to the Pompee's masts, they must inevitably have all escaped; the Admiral therefore directed Capt. Fahie to endeavour to cripple the sternmost ship, without bringing on the collected fire of the three, then in line a-breast. In this attempt he was most gallantly supported by Capt. Napier, of his Majesty's sloop Recruit, who kept close up, although fired at from all their stern chase guns, and did every thing that was possible to be done to cut away the Enemy's masts and rigging, and continued on this service during the whole chase, which lasted until this morning at half-past three, when Le D'Hautpoul't was brought to action by the Pompée and Castor, as will more fully appear by Capt. Fahie's Letter, here inclosed.

[The Admiral then bestows great praise on Capt. Fahie for his skill and bravery—states his having detached the York and Captain with two frigates and a sloop of war to the Northward, to endeavour to intercept the Enemy's two ships that escaped—and announces his having appointed Capt. Napier to the command of the prize (now named the Abercrombie) until their Lordships' pleasure is known.]

H. M. S. Pompée, April 17, Cape Roxo, Porto Rico, N. E. by N. seven or eight leagues.

Sir, Having, in obedience to your orders, communicated to me by telegraph at five p. m. on the 14th inst. proceeded under the Lower Saint, for the purpose of watching the Enemy's motions, should they attempt to escape from thence to the Northward, I observed soon after nine o'clock the signal from the small ships and brigs more in shore, under the orders of Capt. Cameron, of the Hazard, that the Enemy had put to sea; those signals were repeated to you; and at 40 minutes after nine o'clock, the Lower Saint bearing East about a mile and a half, I distinctly saw three large ships coming down under all sail, and followed closely by the Hazard and several others of the in-shore squadron, with the signal for their being the Enemy. At ten o'clock, I closed up with the sternmost ship, and endeavoured to stop her, by the discharge of two broadsides; but being under a press of sail, and a strong breeze, steering away W. S. W. she succeeded in crossing us, without returning our fire. At this moment, the Neptune was seen in the S. W. standing towards us with all sail, and as you hailed me soon after, and joined in the pursuit, it is unnecessary for me to touch on any of the occurrences on-board this ship from that period until five o'clock p. m. of the 15th inst. at which hour we entirely lost sight of the Neptune

from the mast-head; the Latona and Castor then in company, and one of the Enemy's ships about three miles a-head, steering away N. W. & N.—Our exertions to close her continued unremitting. Just before sun-set, the high land of Porto Rico was seen bearing N. N. E. about nine leagues. The night set in extremely dark, and as we drew in with the land, we were baffled with light and variable winds from the Northward and Westward, but fortunately never for a moment lost sight of the Enemy. At half-past three a.m. the Castor succeeded in getting within shot of him, and soon after begun a smart cannonade, which was immediately returned by the Enemy, who, in yawing to bring his guns to bear, gave me an opportunity of ranging up abreast of him. At four o'clock, I brought him to close action, and continued hotly engaged with, and constantly nearing him, until a quarter past five, when both ships being complete wrecks in their rigging and sails, and within their own lengths of each other, the Pompée nearly unmanageable; and the Enemy entirely so, she surrendered. I must here, Sir, express my obligations to Captains Pigot and Roberts, of his Majesty's ships Latona and Castor, for their attention during the chase, and their spirited efforts to afford me their support in the battle. The latter, as I have already stated, had a partial opportunity of doing so; and I am assured that the want of opportunity alone prevented my receiving it equally from the former.—And it may not be improper here, Sir, to go back to the occurrences of the 15th inst. in order to express my admiration of the gallant conduct of Capt. Napier, of his Majesty's brig the Recruit, in keeping within the fire of the stern-chasers of three sail of the line throughout that day, and constantly annoying them with his.—To the Officers and crew of his Majesty's ship under my command, my warmest thanks are due, for their unabated and cheerful exertions throughout so long and anxious a chase, and for their steady and gallant conduct during the action; to Mr. W. Bone, the First Lieutenant, I must particularly offer them.—The captured ship is the D'Hautpoul't, of 74 guns, commanded by Capt. Armand Le Due, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, with a crew of 680 men; between 80 and 90 of whom were killed and wounded, including several Officers. She is a perfectly new ship, never at sea until she quitted L'Orient in February last.

W. C. FAHIE.

[The Pompee had 9 killed and 30 wounded, among the latter, are Capt. Fahie, 1st Lieut. Bone, and Lieut. Atkins, Royal Marines.—The Neptune, 1 killed and 4 wounded.—The Castor, 1 killed and 6 wounded.—The Recruit, 1 (serjeant of marines) wounded.

LONDON

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, May 24. The following Dispatch was received this evening, from Sir A. Wellesley, by Visc. Castlereagh.

Oporto, May 12.

My Lord, I had the honour to apprise your Lordship, on the 7th inst. that I intended that the Army should march on the 9th from Coimbra, to dispossess the Enemy of Oporto.—The advanced guard and the cavalry had marched on the 7th, and the whole had halted on the 8th, to afford time for Marshal Beresford with his corps to arrive upon the Upper Douro.—The infantry of the Army was formed into three divisions for this Expedition, of which two, the advanced guard, consisting of the Hanoverian Legion and Brig.-gen. Stewart's brigade, with a brigade of six-pounders, and a brigade of three-pounders, under Lieut.-gen. Paget, and the cavalry under Lieut.-gen. Payne, and the brigade of Guards, Brig.-gen. Campbell's and Brig.-gen. —'s brigades of infantry, with a brigade of six-pounders, under Lieut.-gen. Sherbrooke, moved by the high road from Coimbra to Oporto; and one composed of Major-gen. Hill's and Brig.-gen. Cameron's brigades of infantry and a brigade of six-pounders, under the command of Major-gen. Hill, by the road from Coimbra to Aveiro. On the 10th in the morning, before day-light, the cavalry and advanced guard crossed the Vouga, with the intention to surprise and cut off four Regiments of French cavalry, and a battalion of infantry and artillery, cantoned in Albergaria Nova and the neighbouring villages, about eight miles from that River, in the last of which we failed; but the superiority of the British cavalry was evident throughout the day; we took some prisoners and their cannon from them, and the advanced guard took up the position of Oliviera.—On the same day, Major-gen. Hill, who had embarked at Aveiro on the evening of the 9th, arrived at Ovar, in the rear of the Enemy's right; and the head of Lieut.-gen. Sherbrooke's division passed the Vouga on the same evening. On the 11th, the advanced guard and cavalry continued to move on the high road towards Oporto, with Major-gen. Hill's division in a parallel road, which leads to Oporto from Ovar.—On the arrival of the advanced guard at Vãdas Novas between Souto Redondo and Grijon, they fell-in with the outposts of the Enemy's advanced guard, consisting of about 4000 infantry, and some squadrons of cavalry, strongly posted on the heights above Grijon, their front being covered by woods and broken

ground. The Enemy's left flank was turned by a movement well executed by Major-gen. Murray, with Brig.-gen. Langworth's brigade of the Hanoverian Legion; while the 16th Portuguese Regiment of Brig.-gen. R. Stewart's brigade attacked their right, and the riflemen of the 95th, and the flank companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d of the same brigade, under Major Way, attacked the infantry in the woods and villages in their centre.—These attacks soon obliged the Enemy to give way; and the Hon. Brig.-gen. C. Stewart led two squadrons of the 16th and 20th Dragoons, under the command of Major Blake, in pursuit of the Enemy, and destroyed many, and took many prisoners. On the night of the 11th, the Enemy crossed the Douro, and destroyed the bridge over that River.—It was important, with a view to the operations of Marshal Beresford, that I should cross the Douro immediately; and I had sent Major-gen. Murray in the morning with a battalion of the Hanoverian Legion, a squadron of cavalry, and two six-pounders, to endeavour to collect boats, and, if possible, to cross the River at Ovinas, about four miles above Oporto; and I had as many boats as could be collected, brought to the ferry, immediately above the towns of Oporto and Villa Nova.—The ground on the right bank of the River at this ferry is protected and commanded by the fire of cannon, placed on the height of the Sierra Convent at Villa Nova; and there appeared to be a good position for our troops on the opposite side of the River, till they should be collected in sufficient numbers.—The Enemy took no notice of our collection of boats, or the embarkation of the troops, till after the first battalion (the Bulls) were landed, and had taken up their position under the command of Lieut.-gen. Paget on the opposite side of the River.—They then commenced an attack upon them, with a large body of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, under the command of Marshal Soult, which that corps most gallantly sustained, till supported successively by the 48th and 66th regiments, belonging to Major-gen. Hill's brigade, and a Portuguese battalion, and afterwards by the first battalion of detachments belonging to Brig.-gen. R. Stewart's brigade. Lieut.-gen. Paget was unfortunately wounded soon after the attack commenced, when the command of these gallant troops devolved upon Major-gen. Hill.—Although the French made repeated attacks upon them, they made no impression; and at last Major-gen. Murray having appeared on the Enemy's left flank, on his march from

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from Ovinas, where he had crossed, and Lieut.-gen. Sherbrooke, who by this time had availed himself of the Enemy's weakness in the town of Oporto, and had crossed the Douro at the ferry between the towns of Villa Nova and Oporto, having appeared upon the right with the brigade of Guards and the 29th Regiment, the whole retired in the utmost confusion towards Amaranthe, leaving behind them five pieces of cannon, eight ammunition tumbrils, and many prisoners.—The Enemy's loss in killed and wounded in this action has been very large, and they have left behind them in Oporto 700 sick and wounded.—Brig.-gen. the Hon. C. Stewart then directed a charge by a squadron of the 14th dragoons, under the command of Major Hervey, who made a successful attack on the Enemy's rear-guard. In the different actions with the Enemy, of which I have above given your Lordship an account, we have lost some, and the immediate services of other valuable Officers and Soldiers.—In Lieut.-gen. Paget, among the latter, I have lost the assistance of a friend, who had been most useful to me in the few days which had elapsed since he had joined the Army.—He had rendered a most important service at the moment he received his wound in taking up the position which the troops afterwards maintained, and in bearing the first brunt of the Enemy's attack.—Major Hervey also distinguished himself at the moment he received his wound in the charge of the cavalry on this day.—I cannot say too much in favour of the officers and troops. They have marched in four days over 80 miles of the most difficult country, have gained many important positions, and have engaged and defeated three different bodies of the Enemy's troops.

[Sir Arthur then recommends to the particular attention of his Lordship the services of Lieut.-gen. Paget, Major-generals Murray and Hill, Brig.-gen. C. Stewart, Lieut.-gen. Sherbrooke, Lieut.-col. Delancy, and Capt. Mellish, of the 10th; and of Col. Duckworth, Lieut.-col. Drummond, Major C. Campbell, Brigade Major Fordyce, Captains Corry and Hill, on the 11th; as well as Majors Way, Blake, Murray, and Hervey; Quarter-Master Col. Murray, Lieut.-col. Bathurst, and all the Officers of his personal Staff.—The exemplary bravery of the Buffs, 49th, 66th, 29th, 43d, and 52d Regiments, with the 16th and 20th Light Dragoons, are also mentioned in high terms of commendation.]

I send this Dispatch by Capt. Stanhope, whom I beg to recommend to your Lordship's protection: his brother the Hon. Major Stanhope was unfortunately wound-

ed by a sabre whilst leading a charge of the 16th Light Dragoons, on the 10th inst.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Wounded, &c. in action with the advanced posts of the French Army at Albergaria Nova, 10th May; 1 Major, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing. Total, 4.—*Officer wounded*, Hon. Major L. Stanhope, 16th Dragoons, slightly in the shoulder.

Killed, &c. in the action on the heights of Grijon, 11th May.—19 killed, 63 wounded, 14 missing. Total, 96.—*Officers killed and wounded*, 16th Light Dragoons, Capt. Sweatman, wounded slightly; Lieut. Tomkinson, severely.—1st Batt. Detachments, Capt. Owens, 38th Foot, wounded; Lieut. Woodgate, 52d Foot, severely wounded.—1st Batt. King's German Legion, Capt. Delanring, killed.—2d ditto, Capt. Langrelin, severely wounded.—Rifle Corps King's German Legion, Lieut. Lodders, wounded.

Killed, &c. in action with the French Army under the command of Marshal Soult, in the passage of the Douro, on the 12th May.—23 rank and file, killed, 2 General and Staff Officers, 3 Majors, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 85 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing. Total, 23 killed, 96 wounded, 2 missing—121.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.—Lieut.-gen. Paget, lost his arm, but doing well.—Capt. Hill, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Hill, slightly.—14th Light Dragoons, Major Hervey lost his right arm, but doing well; Capt. Hawker and Lieut. Knipe, slightly.—3d Foot, Lieut. Monaghan, slightly.—48th Foot, 2d batt. Major Erskine, slightly.—66th Foot, 2d batt. Major Murray, severely in the arm, Capt. Binning, slightly.—Royal Engineers, First Lieut. Hamilton, severely.

Oporto, May 13.—Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, Carriages, and Ordnance Stores, &c. &c. taken in the Arsenal of Quartieria St. Oviedo, May 12.

Brass guns French, the carriages broken to pieces: ten 12-pounders, twelve 8-pounders, eighteen 4-pounders, sixteen 3-pounders.—Brass howitzers French, one carriage good: two 8-inch, one 6-inch.—French caissons, 4 serviceable, 36 unserviceable.—3000 whole barrels of English gunpowder.—300,000 English musket cartridges.—Round shot, 2000 9-pounders, 256 18-pounders, 508 12-pounders, 650 8-pounders, 580 4-pounders, 200 3-pounders.—Shells, 400 6-inch, 600 flannel cartridges. Case shot, 126 6-inch howitzers. Wheels good, 8 guns, 30 howitzers, 18 carrs.—60 handspikes, 12 tarpaulins, 3000 French flints, 10 slow matches, 100 sponges, and 30 copper ladles.

G. HOWARTH,

Brig.-gen. Royal Horse Artillery.
Admiralty

Admiralty-office, May 27. This Gazette contains a Letter transmitted by Lord Collingwood from Lord Cochrane, dated Imperieuse, Caldagues, 2d January, stating that two French vessels of war, and a convoy of victuallers for Barcelona, were all, amounting to 13 sail, in his possession.—A Letter from Sir James Saumarez mentions the capture on the 18th inst. of the Island of Anholt, by a party of seamen and marines, under the command of Captain Selby, of the Owen Glendopr, assisted by Capt. E. Nicholls, of the Royal Marines. The garrison, consisting of 170 men, surrendered at discretion. On our side, one private of the Marines was killed, and two wounded. The acquisition of this Island is stated to be of importance in furnishing supplies of water to the fleet, and afford a good anchorage to the trade in going to or coming from the Baltic.—A Letter from Sir R. G. Keats mentions the capture of a Danish lugger privateer by the boats of the Majestic, and of two, sloop-rigged, by the Earnest gun-brig.—A Letter from Capt. Pater, of the Princess Carolina, dated off the Texel, May 21, states his having cut out from the Vlie passage the King of Holland's schooner Adm. Pletcher, of seven guns, and 27 men.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, for suspending the Orders in Council, so far as to allow the Americans to trade with Holland from the 10th of June until the 20th of July next; in consequence of the provisional agreement entered into between our Minister in America and the Government of the United States, "although the said provisional agreement is not such as was authorized by his Majesty's instructions; or such as his Majesty can approve." This Order is made to prevent any inconvenience that might ensue to the Citizens of the United States, who, relying on the faith of the agreement, should have already begun to trade with Holland.

There is also an Order for regulating the trade between America and the W. Indies.

Admiralty-office, June 10. This Gazette announces the following captures: the Levigerna Danish privateer, of six guns and 17 men, by the Superb; and of the Tilsit French privateer, of ten guns and 41 men, by the Cruiser sloop;—the Sol Fuglen Danish privateer cutter, of six

guns and 24 men, by the Musquito Sloop, Capt. Goate;—El Courier Danish privateer, of one 2-pounder and four swivels, by the boats of the Briseis and Bruiser gun-vessel.

Admiralty-office, June 13. A Letter has been transmitted by Sir J. Saumarez, from Capt. Toker, of the Cruiser sloop, stating the capture, off Bornholm, 31st ult. of the privateer brig Christiansborg, of six guns, and 37 men: she had been from the Earthholms only six hours, is copper-fastened, and had not made any capture.

Admiralty-office, June 17. Letter from Capt. Baker to Sir R. G. Keates, and transmitted by Sir J. Saumarez.

Tartar, June 2.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that, on the 15th of May, 1809, I chased on shore, near Felixberg, on the coast of Courland, a Danish sloop privateer, of four guns, two of them 12-pounders, on slides, and two long 4-pounders; the crew, 24 in number, landing with their muskets, and being joined by some of the country people, posted themselves behind the sand-hills, near the beach.—The vessel appearing calculated to do much mischief to the trade, I sent the boats of this ship, under the command of Lieuts. Sykes and Parker, with orders either to bring her off, or to destroy her, the former of which they effected with considerable address and activity, and without loss, very soon getting the vessel's guns to bear upon the beach.—Before the Danes abandoned her, they placed a lighted candle in a 12-pounder cartridge of gun-powder, in the magazine, where there were some hundred weights beside, which was happily discovered by one of the boat's crew, who immediately grasped it in his hand, and extinguished it, when it had burned down within half an inch of the powder; another minute would, in all probability, have been the destruction of every man on-board and alongside the vessel—a dishonourable mode of warfare, necessary to be known to be properly guarded against.

JOS. BAKER.

[This Gazette also announces the capture of the Danish cutter privateer Snap, mounting three guns, with nine men, by the Patriot gun-vessel, Lieut. Mansel.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GERMANY.

SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

"*Vienna, May 13.* On the 10th, at nine in the morning, the Emperor appeared before the gates of Vienna, with

the corps of Marshal Duke of Montebello. It was at the same hour, on the same day, and exactly one month after the Austrian Army had passed the Inn, and the Emperor Francis II. had rendered himself

himself guilty of a perjury, the signal of his ruin.

"On the 5th of May the Archduke Maximilian, brother of the Empress, a young Prince, 26 years of age, presumptuous and without experience, of an ardent character, assumed the Government of Vienna, and issued two Proclamations.

"Gen. Courroux traversed the suburbs, and Gen. Tharreau repaired to the esplanade which separates them from the City. At the instant he reached it, he was received by a discharge of musketry and cannon, and was slightly wounded.

"Of 300,000 inhabitants who compose the population of Vienna, the City, properly so called, which is surrounded by a bastion and a counterscarp, scarcely contains 80,000 inhabitants and 1,300 houses. The eight faubourgs of the town, which have retained the name of suburbs, and are separated from the city by a vast esplanade, and covered on the side of the country by intrenchments, inclose more than 5000 houses, and are inhabited by more than 220,000, who draw their subsistence from the city, where are the markets and shops.

"The Archduke Maximilian had caused registers to be opened for collecting the names of the inhabitants who were willing to defend themselves. Thirty individuals only inscribed their names: all the others refused with indignation. Defeated in his hopes, by the good sense of the people of Vienna, he collected ten battalions of the Militia (*Landwehr*) and ten battalions of the line, composing a force of from 15,000 to 16,000 men, and threw himself within the place.—The Duke of Montebello sent him an Aide-de-Camp with a summons; but some butchers, and a few hundred fellows, satellites of the Archduke Maximilian, rushed upon the Parliament, and one of them wounded him. The Archduke ordered the wretch who had committed this infamous action to be led in triumph through the city, mounted on the horse of the French officer, and surrounded by the Militia.—After the unheard-of violation of the rights of nations, the horrid spectacle was seen of one part of the city drawing upon the other part, and citizens directing their arms against their fellow-citizens.

"Gen. Andreossy, appointed Governor of the city, organized in each suburb a municipality, a central committee of provisions, and a national guard, consisting of merchants, manufacturers, and the good citizens of every class, armed to repress proprietors, and evil-disposed persons (*pour contenir les propriétaires et les mauvais sujets*).—The Go-

vernor-General caused a deputation of the eight suburbs to repair to Schoenbrunn. The Emperor charged them to proceed to the city, in order to carry a letter written by Major-General Prince of Neufchatel to the Archduke Maximilian. He recommended the deputies to represent to the Archduke, that if he continued to fire upon the suburbs, and if a single one of the inhabitants lost his life through his arms, this act of frenzy, this crime against the people, would for ever break the bonds which attach subjects to their sovereigns.—The deputation entered the city on the 11th, at ten in the forenoon, and their arrival was marked only by the redoubled fire from the ramparts. Fifteen inhabitants of the suburbs perished, and only two Frenchmen were killed.

"The patience of the Emperor was wearied out. He proceeded with the Duke of Rivoli to the arm of the Danube which separates the *Prater* (the fashionable promenade of Vienna), and ordered two companies of Voltigeurs to occupy a small pavilion on the left bank, in order to cover the raising of a bridge. The battalion of grenadiers which defended the passage was driven back by the Voltigeurs, and by the grape shot of fifteen pieces of artillery. At eight in the evening the pavilion was occupied, and the materials of the bridge collected. Capt. Portales, Aid-de-Camp of the Prince of Neufchatel, and ——— Susaldi, Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Boudet, were among the first to swim across the river, in order to seek the boats on the opposite shore.

"At nine in the evening a battery of 20 obusses, raised by Generals Bertrand and Navalet, at 100 fathoms from the place, began the bombardment: 1800 obusses were shot in less than four hours, and soon the whole appeared to be in flames. One must have seen Vienna, its houses of eight or nine stories, its narrow streets, and numerous population within so narrow a compass, in order to form an idea of the tumult, disorder, and disasters which such an operation could not but occasion.—The Archduke Maximilian had, at one in the morning, caused two battalions to march in close column, in order to attempt retaking the Pavilion, which covered the raising of the bridge. The two companies of voltigeurs received them with a discharge of musketry, which, with the 15 pieces of artillery from the right side, destroyed a part of the column, and forced them to fly in great disorder.—The Archduke lost all presence of mind in the midst of the bombardment, and especially at the moment when he heard that we had crossed an arm of the Danube, and were
op

on the march to cut off his retreat. As feeble and weak as he had been rash and arrogant, he was the first to fly and recross the bridge. The respectable General O'Reilly learnt only by the flight of the Archduke, that he was invested with the command.

"Day-break on the 12th announced to the advanced guard, that the firing would cease, and that a deputation was about to be sent to the Emperor.—This deputation was presented to his Majesty in the park of Schoenbrunn. It was composed of—Col. Dietrichstein, Provisional Marshal of the States; the Prelate of Klosterneubourg; the Prelate of the Scotch; Count Pergen; Count Veterani; Baron Bartenstein; M. de Mayenberg; Baron Hafen, Referendary of Lower Saxony; all the Members of the State; the Archbishop of Vienna; Baron Lederer, Captain of the Town; M. Wohlleben, Burgher-master; M. Meher, Vice Burgher-master; Egger, Pinck, Heiss, Counselors of the Municipality.

"His Majesty assured the Deputies of his protection. He expressed the pain which the inhuman conduct of their Sovereign had given him, who had not feared to deliver up his capital to all the calamities of war—who, himself striking a blow at his rights, instead of being the King and Father of his subjects, had evinced himself their Enemy and Tyrant. His Majesty assured them that Vienna should be treated with the same indulgence and favour which had been displayed in 1805. The Deputation answered this assurance by expressions of the most lively gratitude.—At nine in the morning the Duke of Rivoli, with the divisions Saint Cyr and Boudet, took possession of the Leopoldstadt.—During this time, Lieut.-gen. O'Reilly sent Lieut.-gen. de Vaux and Col. Bellonte to treat for the capitulation of the place. The capitulation was signed in the evening; and on the 13th, at six in the morning, the grenadiers of Oudinot's corps took possession of the city.

[The capitulation follows. It consists of 16 articles; the substance of which is, that the garrison are permitted to march out with the honours of war; and after having defiled, to lay down their arms on the glacis, and surrender themselves prisoners of war. The officers to retain their property, and the soldiers their haversacks. All the public institutions to continue on the same footing, and the inhabitants to be protected in their properties, privileges, &c.—A letter addressed by the Prince of Neuchâtel to the Archduke Maximilian, is appended—it merely requests the Archduke, for the sake of humanity, not to persist in

his defence, as it would tend to the destruction of the capital and its citizens.]

EIGHTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—Vienna, May 16. The inhabitants of Vienna greatly praise the conduct of the Archduke Rainer, who refused to support the Government in the revolutionary measures ordered by the Emperor Francis, and that the Archduke Maximilian was therefore appointed to command in his stead. This young Prince, who swore to bury himself under the ruins of Vienna, no sooner learnt that the French had crossed the Danube to cut off his retreat, than he surrendered the town without even transferring the command to any other person.—The misfortunes which have thus befallen the House of Lorraine, were foreseen by all intelligent men of whatever principles.—Manfridini, the Prince De Ligne, Old Count Wallis, the deceased Count Cobentzel (who was the chief promoter of the war in 1805) endeavoured to prevent the present war; but the pride of the Emperor Francis, the hatred of the Archduke Charles against Russia, the jealousy he felt on seeing Russia and France strictly united, the English gold which purchased the Minister Stadion, the levity of the women, the hypocrisy and false reports of Meternich, all contributed to bring about this senseless and treacherous war.

The Emperor has reviewed the heavy cavalry of Gen. Nansouty, 5000 strong, and has given to the bravest Officer of each Regiment, the title of Baron, and to the bravest Cuirassier, a decoration of the Legion of Honour, with 1200 francs.—We found at Vienna, 500 pieces of cannon, a great number of carriages, and immense quantities of balls, &c.—The Austrian Monarchy issued more than 300 millions of paper to support the preparations for this war; and the number of bills in circulation amounts to more than 1500 millions.—During the bombardment of Vienna, only about ten houses were destroyed; and the people remark, that this misfortune fell upon the most zealous promoters of the war. The few days' rest which the Army has had, has been of great advantage. The weather is fine, and we have scarce any sick. The wine distributed to the troops is in abundance, and of excellent quality.

From our Imperial Palace of Schoenbrunn, NAPOLÉON.

[To this Bulletin is subjoined, a Proclamation issued by Buonaparte, commanding the Austrian Militia to disband—and the men and officers to return within 14 days to their homes, under penalty of having their houses burnt, and their property declared forfeited.]

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The NINTH BULLETIN, dated Vienna, May 19, states in substance, that after the Army had a few days' rest at Vienna, all the necessary preparations were made for the important passage of the Danube.—Prince Charles driven to the other side of the Danube, had no other refuge than the hills of Bohemia.—The Emperor did not adopt any plan to delay his entrance into Vienna a day, well knowing, that in the state of exasperation in which people's minds were, it might be resolved to defend the town, and to multiply obstacles.

The Duke of Auerstadt remained before Ratisbon, whilst Prince Charles retreated to Bohemia.—Immediately after he proceeded to Passau and Lintz, on the right bank of the Danube, and gained four marches on the Prince.—The corps of the Prince of Ponte Corvo acted on the same system, and first moved towards Egra, which forced Prince Charles to direct General Bellegarde's corps towards that point, but by a counter-march he turned towards Lintz, where he arrived before Gen. Bellegrade, who, foreseeing this counter-march, had also directed his march towards the Danube. These manœuvres performed daily have freed Italy, the borders of the Inn, the Salza, and the Traun; conquered Vienna, annihilated the militia and the Landwehr, completed the ruin of the corps of the Archduke Lewis and Gen. Hiller, and diminished the fame of the Enemy's Generals.—The Emperor has thrown a bridge over the Danube at Ebersdorff, two leagues below Vienna.—The division of Molitor was conveyed to the left bank, and quickly defeated the weak detachments which disputed the ground with them.

The TENTH BULLETIN, dated Ebersdorff, May 23, after describing the form of the Danube at Ebersdorff, states, that on the night of the 20th the Emperor crossed the Danube, accompanied by Berthier, Massena, and Lasnes—they took a position on the 21st on the left bank, the right wing was at the village of Essling, and the left at Grossaspren—both these villages were taken.—At noon, on the 21st, the Enemy shewed themselves, and attempted to drive our advanced guard into the River. Vain attempt!—The Duke of Rivoli was at first attacked at Grossaspren, by Bellegarde—He manœuvred with Molitor's and Legrand's divisions, and rendered all their attacks abortive—the Duke of Montebello defended Essling—the Duke of Istria covered the flank with cavalry. The action was severe—the Enemy having 200 cannon and 90,000 men, the remains of their Armies.

Gen. D'Espagne divided his corps into squares, but he was killed with a musket-ball at the head of his troops, and Gen. Foulers was also killed. Gen. Nansouty arrived in the evening on the field of battle, and distinguished himself highly. At eight in the evening the battle ceased, and we remained masters of the field. During the night, Oudinot's corps, Hillaire's division, and two brigades of cavalry crossed from the right bank to the left. On the 22d, at four p. m. the Duke of Rivoli was engaged with the Enemy, who made several successive attacks on the village; but Rivoli at last completely defeated them.—The Enemy occupying a large space between the right and left wings, we took the resolution of penetrating their centre. The Duke of Montebello headed the charge. Oudinot was on the left, St. Hillaire in the centre, and Boudet on the right. The centre of the Enemy could not withstand us—in a moment all was overthrown.

The Duke of Istria made several fine charges. It seemed all over with the Austrian Army; when at seven in the morning an Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor came to inform him that the rising of the Danube had drifted a great number of booms which, in consequence of the events at Vienna, had been cut down and laid on the bank, and that they had broken down the bridges, which communicated from the right bank with the little island, and with the Island In-der-Lobau.—All the reserve corps which were advancing were upon the right bank, as also part of our heavy cavalry, and all Auerstadt's corps. In consequence of this shocking accident, the Emperor resolved to stop the troops from advancing. He ordered the Duke of Montebello to stop on the field of battle, and take his position with the left wing against a curtain which the Duke of Rivoli covered, and his right wing at Essling. The cannon, infantry, and cartridges, which belonged to our parks, could not be brought over. The Enemy was in the greatest disorder just at the moment when he learned our bridges had been broken down.—The slackening of our fire and the concentrating of our Army left him no doubt respecting the unforeseen accident that had happened. All his cannon and artillery-equipage were again brought in line, and from nine A. M. till seven P. M. he made the greatest efforts, supported by 200 cannon, to overthrow the French Army—but all his efforts turned only to his discomfiture. Three times he attacked the villages, and three times he filled them with his dead. The Enemy resumed the position which they had left before the attack began, and we remained

mained masters of the field of battle.—Their loss has been great.—Prisoners who have been taken say, that they lost 33 Generals and 60 superior Officers.—Marshal Weber and 1500 prisoners are in our hands.—Our loss has also been very considerable—1100 killed and 3000 wounded.—The Duke of Montebello (Lasnes) was wounded by a cannon-ball in the thigh on the 22d in the evening*. Gen. Hillaire is also wounded. Gen. Durosnel was killed.—The waters of the Danube did not permit the bridges to be rebuilt during the night, and the Emperor ordered the army to pass the little arm from the left bank, and to take a position on the Island of In-der-Lobau.—We are labouring to replace the bridges, and nothing will be undertaken till that is effected.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

In pursuance of the command of his Imperial Highness the Generalissimo, the following preliminary Report of the brilliant victory obtained the 21st and 22d of May, was issued on the 23d, from the head-quarters, at Breitenlec.

"On the 19th and 20th, the Emperor Napoleon passed the greater arm of the Danube, with the whole of his army, to which he had drawn all the reinforcements of his powerful Allies. He established his main body on the Island Lobau, whence the second passage over the less arm, and his further offensive dispositions, were necessarily to be directed.

"His Imperial Highness resolved to advance with his army to meet the Enemy, and not to obstruct his passage, but to attack him after he had reached the left bank, and thus to defeat the object of his intended enterprise.

"This determination excited, throughout the whole army, the highest enthusiasm. Animated by all the feelings of the purest patriotism, and of the most loyal attachment to their Sovereign, every man became a hero; and the smoking ruins—the scenes of desolation which mark the track of the Enemy in his progress through Austria—had inflamed them with a just desire of vengeance. With joyful acclamations, with the cry, a thousand times repeated, of "*Live our good Emperor!*"—and with victory in their hearts, our columns, at noon, on the 21st, proceeded onward to meet the reciprocal attack of the advancing Enemy, and soon after three o'clock the battle commenced.

"The Emperor Napoleon in person directed the movements of his troops,

and endeavoured to break through our centre with the whole of his cavalry; that vast body of horse he had supported by 60,000 infantry, his guards, and 100 pieces of artillery. His wings rested on Aspern and Eslingen, places, to the strengthening of which, the resources of nature and of art had, as far as was possible, contributed:

"He was not able, however, to penetrate the compact mass which our battalions presented, and every where his cavalry shewed their backs, while our cuirassiers unhorsed his armour-equip cavaliers, and our light horse carried death into his flanks.—It was a gigantic combat, and is scarce capable of description.

"The battle with the infantry became immediately general. More than 200 pieces of cannon exhibited on the opposite sides a rivalry in the work of destruction. Aspern was ten times taken, lost, and again conquered. Eslingen, after repeated attacks, could not be maintained. At 11 at night the villages were in flames, and we remained masters of the field of battle. The Enemy was driven up in a corner, with the Island of Lobau and the Danube in his rear. Night put an end to the carnage.

"Meanwhile fire-boats, which were floated down the Danube, destroyed the bridge which the Enemy had thrown over the principal branch of the river. The Enemy, however, conveyed over during the night, by continued embarkations, all the disposable troops which he had in Vienna and on the Upper Danube, made every possible effort for the re-construction of his great bridge, and attacked us at four in the morning with a furious cannonade from the whole of his artillery, immediately after which the action extended along the whole of the line. Until seven in the evening, every attack was repelled. The perseverance of the Enemy was then compelled to yield to the heroism of our troops, and THE MOST COMPLETE VICTORY crowned the efforts of an army, which, in the French Proclamation, was declared to be dispersed, and represented as annihilated by the mere idea of the invincibility of their adversaries.

"The loss of the Enemy has been immense; the field of battle is covered with dead bodies, from among which we have already picked up 6000 wounded, and removed them to our hospitals.

"When the French could no longer maintain themselves in Aspern, the brave Hessians were obliged to make a last attempt, and were sacrificed.

"At the departure of the courier the Emperor Napoleon was in full retreat to the

* Of this wound he has since died,

the other side of the Danube, covering his retreat by the possession of the large island of Lobau. Our army is still engaged in close pursuit.

"The more particular details of this memorable day shall be made known as soon as they are collected.

"Among the prisoners are the French General Durosnel, General of Division, and Foulet Reyer, First Chamberlain to the Empress; also the Wurtembergh General Roder, who was made prisoner at Nusdorf, by the second battalion of the Vienna Landwehr (Militia.)"

While this sheet was at press, a vessel arrived at Yarmouth from Holland, had brought several passengers, all of whom concur in stating, that previous to their departure, accounts had been received from the Danube, of successive engagements having taken place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst. which had terminated generally in favour of the Austrians. That in the morning of the 15th, Buonaparte had demanded a truce for the purpose of burying his dead; but which was refused by the Imperialists, who continued the contest with great bravery, until they had obtained a complete victory.—We should be happy to have it in our power to confirm this statement; but, though we attach much credit to it; our materials do not enable us to go further than to express our warmest hopes that a confirmation of it may speedily arrive.

The Dutch Papers brought a copy of a Letter addressed by the Emperor Francis to his gallant brother, the Archduke Charles, expressive of his gratitude for the able dispositions which secured the battle of the Danube on the 22d.—Also the General Orders issued by the Archduke Charles on the 24th ult. in which the Officers and Army are thanked for their services. Prince John of Liechtenstein highly commended, and Baron Wimpfen, Col. Smolla, &c. are nominated Commanders of the Order of Maria Theresa.

The Hungarian Levy, to the amount of 60,000 men, was expected to join the Archduke Charles by the 9th inst.

A Proclamation from Buonaparte, dated on the 19th, is addressed to the Hungarians, in which the Emperor of Austria is accused of ingratitude.—He tells them that he is at war with the Emperor of Austria, but not with the King of Hungary, and that the moment for securing their independence is arrived.—He calls upon them to have a King of their own choosing.

An Order has been issued by Napoleon, that the Austrian prisoners of war, who are natives of Salzburg, Berchtinga-

den, the Inn-district, and Upper Austria, be incorporated with the Bavarian troops.

Jerome Buonaparte has confiscated the revenues of the Chapter of Wallenstein, at Homburg, as also the property of the Abbess and Canonesses, for favouring the Westphalian insurgents.

A Proclamation has been addressed to the German People by the Duke of Brunswick Oels, who is at the head of a small Austrian force, exhorting the inhabitants to rise, and make every effort against the French. The Duke points out in the Proclamation the kind of warfare which is best adapted to their means, and by which the most important services can be rendered; namely, to intersect the Enemy's points of communication, intercept his messengers, and destroy his transports, magazines, and artillery.

The entrance of the Duke of Brunswick into Saxony has induced the King to quit Leipsic, and to move to Eisenach.

The city of Styria, so celebrated for its iron-manufactories, in Upper Austria, was, for the most part, destroyed by fire in an engagement which took place in its vicinity between the French and Austrians on the 8th ult. The conflagration lasted 18 days.

The fine town of Schwartz, in the valley of the Inn, and in the neighbourhood of which is the celebrated silvermine, was burnt down on the 18th ult. during a conflict between the Tyrolese and Bavarians. The town consisted of 640 houses, and comprised a population of about 5000 souls; 1200 of whom, including 800 women and children, perished in the flames.

FRANCE.

The Austrians who are made prisoners by Buonaparte are allotted to the farmers and manufacturers, and they are sent out in divisions of 50 to work for the French nation. Possibly in the first instance the individuals may not suffer by the change. Labour in the fields in France is less grievous than confinement in a French prison; but the precedent is shocking, and may lead to abuses the most dreadful.

HOLLAND.

By a Royal Resolution published at Amsterdam, on the 12th ult. the following *literati* have been chosen foreign Members of the Royal Dutch Institute of Sciences and Fine Arts: Sir Joseph Banks, in England; Messrs. Berthollet and Place, in France; Jaquin, in Austria; Pallas, in Russia; Volta, in Italy; J. G. Walter, in Prussia; and Thomas Jefferson, in America.

The adoption of the Conscription Laws in Holland has created the strongest sen-

sensation throughout the provinces: it was an event which the Dutch feared more than any other; and they had always made it a stipulation in their loans to the Government, and on other occasions, that the Conscription Laws never should be enforced in that country. King Louis, on making the last loan, promised that, so far as depended on him, that obnoxious measure should not be resorted to; and should any serious change take place in the affairs of Germany, he would probably have reason to lament the violation of his engagement.

Amsterdam, June 6.—His Majesty has received a preliminary report of his Excellency Lieut.-gen. Gratien, stating, that with the troops under his command, he attacked Stralsund on the 31st May, and rendered himself master of that place, after a severe action which lasted two hours. Our troops penetrated into the city by a gate which was defended by 20 pieces of cannon; and the action was continued in the streets, where the troops fought man to man: according to the General's report, the conflict must have been of the most obstinate and most sanguinary nature; Schill is killed, and his troops are thrown into confusion; one-third of his corps is slain. We have also lost some brave men, and among others, Lieut.-gen. Carteret. General Gratien promises a more detailed report of this action, in which he says, our troops have covered themselves with glory.—(*Royal Amsterdam Gazette of June 7.*)

ITALY.

Another eruption of Mount Etna took place on the 26th April. Shortly afterwards 12 new craters opened about half way down, which discharged burning lava for some time. Several estates have been covered with it 20 or 40 feet deep.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Two Decrees have been issued at Madrid by order of Joseph Buonaparte: the first dismisses the pensioners on Government, as well as his body-guards; and the provinces to equip themselves, and the second invites the young nobility of assume that honourable distinction of guarding his person free of pay.—The non-arrival of treasure from South America, and the difficulty of levying taxes, are said to have rendered this measure indispensable.

Some insidious Overtures made by Sebastiani had been indignantly rejected by the Supreme Central Junta, who have at length resolved on a measure which can hardly fail eventually to call forth all the energies of which Spain is susceptible.

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ble—that of assembling the Cortez. This constitutional assemblage, which for more than a century has existed but in name, will now, it is to be hoped, assert its powers, and exercise them for the benefit of their country.

The Supreme Junta, in their Decree for assembling the Cortes, invite the communications of all Spaniards who have meditated on projects of reform, respecting the Constitution of the Kingdom in general, as well as on the particular branches of public administration—with a promise, that the authors of such communications as are found to be really useful by the observations they contain, or the knowledge they display, shall be called upon to take part in the Commissions of Reform, which are to be immediately created.

The Central Junta has issued a Decree by which those Ecclesiastics who have joined the Enemy, are to be presumed guilty of high treason, to forfeit their temporalities and effects; and when seized, receive sentence of death.—The Merchants of Cadiz have offered the Central Junta a loan of one million of dollars, free of interest, which has been accepted.

Letters from Vigo, May 25, state, that the Spaniards had retaken St. Jago—that Ney was strengthening himself at Corunna—that the Spaniards had defeated a body of French, after three actions, near Lugo, and had driven them to take refuge in that town.

Accounts have been received from the coast of Spain, by the Revenge sloop of war, which has brought 100 French prisoners out of 300, who saved themselves by swimming from the shore off St. Andero. They report, that the Spanish Patriot, Don De Polier, a young man, 22 years of age, who took the field some time ago with a few followers armed with pikes, fusils, &c. had now with him a volunteer body of 5000 men—that he had set out with the avowed purpose of giving no quarter to the invaders of his country, whose atrocities had caused the spirit of insatiable revenge. He had succeeded in every skirmish, and had excessively harassed the Enemy. At length he took St. Andero by assault, and of the garrison of 800 men, he put 500 to the sword. The remaining body escaped on board the Statira which lay in the Roads, whence 100, as above stated, have arrived in the Revenge sloop.—M. De Polier, is of a noble family; and his Proclamation is entirely founded on the atrocities committed in cold blood by the French in all the open villages of which they had got possession. The people are flocking to his standard.

Letters

Letters from Bilbao and Madrid, of the 23d and 25th ult. have also arrived. The former complain of the dearth of the necessaries of life, occasioned by the total suspension of commercial intercourse. The latter express, in confident terms, the hope that the French will soon leave Madrid, and that a correspondence between that capital and London will be restored. "We expect," says one of these letters, "to communicate direct with London in the course of two months."

PRUSSIA.

An unusual activity has lately been observed in the Prussian Army; most of the Regiments in the Eastern provinces have been concentrated on the Oder; and on the 24th ult. ten battalions had arrived at Berlin from Frankfort, which were to be followed by others.—These hostile demonstrations on the part of Prussia are supposed to have induced the assembling of the French Army under the Duke of Valmy (Kellerman) in Thuringia; as so large a force as that, under his orders would not, it is thought, have been withheld from the urgent calls of the war on the Danube, to watch the movements of the flying corps of the Duke of Brunswick or Colonel Schill.

Valmy's force on the 31st was said to amount to 45,000 men, 7000 of whom were cavalry, including the Duke of Berg's Light Horse: his park of artillery, comprising 40 pieces, had, on the 27th, arrived at Saalfeld.

Reports have been in circulation of a conspiracy against the King of Prussia, which was happily frustrated. It is said, that it was the intention of the conspirators to declare this Sovereign incapable of reigning.

SWEDEN.

ABDICATION OF GUSTAVUS KING OF SWEDEN, AND ELECTION OF A SUCCESSOR.

The Members of the States met at an early hour on the 10th of May at Stockholm; when the Regent having ordered the Lord Chancellor to read aloud the Act of Abdication, *voluntarily* made by the unfortunate Gustavus on the 29th March, Baron Mannheim addressed the Assembly; and after drawing an affecting picture of the situation to which Sweden was reduced by the King's passion for war, renounced all allegiance and obedience to the person and authority of Gustavus IV. and declared him and his issue, now and for ever, deprived of the Crown and Government of Sweden. This declaration was received with shouts, and adopted by the Constitutional Representatives of the Swedish Nation, without a dissentient voice. The Prince Regent then declared that it would be necessary to new-model the Constitution,

for which purpose a Committee was appointed.

By a report from Gen. Baron Wrede, Commander-in-chief of the Northern Army, dated head-quarters, Hernosand, the 22d May, 1809, it appears, that Lieut.-col. Fummark, with a detachment of 600 men belonging to the regiments of West Bothnia and Wasa, was on the 17th of this month, attacked and surrounded by a Russian corps, upwards of 2000 men strong, unexpectedly, which had crossed the ice, and after a vigorous resistance, compelled to surrender in the vicinity of Bure; but that the Russians have not since made any further progress, in consequence of the warmth of the weather having rendered the ice impassable.

The Duke Regent issued an Edict on the 1st inst. by which he orders all Swedish subjects, belonging to the Militia, who are absent on leave, to re-join their regiments. He declares in this Edict, that although he has offered to the enemies of Sweden the fairest and most equitable terms of peace, yet they have not been accepted either by Russia or Denmark; both these neighbouring Powers having refused to enter into any negotiations on that important subject, and the former having even re-commenced hostile operations against Sweden: he adds, that under all circumstances, it is unavoidably requisite to employ the whole Military force of the country to repel the threatened invasion; and that he accordingly feels obliged to call all the Militia to arms, and trusts that the known valour of the people of Sweden will ultimately succeed in asserting her independence, and obtaining peace.

[Two Letters, dated 21st and 22d April, from Count Romanzoff, the Russian Minister, follow:—they affect to doubt the sincerity of Sweden in Negotiation—call in question the legitimacy of the Government—annul the Armistice granted—and announce the renewal of hostilities, unless the terms already made known to the Swedish Government (the principal of which is the exclusion of English shipping from her ports, and by which she would be involved in war with this country) are immediately complied with.]

A Gentleman of the name of Carlson, Provincial Judge of Apland, was arrested at Stockholm, on the 6th inst. for attempting, through the medium of emissaries, to prevail upon the Army to declare in favour of the unfortunate Gustavus. A number of soldiers approved of the measure, and agreed to seize the person of Adlesparre, and liberate the King; when a non-commissioned Officer divulged

divulged the secret, and frustrated the plan.

On the 5th of June the Duke of Sudermania was chosen King; on the 7th he was proclaimed; and on the day following a grand procession was to take place, but the rain prevented it; the next day, however, it was performed. The streets were lined with troops. His Majesty Charles XIII. rode through the ranks on horseback, amidst acclamations from all ranks of people.

A Proclamation was issued by the new King, June 6, declaring that, the States having framed a new Constitution, and having chosen him King of Sweden and of the Goths and Vandals, he has therefore accepted the Crown and Sceptre.

DENMARK.

A Letter from a British Officer in the newly-acquired Island of Anholt, says,—“We are putting this Island into the best state of defence possible, as the Danes are determined to take it if they can. We have five 24-pounders in the Light-House, and a strong fort thrown up round it, and we shall defend it to the last extremity. This Island is of great importance to England, not only from its situation as it affects the Enemy, but for the facility it affords of opening a commercial intercourse with Jutland; in addition to which, we have water here in great abundance, which will prove of the utmost consequence to our Navy, when in these seas.”

RUSSIA.

The following affecting circumstance is stated in an article from Petersburg of last month:—“Three persons, who had been exiled to Siberia—(a country the name alone of which inspires terror throughout all Russia)—were obliged to gain a subsistence by hunting. In this pursuit they were one day led so far as to be unable to regain their road, or to find any vestige of human habitation. Overcome by fatigue, and exhausted by hunger, they were at length reduced to the necessity of casting lots, in order that he upon whom it should fall, might serve to support the lives of the others. To aggravate their distress, these unfortunate persons were a father, his son, and his nephew. This last was the first victim; the father next immolated himself to prolong the life of his only son, who ultimately owed his preservation to a hunter, whom chance conducted to the spot. On his return, he related the particulars of this melancholy affair; and the Government of Siberia, not daring to punish what was produced by the most urgent necessity alone, has sent the criminal with a representation of the affair to St. Petersburg.”

The Russian Declaration of War against Austria commences with stating, that peace between France and Austria is at an end; that all endeavours to prevent the hostile preparations of the latter were unavailing, as she had refused even the guarantee of Russia for the integrity of the Austrian States; and that war had broken out by the invasion of Foreign States, without a declaration of war in the usual manner.—Hence the Russian Minister has been recalled from Vienna, and all amicable relations between the two Courts were at an end.

The Petersburg Gazette contains a Declaration respecting Sweden, which states that the late Revolution had thrown an obstacle in the way of the negotiations for peace which were previously commenced, and that Russia is still disposed to make peace, but that she will negotiate a peace with the *lawful Government* only. The basis of the treaty to be—1. The possession of Finland as far as Kalis, not merely as subdued by the arms of Russia, but as a territory which both in its political and civil relations is already irrevocably united to that Empire.—2. The exclusion of the English from all the Swedish ports in the Baltic.

The commencement of hostilities between Turkey and Russia is announced in the *Petersburgh Gazette* of the 25th ult., and the reason assigned by the Court of Russia is not a little extraordinary:—The discovery of a Treaty of Alliance between Turkey and England; and the refusal of the Divan to dismiss the British Minister within 24 hours.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, April 2.—We have accounts here, that a Russian corps has crossed the Danube above Widdin to join a Servian army of 40,000 men.—All alarm of fresh insurrections amongst the Janissaries has subsided. Some days back, the Janissaries, as usual, received their pay and rice. The Grand Seignior very unexpectedly appeared on horseback at the distribution; a mass of rice was presented to him to taste; he did so, alighted, went about the barracks, and with particular condescension inquired about their grievances, and promised them redress. This caused a kind of consternation among the Janissaries, who unanimously cried out, that they demanded nothing but that the Grand Seignior (who was himself one of their own corps) would not suppress it. The Sultan assured them, he had no such design, but would only gradually reform their abuses; he exhorted them at the same time to obedience, and promised to

to continue to them his favour. This occasioned a general shout of joy, and they unanimously swore obedience to the Sultan. The Sultan then wished to know who would raise an insurrection; they were instantly named, and, by order of the Grand Seigneur, 200 of them were immediately executed; the Aga of the Janissaries lost his place, and the Captain Pacha, Seid Aly, was sent into exile to Broussa in Asia. All this happened with remarkable tranquillity.

AMERICA.

The supposed restoration of commercial intercourse with Great Britain had produced much joy throughout the United States, which had been manifested by meetings, illuminations, and other tokens of national sensibility. In the Eastern States resolutions had been entered into censuring the former conduct of the American Government. We lament the delusion which prevails among the people of the United States; but are not without hopes that an adjustment of differences will speedily be effected by the mission of Mr. Jackson.

Upwards of seventy American vessels have entered different British ports during the last week, with cargoes so very large as to occasion an almost instantaneous reduction in the price of flour, cotton, tobacco, rice, staves, pitch, turpentine, &c. A description of cotton, called bowed Georgias, which sold at 3s. during the embargo, is now so low as 1s. 2d. and was expected to have a further depression in the course of a few days.

The Louisville (Kentucky) Gazette of the 12th ult. says — "This morning Mr. Benjamin Wilkinson, with a hardy band of warriors, hunters, and trappers, all well armed and equipped for a three years expedition, left this place for St. Louis, there to join the St. Louis Missouri Company, who intend to push their trade to the River Columbia, and probably in a few years by that route to the East Indies!"

From Jamaica letters and papers to the 1st ult. have been received, which confirm the adjustment of differences between the Executive and Legislative Authorities. Major-gen. Carmichael had appeared at the bar of the House of Assembly in custody of the Serjeant, acknowledged its power, and apologized for violating its privileges.

Advices have been received from Buenos Ayres of the overthrow of Liniers and his party at that place; and that the Governor of Monte Video had repaired thither to take himself the Government, leaving Gen. Elio in the command at the former place. Thus has a complete victory been obtained over the intrigues of

Gallic agents in South America. At the date of these advices, 13 of Liniers' adherents had been hanged.

The accounts received at Rio de Janeiro from the Government of Lima state, that the utmost hatred prevailed all along the West coast of South America towards the French; and that the effigy of Napoleon had been burnt in every town and village for 1000 miles in the interior. A French Colonel disguised as a priest had been detected in taking surveys and drawings of the country, sea-coast, and about 30 leagues to the Southward of Rio de Janeiro, and conveyed to prison.

ASIA.

By dispatches received from Sir H. Jones, our Ambassador to Ispahan, it appears that he arrived at Bushire, a port in the Persian Gulph, in the *Ne-reide* frigate, early in October last, and was received by the principal Sheiks with the utmost respect. Since his arrival the influence of the French had visibly decreased at the Persian Court.

The Persian Government has lately ordered the removal of Frenchmen of every description from all places on the shores of the Persian Gulph. The drafts-men and engineers who had been sent out in every direction by Gen. Gardamme, are particularly alluded to.

Hoosun Khan, brother to the reigning King of Persia, it is reported, has escaped from the confinement in which his multiplied acts of rebellion had made it necessary for some years to place him.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Harwich, May 22. As the baggage of the 1st Battalion of the 43d Regiment (Light Infantry) was this evening on its way to this town, a private soldier belonging to that corps fell off one of the waggons, when he was immediately conveyed to the Hospital at these Barracks; but, in consequence of the wheels passing over his body, he expired about an hour afterwards.

May 26. At three o'clock, the town and neighbourhood of *Lewes* were visited by a severe storm, which continued until near seven, when John Porchert, a baker of Seaford, was struck by the lightning, and instantaneously killed.

Brighton, June 2. This has been one of the most tempestuous days ever remembered here. The number of mackarel-boats belonging to this place are 22, 20 of which unfortunately were at sea. In the course of the morning four of them, at great hazard and difficulty, ran on shore, and were preserved. An equal number, we have since heard, were similarly successful at *Lancing*. At about
two

two o'clock P.M. the boat of J. Priest, on-board of which were, his brother W. Priest, a son of the latter, and two men of the names of Leach and Serjeant, were seen within a mile of the town, making every possible effort to gain the shore; but a tremendous wave upset the boat, and all on-board perished, within sight of hundreds of spectators on the cliffs. The poor fellows, as the boat did not immediately sink, but floated keel upwards, were seen soon after the accident on her bottom, but the waves were too powerful to permit them long to remain there. One of them, Serjeant, partly buoyed up by a bundle of nets which he grasped, appeared within about 20 yards of the shore; and a body of fishermen, enlinked with ropes, that the sea might not wash away the extremity, or sever the line they formed, tried every possible means to preserve him. At times they were within a yard or two of their object, who occasionally clasped his hands together, as beseeching them to continue their exertions, and which they most willingly did: however, the nets which had previously supported, in the end twined round him, and he sunk to rise no more. A more distressing scene was scarcely ever witnessed. The men lost have each left large families to bewail their untimely end. Another boat, J. and R. Spicer owners, who were both on-board, and two other men, upset in endeavouring to get into Shoreham harbour, when J. Scott was drowned: the remaining three, with great difficulty, were taken from the water alive; but R. Spicer is since dead.

Hasted, June 3. About nine in the morning, a division of the Northamptonshire militia, under the command of Lieut.-col. Isham, marched into the town. A number of men, women, and children, having assembled, one of the latter ran against a very spirited charger rode by the Colonel, which taking fright, immediately plunged into the crowd, in consequence of which two persons had their ribs broken, 11 were severely bruised, and near 20 others received some injury. Colonel Isham, with the greatest liberality and feeling, immediately ordered every attention to be paid to the sufferers, among whom he distributed money, desired that surgical assistance might be administered at his expense, and left a farther sum to provide necessaries, and as a means of support till their recovery.

June 5. A man who had spent all his money at Folly fair, near *Liverpool*, returned to his home in that town, and demanded a supply of his wife, which she refusing, he knocked her down, and

killed her on the spot. He afterwards attempted to hang himself, but the cord giving way, his purpose was prevented, and himself lodged in prison.

June 8. The wife of a tailor at *York* lately took up a large toad in her hand, through curiosity, and held it for some minutes: soon after she felt a slight pain, accompanied with swelling: it increased, and she has since been obliged to have her thumb and two fingers amputated.

Coventry, June 9. An alarming fire broke out at the house of Mr. Lyons, silversmith, between three or four o'clock this morning. It began under the shop, which had, only the preceding day, been fitted up with many rich and valuable articles in gold, plate, and silversmiths' goods, none of which were saved. The adjoining houses were, with great difficulty, preserved.

June 13. A lamentable accident occurred on-board the *Aigle* frigate, lying in *Hamaze*. As two marines (both of the same name) were playing on the gangway, the younger one gave the other a push, which caused him to fall overboard; when the unintentional author of the catastrophe (who was centinel on deck), being alarmed, threw down his musket, pulled off his coat, and plunged in after him: they struggled with the waves—the boat was lowered down—but, before those in her could render any assistance, they went to the bottom!

June 13. This morning a great number of gentlemen and agriculturists met his Grace the Duke of Bedford at the Park Farm, *Woburn*. They viewed the South-down tups and the Devon and Hereford cattie. Several agricultural implements were exhibited: Mr. Pasmore, from Doncaster, had a chaff-cutter, and a small machine to grind and dress flour by hand; Mr. Braby, London, shewed a chaff-cutter, turn-wrist plough, and a common swing-plough. After dinner the company returned to the Park Farm, to be present at the sale of his Grace's South-down sheep.—On Tuesday, at 12, the gentlemen set off to a farm of the Duke's, about a mile from the Abbey, to be present at the ploughing-match. Seven ploughs started for the silver cup offered by his Grace to the proprietor of the best plough, and two guineas to the holder. The ploughing continued till about half-past two, when the company went to the Park Farm, and, after a short time spent in viewing the agricultural implements, they retired to the Abbey to dinner; after which the company returned to the Farm, and examined several machines which were working in the rick-yard.

yard. In addition to others, Mr. Shepherd had brought a portable thrashing machine, worked by two horses, the invention of Mr. Salmon, and improved by Mr. Shepherd. Mr. Plenty showed a patent plough; Mr. Rowtree, a patent churn, which attracted considerable notice; Mr. Snowden, a patent chaff-cutting machine; an instrument to ascertain the draught of ploughs, by Mr. Braby; a model of a windmill for draining fen-land, by Mr. W. Beighton.—On Wednesday the amateurs viewed the carcasses of the prize wethers which had been exhibited alive the preceding day. The Duke of Bedford and the company then adjourned to the Park Farm, and employed the morning in viewing and examining the implements—tups exhibited for the prizes—the boars—and the sheep-shearers, each of whom had a sheep allotted to him to shear for the prize. At three o'clock the company returned to the Abbey to dinner; after which his Grace delivered the premiums according to the recommendations of the judges he had appointed for the several subjects.

June 15. A fire broke out in an out-house belonging to Mr. Topple, of *Alderton*, Suffolk, owing to some bricklayers slacking lime, and laying it against some boards, which occasioned the destruction of a barn, stable, and part of the warehouses, in which was a great deal of oak gate-stuff, doors, floor-boards, windows, a quantity of unwrought deals, two pigs, &c. to the amount of 250*l.* and upwards.

June 15. The Marston and Frome Caravan, which left Bath this morning, broke down at *Hinton*, occasioned by the axle-tree giving way, when a young lady, a passenger, was killed, and the driver and his lad much bruised.

Swansea, June 16. The people employed in a colliery breaking down the barrier which separated them from an old work, in which a quantity of water had accumulated, the water rushed amongst them with such violence, that a man and a boy were drowned, and four others dreadfully bruised.

The Bishop of Landaff, in order to afford a convincing proof that the Larch will in this climate flourish on barren and exposed tracts of ground, planted, in 1804 and 1805, 322,500 larch-trees, on the two contiguous mountains of Birkfell and Gomershaw, in *Lancashire*. The plantations were well fenced with stone-walls, and the trees are now in the most flourishing condition. The Society of Arts, to encourage similar plantations, voted his Lordship the gold medal.

Lord Mansfield has, with a view to the future supply of timber for the British Navy, very patriotically raised, since

1803, at *Scone*, near Perth, 96,000 oaks, part of them from acorns in his Lordship's nursery, and part from young plants. The Society of Arts has, in consequence, awarded his Lordship the gold medal.

Lord Boringdon has lately added very considerably to the value of his estate in Devonshire, by gaining from the sea, by means of an embankment, 175 acres of land, formerly known by the name of *Chelson Bay*. The work was undertaken in the spring of 1806, and completed in the autumn of 1807. The expences amounted to 9000*l.* and the regained land is valued at upwards of 25,000*l.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, May 3.

The British and Foreign Bible Society held their fifth annual meeting at the New London Tavern, Cheapside, which was most numerously and respectfully attended. The Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, the President, read the Report of Proceedings during the last year. His Lordship then delivered a brief address, which, by its simplicity, energy, and piety, produced a sensation throughout the whole Assembly which no description can represent. The Bishop of Durham, in moving the Thanks to the President, expressed in very emphatical and impressive language the satisfaction it gave him to be connected with the Society, and to witness the happy effects with which its exertions had been attended; and Mr. Wilberforce, in seconding this motion, as well as afterwards in moving the Thanks to the Secretaries, delivered his sentiments to the same effect with his usual eloquence and feeling. After reading extracts of correspondence from different parts of the world, each of the Secretaries (viz. the Rev. Mr. Owen of Fulham, Mr. Hughes of Battersea, and Mr. Steinkopff of the Savoy) addressed the Meeting; as did several Gentlemen from Ireland, Wales, and Reading. The Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishop of Salisbury expressed, through the President, their regret at being prevented by urgent business from giving their usual attendance. No language can convey an adequate idea of the union, cordiality, and devout gratification, which distinguished this interesting Anniversary. When it is considered that this Society has appropriated already 3000*l.* to Translations of the Scripture in Bengal; that it has given birth to Institutions similar to its own in Germany, Prussia, Sweden, Pennsylvania, and Nova Scotia, abroad; to five in different parts of Ireland, and to several in England; that it has printed, or aided the printing or

or translating of the Scriptures, either in whole or in part, in not less than 27 languages; that it "has been the instrument (as the Report very impressively stated) of communicating the words of Eternal Life to Cottages and Prisons, to Kindred and Aliens, to the Poor and the Afflicted, in our own and foreign Countries;" and that, in its administration and support, Christians of all denominations, who make the Scriptures the standard of their faith, most zealously and harmoniously co-operate; it will scarcely be thought extravagant to affirm, that no Institution of a religious nature ever accomplished so much within the same period of time; or promised, under the divine blessing, to produce so rapid, peaceable, and effectual a diffusion of the Christian faith over the habitable world.

Thursday, May 25.

A shocking accident happened in Portland-street, in consequence of a cart having been imprudently left standing by the side of the pavement, without a person to take care of the horse. The horse set off at a gallop; and, in his career up the street, the cart came in contact with a glass-coach, in which were Mrs. Watlin of Queen-Anne-street, a nursery-maid, and two children. The carriage was upset with such velocity, that the nursery-maid, Sarah Allum, was killed on the spot, and the two children were dangerously hurt. The carriage was shattered in pieces by falling on a post.

Sunday, June 4.

His Majesty completed his 71st year this day; and the celebration of the happy event took place on the 5th. We feel great pleasure in being able to say, that his Majesty enjoys most perfect health; and, notwithstanding his sight not being good, his spirits are the same as they have been for many years.

Monday, June 5.

During the cavalcade on the birth-day, a fine boy, the son of Mrs. Hartall, who is on a visit in Piccadilly, from Bedfordshire, was run over by a chariot, and killed.

Tuesday, June 6.

During the heavy squall of wind this morning, a sailing boat, belonging to Mr. Fenwick, of Greenwich, was over-set, with three of his sons in her. The eldest took the two younger under his arms, and made every exertion to save them; but not being able to swim himself, and no help being at hand, they separated, by which a fine boy, about 14 years old, was lost; the other two were picked up, nearly exhausted, and carried to their disconsolate friends, in sight of whose house the accident happened.

Thursday, June 15.

This afternoon, as the second daughter of Mr. Eley, who resides in Northumberland-street, was passing through Spring-gardens, with an infant child in her arms, two bricks fell from the scaffolding before Mr. Thompson's house, at the corner of New-street, and fractured both their skulls. They dropped instantly senseless to the ground, and were taken to a neighbouring surgeon. The wounds, however, being of so fatal a nature, they were immediately conveyed to Mr. Eley's house in a wheelbarrow, where they now remain, without the least hopes of recovery.

Friday, June 16.

An inquest has been taken on the body of John Turner, who was found in Paddington church-yard this day. It appeared, by the statement of John Bealby, that he discovered the deceased, an old man, 80 years of age, groaning under sickness in the church-yard, and, on interrogating him, he described himself as a pauper from the workhouse at Harrow. Every assistance was afforded, but he died soon after.

Monday, June 19.

F Mr. V. Jones, late Commissary General in the West Indies, has been sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to three years' imprisonment, and incapacitation from serving his Majesty in future, for fraud and peculation to the amount of 81,176*l*.

A gentleman of Birmingham has suggested the employment of an indigenous material as a substitute for mahogany, and other costly woods, used for furniture and the finishing of houses. The substitute which he proposes is iron. In bedsteads, the posts as well as the frame might be cast hollow; and the former might be beautifully wreathed with flowers, &c. or embossed with fanciful ornaments. Chests of drawers, book-cases, and bureaux, might all be made of sheet iron. Such furniture would be cheaper than articles of mahogany, not heavier than wood, though more beautiful; and exclusive of the convenience for removal, it would afford great security against fire.

Twelve thousand more Merino sheep are ready to be shipped in Spain for this country. Eight thousand of them are a present to the King, and four thousand are the private property of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, who was lately at Cadiz.

The grand Naval Pillar, which was to have been erected in honour of our heroes of the ocean, cannot be finished from the want of an adequate subscription; and the money which has been already advanced is now, of course, at the command of the subscribers.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Downing-street, April 27. **L**IEUT.-COL. Lachlan Macquarrie, of the 73d Foot, appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of the Settlement of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

Foreign-office, April 29. The Marquis Wellesley, K. P. appointed Ambassador-extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh; and to reside in that character at the Seat of the Central or Supreme Junta in Spain.—Frederick Lindeman, esq. to be Consul to the Province of Batavia, in the Portuguese Dominions in South America.—John Lempiere, esq. appointed Consul to the Province of Penambuco, in the said Dominions.—Henry Veitch, esq. to be Agent and Consul-general in the Islands of Madeiras.

Whitehall, May 6. Michael Seymour, esq. of High Mount, co. Cork, and of Friery-park, co. Devon, created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

Foreign-office, May 8. Robert Adair, esq. appointed Ambassador-extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Ottoman Porte; and Stratford Canning, esq. to be Secretary to that Embassy.

Downing-street, May 15. Lieut.-general Edward Morrison, appointed Commander of his Majesty's Forces in the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies.

Foreign-office, May 26. Francis-James Jackson, esq. appointed Envoy-extraordinary and Minister-plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

Whitehall, May 27. Right Rev. John Randolph, Bishop of Bangor, recommended by *Congé d'Elire* to the See of London, vice Porteus, dec.—James Clerk, esq. Advocate, appointed one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, vice Cockburn, resigned; and William Rae, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of the Shire of Edinburgh, vice Clerk, resigned.

War-office, May 30. Lieut.-gen. David Douglas, Lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Foot, appointed Governor of Tynmouth, vice Rainsford, dec.

Whitehall, June 6. William Erskine, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of the Shire of Orkney and Zetland, vice Rae, resigned.—Sir George Rupert, knt. Ambrose Serle, James Bowen, esqrs. the Hon. John Douglas, John Harness, M. D. and the Hon. Courtenay Boyle, appointed Commissioners for conducting the Transport Service, for the Care of Sick and Wounded Seamen, and for the Care and Custody of Prisoners of War.

Foreign-office, June 7. Robert Fagan, esq. appointed Consul at Sicily and Malta.

Downing-street, June 10. Major-general the Hon. John Brodrick, appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Martinique.—Lieut.-gen. Edward Morrison, to be Lieutenant-governor

of the Island of Jamaica, and Commander of the Forces on the Jamaica Station.

Foreign-office, June 10. Bartholomew Frere, esq. appointed Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy in Spain.

Foreign-office, June 17. Mr. Emanuel Viale, approved (by his Majesty) as his Sicilian Majesty's Consul at Gibraltar.

Whitehall, June 20. Hon. Henry Sedley, appointed Gentleman and Master of his Majesty's Robes, vice the Earl of Harcourt, resigned.

St. James's, June 24. Edmund Phelps, esq. appointed Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, vice Garrick, resigned.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

SAMUEL GOODBEHERE, esq. deputy of the Ward of Cheap, London, elected alderman thereof, vice Boydell, resigned.

Rev. John Dempriere, D. D. master of the Grammar-school at Abingdon, Berks, and of Pembroke college, Oxford, elected master of the Free Grammar-school at Exeter, vice Bartholomew, resigned.

Mr. William Hoskins, commoner of Trinity college, elected Vinerian scholar of Common Law at Oxford University.

Mr. George Sheppard, appointed one of the masters of the Free Grammar-school at Berkeley, co. Gloucester.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Chilton Lambton Young, M. A. Cranhoe R. co. Leicester, vice Ingham, dec.

Rev. G. J. Davies, M. A. Upper Gravenhurst perpetual curacy, co. Bedford.

Rev. William Hawes Longford, M. A. Stretton cum Ditchford R. co. Warwick, vice Jervoise, dec.

Rev. Frederick Apthorp, M. A. rector of Gumley, co. Leicester, and prebendary of Lincoln, Farndon with Balderton V. Notts.

Rev. John Hildyard, vicar of Grimboldby and Bonby, Horkstow V. co. Lincoln, vice Robinson, dec.

Rev. James Budge, curate of St. Anne, Limehouse, Middlesex, elected afternoon-lecturer thereof, vice Williams, dec.

Rev. John Thompson, M. A. Holm-Cultram perpetual curacy, co. Cumberland, vice Pattinson, resigned.

Rev. T. Baker, rector of Stainton, Stockton V. co. Durham, vice Rev. G. S. Faber, preferred to Redmarshall R.

Rev. Robert Bacon, LL. B. Fring perpetual curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. John Gilbert, M. A. Ilketshall St. Andrew V. Suffolk, and to the mastership of the school there.

Rev. Thomas Allsop, B. D. Fressingfield V. with Withersdale R. annexed, Suffolk, vice Heyman, dec.

Rev. John Clowes, M. A. elected fellow of the Collegiate church of Manchester, vice Griffith, dec.; worth upwards of 800*l.* a year.

Rev.,

Rev. Edward Foster, Barton St. David prebend, in Wells cathedral.

Rev. Robert Greenwood, Colleton-Rawleigh V. Devon.

Rev. Samuel Byam, D. D. Catterick V. co. York, *vice* Chamberlaine, resigned.

Rev. Frederick Tomkins, M.A. Harmondsworth cum West Drayton united VV. co. Middlesex.

Rev. Dr. Jenkins, to be a prebendary of Winchester, *vice* Vere, dec.

Rev. Weldon Champneys, M. A. sub-dean of St. Paul's, and vicar of St. Pancras, Middlesex, has received the degree of D. D. from Aberdeen University.

Rev. William-Frederick Bayley, Townstall V. with the chapelry of St. Saviour, Dartmouth, Devon.

Rev. William Karslake, Littleham and Exmouth V. Devon, *vice* Rymer, dec.

Rev. William Noddins, Stockton perpetual curacy, near York.

Rev. Thomas Grimwood Taylor, M. A. Dedham V. Essex, *vice* Grimwood, dec.

Rev. Mr. Walford, St. Runwald R. near Colchester, Essex, *vice* Round, dec.

Rev. Dr. Cole, rector of Exeter college, Oxford, Yeaverland R. in Isle of Wight.

Rev. John Cartwright, Great Welnetnam R. Suffolk, *vice* Phillips, dec.

Rev. John Rowe, Stratton V. Devon.

Rev. John Smith, Rougham V. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Tiffin, Annesley V. Notts.

Rev. Philip Bedworth, High Laver R. Essex.

Rev. Wm. Morgan, Hipsley R. Middlesex.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. William Macdonald, M. A. to hold Broad Hinton and Cricklade St. Samson VV. Wilts.

Rev. W. Woodall, M. A. to hold Waltham-on-the-Wolds R. co. Leicester, *vice* Dr. Sparkes, Dean of Bristol, resigned, with Branston R. in the same county.

Rev. John Ward, M.A. to hold Langley R. with Mickleover V. both co. Derby.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE COMPANY,

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, IN THE STRAND.
May 1. Grieving's a Folly—*Temper*; or,
The Domestic Tyrant.

2, 3, 4, 5. Ditto—Ditto.

6. The Haunted Tower—*Temper*.

8. Grieving's a Folly—The Three and the

9. Ditto—The Wedding-Day. [Deuce.]

10. The Cabinet—*Temper*.

11. Grieving's a Folly—The Mayor of Gar-

12. Ditto—*Temper*. [rat.]

13. The Cabinet—The Three and the Deuce.

15. The Poor Gentleman—*Sharp Set*; or,
The Village Hotel—The Weathercock.

16. John Bull—Mrs. Wiggins—Ella Rosenberg. [union—The Devil to Pay.

17. The Honey-Moon—Harlequin's Inva-

18. Grieving's a Folly—Blue Devils—The Jew and the Doctor.

May 1. Mss. June, 1809.

19. The Heir-at-Law—Sylvester Dagger-wood—Matrimony.

20. [Whitsun-Eve; no Performance.]

22. The Three and the Deuce—The Crit-

23. Pizarro—Sylvester Daggerwood—Ella Rosenberg. [Three and the Deuce

24. The Critick—My Grandmother—The

25. The Manager in Distress—The School for Scandal—The Three and the Deuce

26. Love in a Village—Blue Devils—The Mayor of Garrat.

27. Grieving's a Folly—The Critick.

29. The West Indian—The Irishman in Italy.

30. The Cabinet—The Prize. [Deuce.]

31. The Jealous Wife—The Three and the June 1. The Honey-Moon—Blue Devils—

The Mayor of Garrat.

2. Man and Wife—The Deserter.

3. The Critick—The Three and the Deuce—The Devil to Pay. [Blind Boy.]

5. Grieving's a Folly—Blue Devils—The

6. School for Scandal—D^o—The Weather-

7. Grieving's a Folly—The Critick. [cock.]

8. She Stoops to Conquer—Rosina.

9. The Honey-Moon—The Prize.

10. The Heir-at-Law—Blue Devils—The Mayor of Garrat. [The Prize.]

12. The Stranger—High Life Below Stairs—COVENT-GARDEN COMPANY,

AT MR. COLMAN'S THEATRE, HAY-MARKET.

May 1. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—The King and the Miller of Mansfield.

2. Pizarro—Tom Thumb.

3. The English Fleet in 1349—The Rival Soldiers—Lock and Key. [rouse.]

4. The Exile—Blue Devils—De La Pe-

5. Venice Preserv'd—Personation—Plot and Counterplot. [ing the Wind.]

6. King Henry the Fourth, Part I.—Rais-

8. Hamlet—Harlequin and Mother Goose.

9. The Wonder!—Personation—Blind Boy.

10. Lovers' Vows—Blue Devils—The Critick.

11. The Exile—The Portrait of Cervantes.

12. The Heir-at-Law—Love Laughs at Locksmiths. [Quaker.]

13. The Merry Wives of Windsor—The

15. The Dramatist—*Pantodesichorea*—Valentine and Orson. [Supper.]

16. The School of Reform—No Song No

17. The Mountaineers—Dr. Last's Examination—Blue Devils—Tom Thumb.

18. Laugh When You Can—The Rival Soldiers—The Blind Boy. [à-la-Mode.]

19. The Castle Specter—Personation—Love

20. A Grand Selection of sacred Music.

22. Othello—Valentine and Orson. [Goose.]

23. The Busy Body—Harlequin and Mother

24. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—The Critick.

25. The Man of the World—De La Perouse.

26. The Poor Gentleman—The Padlock.

27. The English Fleet in 1349—Katharine and Petruchio.

29. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The Ghost—Valentine and Orson.

30. Pizarro—Personation—Tom Thumb.

31. The Exile—Valentine and Orson.

P. 387.

P. 337. The bounteous acts and unwearied munificence of the late Rev. Samuel Barwick, of Burton-Latimer, were almost incredible, and so void of ostentation, that the source whence they flowed were often unknown. To mention one instance among many: he some time since sent an anonymous donation of 1000*l.* to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; and till his death it is believed they never knew who was the donor. Among his parishioners his acts of kindness and charity were incessant; and it might literally be said of him, that "he went about doing good."

P. 454. In the French verses, l. 23, for "un," read "en;" and in the following line, for "cent," read "cens."

P. 482. Mr. John-David Lloyd, of the East-India-buildings, Bishopsgate-street, was one of the deputy-warehouse-keepers of the East India Company, and eldest son of the late Captain Lloyd, of the Royal Navy. He was a man deservedly esteemed for his integrity and mildness of manners; and has died in the meridian of life, leaving a widow and several children.

Ibid. The Right Hon. Charles-Greville, second brother to the Earl of Warwick, was a vice-president of the Royal Society.

Ibid. Mr. Waring, of Barnes, Surrey, was son of the late Mr. John W. surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital.

P. 483. The late Dr. Alexander Hunter, of York, died in his 80th year. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1751; and practised near 50 years at York with the highest eminence and credit in his professional character, his knowledge of which was the result of science, skill, and well-founded experience. His goodness as a man, his urbanity and gentlemanly manners, his practice of every real and social virtue, the manly and pleasing manner with which he gave his advice, whether as a Physician, a Friend, or a Mentor, his encouragement of the Arts, or whatever appeared to be beneficial to mankind, will ever embalm his memory in the hearts of his friends, and of all those who had an opportunity of knowing him; while his family and connexions will long have to regret the loss of a tender husband, an affectionate parent, a kind relative, and an indulgent and liberal master. In the World of Letters he was highly esteemed, being author and annotator of several works of great merit; among which were his editions of Evelyn's "Sylva," 9 vols. 4to; "Georgical Essays," 6 vols. 8vo, &c. &c. In his leisure hours he used occasionally to amuse himself with composing miscellaneous pieces, such as "Essays on Cases of Insanity," on "Agriculture," &c. &c. and which were always well received by the Publick. His remains were interred

in the church of St. Michael le Belfrey, attended by a numerous and very respectable body of his friends and fellow-citizens.

P. 485. Dr. Morgan-Hugh Kennedy, husband of the late celebrated Singer of that name, was physician to the Lying-in hospital at Bayswater; and formerly, for several years, an apothecary in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, in Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of N. Ridley Colborne, esq. M.P. for Appleby, a daughter.

At Charlton, near Woolwich, Kept, the wife of Capt. Henry Onslow, a son.

At Evington, in Kent, Lady Honeywood, a daughter.

The wife of James Clarke, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, barrister-at-law, a son.

At her house at Hyde-park-corner, the Hon. Mrs. Cockerell, a son.

May 17. At Wickham-Bishops, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Tho. Leigh, a daughter.

20. At her seat in Derbyshire, the Comptess de Meunard, a son.

25. At his seat at Killerton, Devon, the lady of Sir Tho. Dyke-Acland, bart. a son.

28. At Fairfield-lodge, near Exeter, the wife of Capt. John Lowe, a son.

At Clarendon, co. Galway, the wife of Capt. Peschel, of 88th Foot, a son and heir.

31. The wife of the Rev. James-William Burford, of Stratford-grove, co. Middlesex, a daughter.

At Sutton, the Hon. Mrs. Stephenson, a daughter.

June 1. The wife of Charles Allix, esq. of Cariby, co. Lincoln, a daughter.

4. At Norwood, Surrey, the wife of John Thornton, esq. a son and heir.

In Portland-place, the wife of Richard Hall, esq. a daughter.

6. At Rolleston-house, near Burton-upon-Trent, Lady Mosley, a daughter.

7. The wife of the Rev. Thomas Noel, of Kirkby-Malory, Leicestershire, of twins.

9. The wife of the Rev. Henry Woodcock, rector of Michelmersh, a daughter.

At Skeffington-hall, co. Leicester, the Hon. Mrs. J. Palmer, a son.

13. Lady Caroline Stuart Wortley, a daughter.

14. The Countess of Albemarle, a son.

16. Lady Ellenborough, her seventh son, and thirteenth child.

17. In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, the lady of Sir Cha. Pole, a still-born child.

21. At Forston-house, Lady Andover, wife of Capt. Digby, a son.

22. At Holly-hill, Sussex, Mrs. Colonel Keith Young, a son.

At Charlton, Kent, the wife of Mr. Alderman Atkins, a son.

23. In Marlborough-buildings, Bath, the lady of the Hon. John Browne, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

April 18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Harry Harmond, esq. of New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, to Isabella, daughter of the late Admiral James Cumming, of Wilmington, Kent.

May 27. At the cathedral church of Exeter, Dr. Parr, physician, of that city, to Miss Frances Robson, daughter of the late James R. esq. of Conduit-str. London.

June 1. Mr. William Caslon, jun. of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, letter-founder, to Miss Bonner, dau. of Mr. B. of Fleet-str. Viscount Chabot, to Lady Isabella Fitzgerald, sister to the Duke of Leinster.

Sir Henry Verelst Darell, bart. of Richmond-hill, Surrey, to Amelia-Maria-Anne, only daughter of the late William Becher, esq. and niece of the late Sir Fra. Ford, bt.

Rev. Launcelot-Robert Brown, to Miss Bence, eldest daughter of the Rev. Bence B. of Beccles, Suffolk.

Charles Groves, esq. of Hammersmith, to Miss Lovegrove, of Eton.

Johnson Phillot, esq. banker, of Bath, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Fuge, esq. of Efford, Devon.

At Greenwich, the Rev. John-William Dugdell, of Clare-hall, Cambridge, to Miss Tarbutt, of Crowley-house.

At Clifton, Mr. Davies, master of the Mineral Spa, Hotwell-road, to Miss Lucy Godfrey, many years past sexton of Clifton church.

3. At Hammersmith, Middlesex, John Hoffman, esq. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of John Wills, esq. of Doctors Commons. James Ward, esq. of Froyle, to Miss E. Smith, of Shalden, Hants.

5. Mr. Thomas Gribble, jun. of Camberwell, Surrey, to Lydia, daughter of G. Le Grand, esq. of the same place.

At Bath, Walter Browne, esq. to Miss Jones.

6. At Liverpool, Henry Card, esq. M.A. of Chapel-hill, Margate, to Christian, second daughter of Joseph Fletcher, esq. of Great George's-square, Liverpool.

7. Emanuel Aguiler, esq. of Devonshire-square, to Sarah, third daughter of J. Dias Fernandes, esq. of Russell-square.

8. Richard Morgan, esq. to Miss Maria Greenwollers, grand-daughter of Jn. Lockhart, esq. of Sheffield-house, Hants, and niece of J. J. L. esq. M. P. for the city of Oxford.

Harry Edgell, esq. of Rislip, Middlesex, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Francis Gosling, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

9. At Stoke Newington, John Shaw, esq. of Dublin, to Harriet, fourth daughter of Jonathan Eade, esq. of the former place.

10. Mr. Lane, of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, to Miss Anna-Maria Hewitt, of Great Marlborough-street.

12. At Lambeth, William Devey, esq. of Clapham common, to Miss Anne Thornton, of Kennington, Surrey.

13. Thomas Russell, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Green, daughter of Joseph G. esq. of Guildford-street.

14. At Glasbury, Breconshire, Thynne Howe Gwynne, esq. to the Hon. Georgiana-Marianna Devereux, youngest daughter of the late and sister of the present Viscount Hereford.

15. James Hatley Frere, esq. to Miss Merian Martin, young. daugh. of Matthew M. esq. of Poet's corner, Westminster.

17. Mr. Thomas Eason, solicitor, of Bristol, to Miss Low, of Blackheath, Kent.

19. Rev. D. W. Davies, M. A. vicar of Cranbrook, in Kent, to Miss Akhurst, of that place.

20. Rev. Edward Thorold, third son of Sir John T. bart. of Syston park, to the only daughter of Dr. Wilson, an eminent physician at Grantham, Lincolnshire.

22. At Colney-hatch, Herts, William-Cade Key, esq. of Abchurch-lane, to the eldest daughter of Richard Down, esq. banker, of Bartholomew-lane.

24. At Greenwich, Joseph Warner, esq. of Eltham, Kent, to Miss Penelope Harris, of Blackheath.

DEATHS.

1808. **June.** At Tirhoot, in Bengal, much and deservedly lamented, William Bond, esq.

1809. **Jan. 19.** Mr. John Simmons, surgeon, of his Majesty's ship *Claudia*, which was, on that day, wrecked off the coast of Norway.

March 7. At Shrewsbury, of apoplexy, Mr. Samuel Bentley, woolstapler. He had for many years conducted the business of Messrs. Drinkwater with the most scrupulous integrity; and a friendly attachment subsisted between them, truly honourable to both parties, and which, in such relations, it is to be wished were more frequent. He had also conciliated the esteem and respect of a numerous acquaintance.

15. At the army dépôt in the Isle of Wight, in his 36th year, after a lingering illness, William-Henry Powell, lieutenant of the 64th Foot; leaving a widow and two infant children.

17. At Sea, a few days after leaving St. Helena, Captain Thomas Hudson, commander of the Ceylon East Indiaman.

April 14. After a long and painful illness, which he bore to the last with the greatest fortitude and patience, aged 58, Mr. Wm. Pigram, senior, linen-draper and grocer, of Tenterden; whose loss will, in that place and its neighbourhood, be long felt and lamented. Charitable and humane in his disposition, he was ever ready to prove himself the friend of the poor; and, uniting to this superior abilities as a man of business, he was often useful in settling the embarrassed circumstances of others; in this, such were the ardency and benignity of

of his mind, that the obligation seemed to be received by him, rather than rendered; his greatest delight was in doing good. He was a decided enemy to corruption; a firm supporter of the liberties of his Country, and filled with general benevolence.

19. Aged 18, Miss Bradshaw, of Yarwell, near Wansford. She had been abruptly informed of the death of a younger brother at Crowland (who had been on a visit to her but a few days before); which had such an effect on her as to occasion her death in a few hours.

Aged 70, Mrs. Edwards, an infirm widow lady, residing at the house of Mr. Aldrich, postmaster, at Enstone, co. Oxford. She was burnt to death in her own apartment. When discovered, her body was consumed to a cinder; and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that very little of the furniture could be saved, and the house was burnt to the ground. It is supposed the accident was occasioned by Mrs. E.'s cloaths catching fire.

22. Mr. Ricketts, who fought a duel on Lemon common, Herts, on the 13th, with a Mr. Wright, and who was wounded in the thigh. He died in consequence of a mortification, having refused to undergo amputation of the limb.

23. Found drowned in the Thames, above Vauxhall, J. Meyhurst, an Italian, butler to Mrs. Seret, of Chelsea. He had been missing several days; and for some time previous had appeared in a desponding way, which proves to have arisen from an embarrassment in his accounts. Upwards of 20*l.* in notes and cash were found in his pockets.

Aged 57, Mr. Ingram, tailor, of Northampton. He was attending a meeting assembled for religious exercise early in the morning, a practice which he had observed with punctuality for some years, when he suddenly dropped down, and expired without a struggle. By some expressions which fell from him the day previous to his decease, he appeared to have taken his leave of the world, and to have had some presentiment of the near approach of his dissolution.

25. Mr. Neighbour, a farmer, near Maidenhead. On his return home, after spending the evening at the Dumb Bell with some friends, he lost his way, the night being dark, fell into the Thames, and was found in it, about a fortnight afterwards, near Windsor.

27. — Bates, a labouring man. While going to his work, at Hoxton, and talking cheerfully to a fellow-labourer, he dropped down, and instantly expired.

28. Isaac Edney, a lad residing in the Holloway near Bath, was found smothered in the snow, near the Red Post. He had been driving a horse and cart; and the animal being prevented from proceeding by the great depth of snow, it is supposed

he had alighted to endeavour to extricate it, but, unable either to effect his purpose or regain his seat, perished.

A child, the eldest of five, belonging to — Higgs, a wool-comber at Leicester, being left in the care of other children whilst the parents went to market, incautiously fell asleep with a candle in her lap, and was so miserably burnt as to occasion her death in a few hours.

On Clapton-terrace, Middlesex, after a few hours illness, aged 80, Richard Eaton, esq. formerly, and for many years, master of the Academy in Tower-street. His long and well-spent life was regulated by integrity, benevolence, and piety, which deservedly obtained for him the respect and esteem of his family and friends; who, while they regret the loss of the husband, the father, and the man, have great consolation in the remembrance of his character as a Christian.

The celebrated pugilistic hero, Henry Pearce, *alias* "The Game Chicken," and once the Champion of England. He was a native of Bristol; about 30 years of age; stout and athletic in appearance; and from 5 feet 9 to 10 inches high. His fighting career was put an end to by a complaint on his lungs, brought on by dissipated habits, particularly the destructive practice of drinking spirits, to which he was attached in a most extravagant degree, and which terminated in his premature dissolution.

May At Cirencester, in his 87th year, Mr. T. Forder.

At Arlington, in Gloucestershire, aged 71, F. Baladon Thomas, esq.

At Tetbury, W. Maskelyne, esq. formerly of Braydon-lodge, near Cricklade.

At Boston, far advanced in years. Mr. Jackson, druggist, well known by the name of "Doctor Jackson."

At Tamworth, in his 64th year, F. Woodcock, gent. many years an alderman of that corporation.

At the vicarage-house at Compton, Mrs. James, daughter of Mr. Weekes, attorney.

At Heckington, Lincolnshire, aged 84, Richard Christopher, gent.

Within two days of each other, the eldest and third sons of Mr. R. Paddison, attorney, of Louth; the former aged about 10 years, the latter about 6.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Rev. John W. of Donington, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of Mr. H. of the North mill, Leicester.

At Evington, aged 69, Mrs. Coulton, widow of the late Rev. Richard C. of Houghton, co. Leicester.

Mr. Spratt, farmer, of Hendenham. Returning from Wangford mills, in a taxed cart, he was thrown out, and so much bruised as to cause his death in a few hours after the accident.

Mr.

Mr. Dodsworth, of Burton-upon-Trent.

At Milton, Berks, Mr. James Greenhuff, who suddenly expired in his chair.

Advanced in age, Mrs. Smith, of London-street, Reading.

Mr. Valentine Rudd, formerly a lieutenant in the 62d Regiment, the half-pay of which office he continued to receive. He was husband of the renowned Mrs. Margaret-Caroline Rudd, who in 1775 engaged the attention of the Publick by shaking off, from her own neck to those of the Perceaus a halter in which she was very near being caught for forging a bond of William Adair, esq. and died Feb. 3, 1800 (see our vol. LXX. p. 483.) Her husband, however, thought fit, on Oct. 8, 1798, by the name of *V. R. Widow*, to marry a lady whom he called *Judith Briggs, Widow*, with whom he has ever since lived in the Duchess of Marlborough's alms-house at St. Alban's. His father was formerly a grocer at St. Alban's.

Aged about 20, Miss Mary-Anne Jones, daughter of Mr. J. dyer, Narrow-wall, Christ church, Surrey. While in a boat, with a party of relations and friends, in Chelsea-reach, one of the company (a very corpulent man) stepped suddenly from one side of the boat to the other, which over-balanced, and Miss Jones fell over-board, and was unfortunately drowned. The rest of the party were saved.

In the Newington-road, Miss Charlotte Hachel, a young lady from Lincolnshire; whose death was occasioned by falling off the outside of a stage-coach, in consequence of the sudden jerk of the vehicle.

May 3. In Queen's-buildings, Brompton, Middlesex, aged 72, Mr. Henry Barford. In early life he was a fellow-apprentice with the late Mr. Christie, and succeeded Mr. Langford as an auctioneer in the premises at present occupied by Messieurs Robins, of Covent-garden. Upon quitting business, Mr. B. being highly respected and esteemed by the Tax Commissioners in St. Martin's parish, was appointed their Clerk; a situation which, for 25 years, he filled with integrity, fidelity, and attention.—As a melancholy coincidence, Mr. William Winfield, apothecary, in St. Martin's-lane, died on the 1st instant. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Barford, aged 71, and taken ill about the same time.

6. At the Cove of Cork, Ireland, after an illness of only four days, Lucinda, wife of Lieut.-col. Needham, of the 3d Garrison Battalion, and grand-daughter of the late Abraham Gapper, esq. serjeant-at-law; distinguished for affection, benevolence, virtue, wisdom, and piety.

7. Interred, in Thwing parish-church, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the widow Dawson, aged 107. She retained all her faculties to the time of her death, and was ill only one week. She has left two sons; the eldest 78 years of age.

8. At Rotterdam, in his 78th year, Hendrick Moens, esq. (father of Adrian M. esq. of Bristol); a gentleman well known in this country, having, for half a century, supported the character of an honourable merchant, by distinguished punctuality and integrity.

Aged 63, Mrs. Brainsby, of Littleworth Drove, near Deeping. She had lived at the Bell public-house there near 40 years; had retired; and went, only on the 5th instant, to Stamford, to pass the remainder of her days, which were soon accomplished.

In Charlotte-str. Portland-place, Lieut.-col. Henry Knight, on half-pay. In consequence of a nervous fever, he had become deranged, and had been attended by Dr. Simmons; but was thought better, and was living again with his family, when this morning, during the absence of his servant, he threw himself out of a back-room window, and survived the fall but three quarters of an hour.

9. At the vicarage-house at Royston, in Hertfordshire, aged 83, Mr. Jn. Fletcher, late of Gainsborough, father of the Rev. John F. vicar of the former place.

Aged 42, Mrs. Shearman, late wife of Dr. S. of New North-street, Red Lion-sq.

10. At Kew-green, Mrs. Margaret Richardson, sister of the late Sir Geo. R. bt.

In Queen-street, May-fair, the wife of Christoph. Cooke, esq. of Ash-grove, Kent.

Aged 36, John Delmé, esq. of Camshall and Tichfield-house, Hants.

At his rooms in Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, Joseph Girdler, esq.; B. A. 1759, M. A. 1762.

Mr. John Stokes, a respectable grazier, farmer, &c. of Kingston, Notts. He had been adjusting some matters in dispute between the Soar Navigation Company and an individual at Kegworth; and on his return home from that place, about 9 o'clock in the evening, the mare he was riding, by some accident, got entangled with the double gates on the haling-path, near Kegworth bridge, which are close to the edge of the Soar, and both were precipitated into the river. The mare got out safe; but Mr. Stokes was drowned, leaving a wife and seven children.

11. Mrs. Goodwin, relict of the late Col. G. of Abbot's Bromley, Staffordshire.

Aged 67, Mr. Holland, coal-merchant, of Oxford.

Mr. Fielding, of Tetsworth.

At Knipton new cottage, after a short illness, Mr. Murray, woodman to the Duke of Rutland.

At Yarmouth, the son of Mr. Burkett, tailor. Endeavouring to jump from a vessel to a craft alongside, he fell into the river, and was drowned.

12. Mr. George Nelson, formerly proprietor of the stage-waggons between Nottingham and London.

In

In his 72d year. — Mason, esq. of Theddlethorpe, Lincolnshire.

William, eldest son of Lewis-William Brouncker, esq. of Pelham, Dorset.

13. At his seat at Garth, in Montgomeryshire, aged 83, Devereux Mytton, sen. esq. the oldest magistrate in that county.

14. In his 37th year, Daniel Garnault, esq. of Bull's-cross, Enfield, Middlesex, only son of the late Daniel G. esq. of the same place.

Mrs. Maw, wife of Lieut. M. of the East India Company's Service, and daughter of the late H. Bullock, esq. of Colnbrook, in Buckinghamshire.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, aged 14, Miss Charlotte Howe Bowen, daughter of Commissioner B.

At Southdean, Roxburghshire, aged 71, the Rev. William Scott.

15. Aged 63, Mrs. Munton, wife of Mr. John M. of the Angel inn at Market-Harborough, co. Leicester.

In Great Coram-street, Geo. Fisher, esq. In her 96th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, relict of John C. esq. and fourth daughter of the Rev. Charles Titley, rector of South Luffenham and Cottesmore, in Rutlandshire.

At her apartments in Mercery-lane, Canterbury, in her 90th year, Mrs. Royle, mother of Jos. R. esq. of that city, distiller.

In Foley-place, Mrs. Hayward, relict of the late T. H. esq. of Blechingley.

16. At Great Driffild, Yorkshire, aged 22, Henry Edwards Rousby, esq.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Francis Osborn, late of Gratwich, in Staffordshire.

At Boston, after a few hours illness, Mr. Hopkinson, of the King's Arms inn at Grantham, which place he had left in good health, with a party of friends, the preceding day.

At Peterborough, Mr. Cooper, comedian. He had just recovered from a long illness, and walked to the bridge to congratulate his friends (belonging to Mr. Robertson's company) on their arrival from Wisbech, when he fell down, and expired immediately.

At the house of Thomas Ryder, esq. in the Charter-house, Grace, eldest daughter of the late Herbert Croft, esq.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Anna-Maria Smart, of Reading, Berks, relict of Christopher Smart, M. A. of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge (and was "the Lass with the golden Locks" celebrated in one of his Ballads), sister of the late Mr. Thomas Carnan, and upwards of 40 years principal proprietor of "The Reading Mercury and Oxford Gazette;" a woman, the virtues of whose heart, in all relations of life, whether to her kindred or her friends, were a pattern worthy of imitation. The poor revered her; all looked up to her with veneration; and, while she beheld

the symptoms of approaching dissolution, she bowed with humility and truly pious resignation to the Divine Will.

17. Mrs. Deane, wife of Anthony D. esq. of the Circus, Bath.

Aged 84, Mrs. Roberson, of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford.

18. Mr. David Kearnes, boatswain of the Contest gun-brig, repairing in Hamoaze. In stepping from the brig to a hulk along-side, he fell between, and was instantly drowned.

19. At Bryn-y-Gwalie, Denbighshire, Mrs. Maurice, relict of the late Rev. Rd. M. of Oswestry.

At Knockmore, co. Mayo, Ireland, aged 24, Mrs. Ormsby, wife of Lieut.-col. O. of the North Mayo Militia.

20. At Gainsborough, in his 80th year, Mr. Samuel Gill.

Suddenly, of the gout in his stomach, Thomas Mercer, esq. of Hackleton, near Northampton, many years a deputy-lieutenant for the county.

Mr. Isaac Hester, a gentleman of independent property, who resided in Northampton-place, Mary-le-bone-road. His body was found in a field near Newington, in a putrid state, with the head half severed from it, by some boys who were seeking bird-nests. He had been some months in a state of dejection bordering on insanity, and effected his escape on the 9th ult. It was evident he had committed suicide with a knife, which was found in his hand closely grasped.

21. At her residence in Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, Miss Cummins, aged about 20, daughter of a gentleman of fortune in the West Indies, and, with a sister and brother, living at the house of an uncle. She had returned with a party from the Opera the preceding night; and, on retiring to her dressing-room, the candle communicated to her muslin-dress. Her shrieks brought other young persons from the drawing-room to her assistance, but not till her garments were reduced to tinder. She lingered in torture till this evening.

22. At Glasgow, Hugh McLeod, D. D. Emeritus professor of Church History in that University.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Blair, wife of Alexander B. esq. W. S.

At Clifton, Philadelphia, wife of Walter Smyth, esq. of Stopham-house, Sussex.

Miss Susannah Harding, second daughter of Mr. George H. of Knightly-hall, Staffordshire.

Suddenly, Mr. Robert Faulkner, a respectable carpenter, long resident near Walworth common, Surrey.

In Little Thames-street, St. Catherine's, Mr. Edward Davies, provision-merchant.

23. Mr. Cock, a master and commander in the Royal Navy. He cut his throat in the King's Bench prison, in consequence

of being unable to endure the extreme distress of his situation.

At Teddington, Middlesex, Mrs. Lonsdale, wife of Mr. Richard L.

Miss Percival, of Lower College-street, Bristol.

Aged about 75, Mrs. Jane Gascoin, of Great Limber, co. Lincoln; a very respectable woman, and well known to many persons, in consequence of her having always had the care of Lord Yarborough's mausoleum. She had for many years followed the vocation of a midwife; and having been called upon, the preceding morning, to attend a woman at Brocklesby, she left her home, accompanied by the messenger who had been dispatched for her, and had nearly reached the place of her destination, when she slipped off the horse she was riding, and, without receiving the slightest apparent injury, died instantly.

24. At his house in Soho-square, aged 82, General Charles Rainsford, F.R. and A.S.S. governor of Tyntmouth and Cliff Fort. He was a cornet of horse at the battle of Fontenoy; aid-de-camp to Lord Tyrwally, when governor of Gibraltar; was in the Expedition to the coast of France in 1755; and lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar in 1792. He obtained the rank of Colonel Aug. 5, 1774; that of Major-general Aug. 29, 1777; was made Colonel of the 44th Regiment of Foot May 4, 1781; a Lieutenant-general Nov. 20, 1782; and a General May 3, 1796. He was buried at the chapel in the Tower, in the chancel, in a vault with his father, his uncle who was deputy-lieutenant of the Tower, and his first wife. By her he had a son, who has a company in the first Regiment of Guards; and a daughter, unmarried. By his second wife, Miss Anne Cornwallis Molyneux, one of the daughters of Sir More Molyneux, of Loseley, in Surrey, he had no issue. She died before him.

At Chelsea, in his 49th year, after a very lingering and painful illness, Sir William-Henry Douglas, bart. Vice-admiral of the Blue. The title devolves on his brother, Lieut.-col. Howard Douglas, commandant of the Royal Military College at High Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire.

At Clapham, Mrs. Cecil, of Old Bond-str. In Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, Mr. John Nicholls, editor of "The Sunday Monitor," the first Sunday news-paper.

On Epping forest, the infant daughter of Mr. Pack.

On St. Michael's-hill, Bristol, Mrs. Harford, widow of Charles H. gent.; and, on the 6th of October last, at Penang, in the East Indies, John Harford.

At Wisbech, in his 76th year, Mr. John Hart, late of Leverington, Isle of Ely.

25. At Rickmansworth, Herts, aged 49, Mr. Thomas Howard, banker.

E. Chandler, esq. of Cross-bush, near Arundel, Sussex.

At Eastry, in Kent, aged 85, Catherine, widow of the Rev. Richard Harvey, formerly vicar of that parish. She was daughter of the late Mr. John Springett, of Rood-lane, London, apothecary, and mother of Jn. Springett H. now a master in Chancery.

In her 71st year, much lamented, Mrs. Hopkinson, relict of the late Mr. H. tea-dealer, of Derby.

At Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, in his 57th year, Edmund Laycock, M.D. (Edin. 1777.) a gentleman of eminence in his profession.

26. Mrs. Ford, of Sidbury, Worcestershire, one of the people called Quakers. Her death was occasioned by circumstances peculiarly distressing: she had taken her child to an eminent surgeon, to have a swelling on the throat lanced; when the operation was about to be performed she fainted through terror, and almost instantaneously expired.

Mrs. Williams, relict of Richard W. esq. of Neithrop, who died in March last, and who, about nine years since, served the office of high sheriff of Oxfordshire.

Suddenly, occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel, Mr. Joseph Parsloe, of St. James's-street, Westminster.

Mr. Thomas Wedgwood, of the Over-house, Burslem, Staffordshire.

In Flornsey-lane, Highgate, Mrs. Dodd, wife of Thomas D. esq.

27. By taking laudanum, Mrs. Farwell, a widow lady, of Wilsdon-buildings, Hampstead-road. The loss of her husband, who died about twelve months since, and that of a daughter about a fortnight ago, preyed on her mind, and is supposed to have led to the melancholy event.

In Montague-place, Bedford-square, the infant daughter of Joseph Bond, esq.

At the George and Vulture inn, Tottenham, Middlesex, where he lodged, William Ambridge, a gardener, employed by Mr. Larken, of that neighbourhood. He had been ill of the small-pox for about a week; and in a fit of delirium, occasioned by the disorder, effectually cut his throat.

At Durham, the Rev. Edward Parker.

28. At Deptford, Kent, Martha, wife of Mr. Hackett, of Nicholas-lane, London.

Aged 58, Mr. Moy Thomas, of Bear-binder-lane, attorney-at-law.

At his house in Devonshire-street, Mary-le-bone, John-Edward Bateman, esq.

In Beaumont-street, aged 72, Mrs. Isabella-Anne Carr, sister of the Rev. Colston C. vicar of Great Ealing, Middlesex.

Drowned, by falling into the river Ouse, Lieut. Whittain, of the Craven Legion, on permanent duty at York.

Aged 77, Mr. Joseph Batterham, who formerly kept the Rose inn at Wisbech, but had retired several years.

At Gloucester, Anthony Palmer Collings, esq. collector of the customs there; a gentleman deeply lamented by all who had

had the happiness of his private friendship, and by every one who had business to transact at the Custom-house.

29. At his house of Ridgeway, in Pembroke-shire, John Herbert Foley, esq.; a gentleman whose memorial it is the duty of our Record to preserve when his contemporaries shall have ceased in the grave to feel a sense of his merits and his loss. The representative of an antient family in Wales, where his ancestors have enjoyed the same undiminished property which their progenitor* obtained by a grant from Richard II. he finished his education at Queen's college, Oxford; and thence issued into the world with numerous and high friends, conciliated by a character at once brilliant and amiable. Two subsequent visits to the Continent gave the last polish to his manners, and enlarged his acquaintance with his species. The energy and the powers of his mind directed him originally to the Bar, where the wealth and the honours of the Law seemed to offer themselves to his hand; but the failure of his health soon compelled him to relinquish a profession which exacted more mental attention and more bodily confinement than were compatible with his ill-organized constitution. Other walks, however, of honourable ambition were still open to him; and he was encouraged to tread them by the abilities and the knowledge which he possessed, as well as by those illustrious friends whom a conviction of his talents and his probity had attached to him. But he preferred the vale of life; and, retiring from the invitations of Ambition with the consort of his heart, he restricted the operation of his virtues within the range of a private country gentleman, satisfying the activity of his mind with the duties of a magistrate and a landlord, and gratifying its affections with the charities of a husband, a father, and a friend. His literary taste and the resources of intellectual affluence supplied him with recreation in those hours which were not occupied by duty; and though, in the world, he seemed to be formed only for society, in retirement he discovered himself to be equally adapted to the enjoyment of domestic privacy and of himself. Strength with mildness formed the distinction of his mind; which was vigorous as the lightning, yet soft as the cloud in which it kindles: and by this principle of native power in his character, improved by his own assiduous cultivation, his spirits and his temper were preserved uniform and serene, unaffected either by the accidents of the world, or by

the frequent recurrence of bodily disorder. His conversation was peculiarly splendid, instructive, and entertaining; and on all the topics of literature, of politics, and of common life, it flowed, sparkled, and delighted. Though a valetudinarian from an early period of youth, his dissolution was immediately occasioned by the effects of a common cold, neglected in the first instance, and subsequently misunderstood and ill-treated. The respect and the love which followed him through life attended him to the grave; and the body of their benefactor was committed to the dust amid the sighs and the tears of his tenantry and neighbours. Of his two brothers, the younger, with a character which has already been given in our Magazine †, died in 1803, on the bench of the Polioe; and the elder, a Rear-admiral of our Navy, still lives; and, while the Nile and COPENHAGEN shall be recorded in our Naval Annals, will not cease to survive, with the laurels of those memorable scenes upon his brows.

Rev. Tho. English, of Woburn, Bucks. In his 66th year, Wm. Woodgate, esq. of Summer-hill, near Tunbridge, Kent.

Mrs. Knox, wife of the Rev. Dr. K. of Tunbridge, Kent.

At Mr. West's, at Hammersmith, aged 16, Miss MacGrath, daugh. of Lieut.-col. MacG. of the Bengal 9th Native Infantry.

At Hackney, in his 82d year, Mr. Samuel Laundry, surgeons-instrument-maker in the Borough.

At his house in York-place, City-road, William Langston, esq.

At Devizes, Wilts, aged 81, Mrs. Innes, relict of the Rev. Mr. I. late rector of that place.

At Cassel, the celebrated Swiss Historian, Johannes-Von Muller. In his great History of his native Country he asserted, with spirit and talent, Republican principles, which he however found compatible with obedience to arbitrary Monarchs. He had entered successively into the service of the Elector of Mentz and the Emperor of Germany, as librarian; of the King of Prussia, as historiographer; and, lastly, of King Jerome of Westphalia, first as secretary of state, and afterwards as minister of public instruction.

30. At Northampton, as she was sitting in a chair, aged 73, Mrs. Tymms, relict of the Rev. George T. formerly vicar of Dallington and rector of Harpole, and sister of the late ——— Clitherow, esq. of Bird's-place, Herts.

Mrs. Mary Browne, relict of Mr. William B. late of the Ship tavern, Bristol.

At Twickenham, Mrs. W. Throckmorton, wife of William T. esq. brother of Sir John T. bart.

* A grant of the property of Ridgeway, from Richard II. to John Foley (or Fawley, as it was then spelt), the constable of Llahaden castle, in the county of Pembroke, is still preserved among the family papers.

Aged 66, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Mitchell, silkman, of Coventry.

At Brompton, Mrs. Thresher, wife of Mr. John T. of the Hay-market.

At Whitby, Yorkshire, in his 88th year, Richard Moorsom, esq. father of Captain M. one of the lords of the Admiralty.

At Walthamstow, Essex, aged 81, David Barclay, last surviving grandson of Robert B. of Urie, author of the celebrated "Apology for the People called Quakers." He was one of the most benevolent and upright of men. Since his retirement from the business of a merchant, which took place 30 years ago, his mind and fortune were chiefly employed in extensive and unostentatious endeavours to promote the welfare of his fellow-creatures. He founded, at a great original expence, a house of industry in his own neighbourhood, and succeeded in making it a source of comfort and even of independence to numbers of well-disposed families. Having had an estate in Jamaica fall to him, he did not content himself with being *honest according to law*. He determined, at the expence of 10,000*l.* to emancipate all the slaves. He did this with his usual prudence. He sent out an agent to Jamaica, and made him hire a vessel, in which they were all transported to America, where the little community was established in various handicraft trades; the members of it prospered under the blessing of his care; and he lived to receive frequent testimonials of their gratitude.

31. At Richmond, Surrey, in his 15th year, Henry, eldest son of John Deas Thomson, esq. one of the commissioners of his Majesty's Navy.

LATELY, at Madras, in the East Indies, the Rev. Richard Hall Kerr, D. D. senior chaplain at that presidency, and son of the Rev. Lewis K. of Dublin.

At Serlingapatam, in his 25th year, of the Mysore fever, Thomas-John Gataker, esq. pay-master of the 80th Regiment of Foot, and eldest surviving son of Thomas G. esq. of Dundalk, in Ireland.

In Spanish-town, Jamaica, in the West Indies, John Kirby, esq. chief justice of the island of Jamaica.

On-board his Majesty's ship *Pompée*, at Martinique, a few days after the capture of that island, of the yellow fever, Mr. Charles Harvey Hilliard, fifth son of Edward H. esq. of Cowley-house, Middlesex.

In the Public Hospital at Kingston, Jamaica, and buried at the expence of the parish, Robert Hepburn Ker, formerly a baker in that city, and who, by a late decision of the House of Peers, was found entitled to the Dukedom of Roxburgh, unincumbered, and 100,000*l.* sterling in the Funds. *Kingston Gazette.*

At Halifax, in North America, Lieut. GENT. MAG. *June*, 1809.

James Gordon, commander of his Majesty's gun-brig *Plumper*.

On his passage to Gottenburgh, Arthur Branthwayt, esq. late a captain in the 2d Dragoon-guards, son of the late Rev. Arthur B. of Stiffkey, in Norfolk, and the last of the male line of the antient family of the Branthways, of Norfolk. He was on-board the *Crescent* frigate, lately lost off the coast of Jutland, and one of the unfortunate sufferers who perished on that melancholy occasion.

At Vienna, in his 70th year, the Baron Staaer, general of Artillery, and colonel of a regiment in the Austrian Service. He has left property, to a considerable amount, to be applied to public military purposes.

At Paris, ~~Santerre~~, the Ex-commandant of the National Guard at Paris, formerly a brewer, and commander of the Guards on the day of the murder of Louis XVI. when he rendered himself infamously notorious by inhumanly ordering the drums to be beaten and drown the voice of that unfortunate Monarch when he attempted to address the deluded mob from the scaffold.

At Johnstown, co. Wexford, in Ireland, after a few days illness, Mrs. Fitz-Gerald, relict of the late Stephen F. esq. of the Queen's County, mother of Capt. Gilbert F. and of Mrs. John Knox Grogan.

At Dublin, aged 69, Mr. John Lucas, printer, nephew of the late Dr. Charles L.

At Nith-bank, near Dumfries, in Scotland, Mrs. Murray, of Belridding, mother of the first Countess of Lockhart.

At Edinbarnet, in his 91st year, James Stirling, esq. of Law.

Aged 103, Richard Williams, of Bod-dewran, in the parish of Honeglwys, co. Anglesea; who had been blind upwards of six years, but whose sight was restored a short time before his death; and he had also four new teeth.

At Brecon, in Wales, in his 79th year, Hugh Bold, esq.

At Caermarthen, of a decline, aged 16, Miss Lloyd, second daughter of the late John L. esq. of Allt-yr-Odyn.

Aged 102, Mrs. Diana Rees, of Abergelly, near Caermarthen.

At Caermarthen, within 2 months of his 100th year, Mr. Coburn.

At Newby, Westmoreland, aged 82, Mr. Robert Camplin, a very respectable yeoman. He went to bed in good health and spirits, with a grandson, who was greatly alarmed in the morning on discovering his grandfather to be dead, and appearing in as composed a state as if asleep. He was a great admirer of, and proficient in, sacred musick; and the most excellent counter-tenor in the vicinity.

At Carlisle, Edward Routledge, a private in the King's Body-guards, and a native of that city. He had been personally

ally engaged in eight engagements, besides minor actions, in Holland, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c.

At Middleton-place, in the parish of Corney, Cumberland, aged 61, Mrs. Benn; and, two days afterwards, her husband, Joseph Benn, esq. aged 57, in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Great Salkeld, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Boustead, esteemed by a numerous and respectable acquaintance as an experienced farmer and ingenious mechanick. He was a laudable instance of honest industry and successful ingenuity, through a long and useful life, spent in the active improvement of his talents, to the advancement of his family and fortune.

At Seaton Iron-works, near Whitehaven, Cumberland, Mr. John Walton, aged 67 years, upwards of 40 of which he had been employed as forge-carpenter, &c. at those works. While surveying the cylinder-bellows of the blast-furnace, his foot unfortunately slipped, and he became entangled with the revolving crank of the machine, which in an instant severed his foot from his leg, just above the ankle. Amputation a little higher up was immediately performed; but a mortification ensued, which put a period to his life.

At Ovingham boat-house, Northumberland, aged 75, Mr. John Johnson. In the great flood of 1771 he and all his family were swept away in the night, with his house, put-building, and even his garden. All were drowned except himself and his brother, who caught the branch of a tree as they passed down the current, to which they clung till eleven o'clock the next day, nearly naked and perishing.

At New Barns, near Dalton, aged 100, Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner.

At Grensill's mill, near Barnard Castle, aged 64, Mr. S. Thwaites, a respectable farmer, who measured 6 feet 3 inches in height, and weighed 34 stone.

At Saltash, in Cornwall, in his 91st year, Robert Hicks, esq.

At Pendennis castle, in Cornwall, of a typhus fever, aged 20, Mr. Brailsford, assistant-surgeon of the North Hants Militia.

At Swansea, deservedly regretted, William Mansel, esq. captain in the R. Navy.

In his 66th year, William Marwood, esq. of Busby-hall, in Yorkshire, and in the commission of the peace for the North Riding of that county,

At Elmfield, the youngest-son of Col. Childers, of Cantley, near Doncaster.

At St. John's, Wakefield, aged 70, David Parkhill, esq. formerly captain in the 12th Foot, and father to the late Lieut.-col. P. of the 35th. Capt. P. accompanied his regiment to Germany in 1757, and lost a leg at the battle of Minden.

At York, aged 78, Richard Metcalfe, esq. alderman of that corporation. He

served the office of sheriff in 1787, and that of lord mayor in 1795.

At Bishop's Castle, aged 101, Mrs. Gwilliam, formerly of the Nag's Head inn in that town; who retained her faculties till within a few days of her death.

At Hulme, near Manchester, aged 106, Mrs. Mary Leatherbarrow.

At Manchester, Thomas Underhill, M.B. late of Tettenhall, Staffordshire. Bachelor of Physick in the University of Louvaine.

At Wingate-grange, aged 106, Mr. Thomas Watson, farmer; who retained his faculties to the last.

At Southmolton, Anne, relict of the late William Meddon, esq. and mother of Hen. Foote, esq. of that place.

At Bishop's-Lydeard, advanced in age, Miss S. Yea, only surviving sister of the late Sir William Y. bart. of Pyrland-house, near Taunton, Somerset.

James Dampier, esq. of Bruton, Somers. At Mount Tamar, the wife of Captain White, of the Royal Navy, and fourth daughter of Commissioner Fanshawe, of Plymouth Dock-yard.

At Hereford, James Woodhouse, esq. many years steward to the Guy's Hospital estates in that county.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Stanley, relict of the Hon. and Rev. John S. rector of Winwick.

At Edge-hill, Liverpool, Mrs. Woodville, aged 88, Mr. Thomas Spence, upwards of 70 years a vicar-choral of the cathedral at Chester.

In the Abbey-green, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of Mr. John L. many years treasurer of the Bath Theatre.

At Perrymead, in her 68th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Archer.

At Studley castle, Warwickshire, aged 79, Philip Lyttleton, esq.

At Tachbrook, Warwickshire, aged 100, Thomas Smith, esq.; whose benevolence to the poor will cause him to be sincerely regretted. He retained his faculties to the last moment; and used to walk twenty miles a day to superintend his farms; which arduous task he performed in the week preceding his death.

At his father's house, in Lincolnshire, Mr. Trevor, student of Bene't coll. Cambr.

At Kirton, near Boston, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Waddington; and, about ten days after, Mr. Waddington, her husband; formerly keepers of the House of Correction at Louth, in the same county.

At Grantham, in her 26th year, Mrs. Woodall, wife of the Rev. W. W. rector of Branston, co. Leicester.

At Brigg, co. Lincoln, in her 100th year, Mrs. Mary Morris.

Aged 87, Mr. Charles White, of Whispendine, Rutland.

At Oakham, after a long illness, in her 63d year, Mrs. Twentymann, mother of the Rev. Edward T. of that place.

At

At Hingham, Norfolk, Mrs. Evans, relict of Edward E. esq. late captain in the 23d Foot, and daughter of the late Rev. Gloster Ridley, D. D.

Aged 100, Mrs. Warnes, relict of Mr. John W. late of Kelling, Norfolk.

At Leybury North, Salop, in his 108th year, Mr. Wilson.

At Stoke, co. Salop, aged 24, Mr. John Wright, son of Mr. William W. of the Swan inn there. His death is attributed to having eaten a few muscles; shortly after which he was seized with violent pains in the abdomen, sickness, fever, constipation, and other symptoms, denoting inflammation of the bowels; the most able medical men were called in, but their efforts were of no avail; he languished 3 days in great pain, and then died.

At the Citadel, near Hawkstone, George Downward, esq. many years steward to the late Sir Richard Hill, and, since his decease, to Sir John Hill, barts. He executed the charge committed to him with the greatest integrity, punctuality, and diligence; and his loss will be severely felt, not only by his widow and children, to whom he was an affectionate husband and indulgent father, but also by his employer, and by all other persons with whom he had any transactions.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Geo. S. esq. clerk of the Surveys in Portsmouth Dock-yard.

At the Royal Hospital at Haslar, Mr. Gilt, surgeon of the Royals.

At Horsham, Sussex, of a typhus fever, brought on by excessive fatigue in the late expedition to Spain, Jephson Geo. Forth, esq. captain in the 26th Foot.

At Oxford, aged upwards of 90, at the house of her son, the Rev. the Warden of All Souls college, Mrs. Isham, relict of the late Rev. Eusebius I. and mother of the present Sir Justinian I. bart. of Lamport, Northamptonshire.

At his father's house in Cambridge, in his 21st year, Mr. James Anzelark, student of St. John's college, and only child of the Rev. Mr. A. of Christ's college.

Aged 74, William Line, a journeyman cabinet-maker at Reading, Berks. He was employed for 60 years in the business of Messieurs Higgs and Ford, in the Market-place, Reading; during which time he was never known to absent himself from work a day, to have had one holiday, or to have been once disguised in liquor.

At Ramsgate, Kent, in his 78th year, John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle. He was descended, in the female line, from the Royal House of Stuart, and his ancestors were related to most of the Crowned Heads in Europe. He married Lady Charlotte Stewart, sister of the late Earl of Galloway; and by that marriage has left issue three sons and three daughters: his eldest son, George, Lord

Fincastle, now Earl of Dunmore, is married to Lady Susan 3d daughter of the Duke of Hamilton; one of his daughters, Lady Augusta, was married to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex at Rome, in April 1793, and had a son, born Jan. 15, 1794, and a daughter; but, a suit having been instituted in Doctors Commons by his Majesty's order, the marriage was declared null and void in the following August, and Lady Augusta has since taken the name of D'Ameland. Her children, by a recent decree of the Lord Chancellor, are placed under the sole guardianship of Earl Moira. Another daughter of the late Earl, Lady Susan, has been twice married, and has lost both husbands, Mr. Thorpe and Mr. Drew. The other surviving daughter, Lady Virginia, was so named at the request of the Assembly of Virginia, of which province the Earl her father was governor during the whole of the Revolutionary War. A striking likeness of the late Earl, in a Highland dress, was in the present year's Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

John Bastard, esq. master-shipwright's assistant in his Majesty's dock-yard at Deptford, much lamented by all who knew him. He had served his Majesty 49 years in the ship-building line; and, from his well-known skill and ability in that service, his loss must be severely felt.

At Blackheath, in Kent, Mrs. Margaret Boydell, wife of Major B. of the Royal East London Militia.

In Troy-town, Rochester, the wife of Capt. Alex. Anderson, of the R. Marines.

At the house of her brother, the Rev. Samuel Raymond, of Belchamp-hall, Essex, the Countess of Dundonald, formerly Mrs. Mayne; and second wife of the present Earl, to whom she was married in 1788.

At Bocking, Essex, Louisa, eldest daughter of Wm. Notridge, esq. of Bermondsey.

At Twickenham, Middlesex, Henry, son of the Rev. H. Fletcher.

In Blandford-street, Robert Cuninghame, esq. of Londonderry, in Ireland.

At the residence of Mrs. M. Burton, at Hyde-park-corner, Mrs. Langrish, daughter of the late Stephen Cole, esq. of Twickenham, and cousin to Francis Burton, esq. joint Justice of Chester, and M. P. for the city of Oxford.

At Ruff park, in the Queen's County, in Ireland, after many years of extreme torture from the gout, the Rev. Oliver Flood, a magistrate of the said county, and long vicar of Auchmacart, in the dioc. of Ossory.

At Paisley, in Scotland, in the 75d year of his age, and 40th of his ministry, the Rev. Samuel Kinloch.

At Llanelli, in South Wales, the Rev. William Thomas.

Rev. John Poyce, of Trwstynyd, co. Merioneth, North Wales.

At

At the manse of Leuchars, in the 68th year of his age, and 34th of his ministry, the Rev. Thomas Kettle.

Rev. Malachi Hitchins, vicar of St. Hilary and Gwinnear, in Cornwall, and principal calculator to the Board of Longitude.

At Tremear-house, near Bodmin, the Rev. Trehane S. Read.

At Birks-hill, Yorkshire, aged 85, the Rev. William Kirkbridge, upwards of 45 years vicar of Hesket-in-the-Forest, in the same county. His character was highly respectable; it was that of a truly pious and amiable man. The suavity of his manners recommended him to society; and his memory will long be remembered with real affection.

Rev. Thomas Evans, prebendary of Hereford cathedral, rector of Bishopstone, in Herefordshire, vicar of Yazor, and many years in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Leominster, in Herefordshire, aged 90, the Rev. Sir John Dutton Colt, bart. rector of Letton, Willersley, and Cold-Weston, and curate of the perpetual curacies of Kimbolton and Middleton, in the diocese of Hereford.

At Lea, near Preston, in Lancashire, the Rev. James Haydock, formerly chaplain at Trafford-house.

At Longton, co. Lancaster, aged 85, the Rev. Mr. Loxham, rector of St. Matthew Bethnal-green, London, and formerly of Brazenose college, Oxford.

Rev. John Griffiths, senior fellow of Manchester collegiate church.

Rev. Edward Sacheverell Wilmot, rector of Kirk-Laugley, Derbyshire.

Rev. Freeman Fréke, rector of Clannaborough, Devon.

Advanced in age, the Rev. Nicholas Vere, rector of Uplime, Devonshire.

Rev. Mr. Willetts, second master of Stourbridge Grammar-school.

At Cirencester, the Rev. Mr. Kings, an Unitarian Dissenting-minister.

Rev. Thomas Tucker, rector of Kingsdon, in Somersetshire.

At Bath, after a lingering illness of many years, the Rev. D. Currie.

At Bath, Rev. Samuel Abraham, M. A. formerly of Wadham college, Oxford.

At Farnham St. Martin, near Bury, Suffolk, the Rev. W. Harrison, rector of Kilmogue and Rathernon, co. Kildare, Ireland.

At his seat, Northwood-place, Suffolk, the Rev. Thomas-William Temple, D. D. rector of Kirkley, in that county; formerly of Bene't college, Cambridge; B. A. 1757, M. A. 1760, B. D. 1768, and D. D. 1790.

Aged 36, the Rev. Walter Johnson, vicar of Horsford, and perpetual curate of St. Faith's, Norfolk.

Rev. Edward Waterson, rector of Nortonant, and vicar of Sleaford, Lincolnsh.

Aged 76, the Rev. W. W. Towle, rector of Ivychurch and Burmarsh, and governor of Southlands hospital, Kent.

At Romney, in Kent, aged 58, the Rev. R. Sharpe, vicar of Brookland.

Aged 85, the Rev. John Pratt, vicar of Monkton with Birchington, Kent.

Rev. Joseph Hewson, rector of Bramshot, Hants, and formerly fellow of Queen's college, Oxford.

Aged 55, the Rev. Edward Bunting, rector of Yeldon, co. Bedford.

Rev. J. Jones, of Crickhowell, Wilts.

At the King's Arms inn, at Oxford, the Rev. Ellis St. John, of Westcourt, Berks.

At Newbury, Berks, whither he went for the benefit of his health, aged 33, the Rev. William Vipond. The last 11 years of his life were devoted to the ministry among the Wesleyan Methodists; and not only in the pulpit, but by the influence of example, he was an eloquent preacher of righteousness. In health, every Christian grace shone forth with engaging lustre; but in sickness their brightness was increased by that submission and composure which Religion alone can inspire.

At Newbury, the Rev. Mr. Baker.

At Hornchurch, Essex, the Rev. William-Henry Reyneil, vicar of that parish, and vicar of St. Anthony Meneage, in the county of Cornwall.

At Knightsbridge, the Rev. T. Chivers, rector of Harlington, Middlesex.

In London, the Rev. Robert Purcell, LL.D. vicar of Meare and Coombe St. Nicholas, Somerset; and formerly of Emanuel college, Cambridge; LL.B. 1768, L.L.D. 1785.

June 1. Aged 65, Mr. John Fearn, upwards of 30 years an eminent silk-mercator on Ludgate-hill.

2. At Fort-place, Bermondsey, Martha, wife of Joseph Watson, LL.D.

In Rodney-buildings, Mary, wife of David King, esq. of Southwark.

At the Charter-house, aged 72, the Rev. Wm. Lloyd, preacher on that foundation.

At Northwood, Isle of Wight, J. Short, esq. R. N. captain of the Sea Fencibles.

Aged 65, Filmer Honeywood, esq. of Mark's-hall, Essex. He was a Whig of the Old School; and first sat in Parliament for Steyning, in 1774. In 1780 the Freeholders of Kent called upon him to represent that County. Mr. H. usually supported Mr. Fox's measures; but he differed with him on his India Bill, and voted in opposition to the late Gen. Honeywood. In 1784, 1790, 1796, and in 1802, he maintained the independence of his County; and retired from Parliament in 1806, when his nephew, William Honeywood, esq. the present Member, was chosen. In public life and private society he was an honest and much-beloved man.

3. Aged

3. Aged 71, Mr. J. P. De la Grange, late a bookseller in Greek-street, Soho.

At Hoxton, Mrs. Goodendor; who suddenly dropped down dead.—At the same place, Mary Dorien, a suicide.

At Stafford, Miss Julia Hand, daughter of Charles H. esq. late of Park-hall, in that county.

At Alderchurch, co. Lincoln, aged 31, Mrs. Parr, daughter of John Cunliffe, esq. of Addingham, Yorkshire.

At Newland, in his 43d year, John Lee, esq. of Hull, merchant.

Aged 43, Rev. Michael-Thomas Becher, M. A. late fellow of King's college, Cambridge, vicar of Waves-Wotton, Warwickshire, and 21 years head-master of the Grammar-school at Bury, Suffolk.

At Clifton, near Bristol, in his 90th year, John Peach Hungerford, esq. of Dingley, a deputy-lieutenant and for 15 years an honourable, independent, and able representative of the County of Leicester in Parliament, to which he was first elected in 1775, after one of the severest contests ever remembered. The public character of Mr. Hungerford fully justified the assertion of one of his friends upon that memorable occasion, which we select as a just tribute to his memory: "What I have known of Mr. Hungerford, during the 20 years I have lived in his near neighbourhood, has inclined me to recommend him, on this occasion, as a gentleman of independent fortune and public spirit; a liberal benefactor to the necessitous and deserving of his fellow-creatures, without distinction of parties; a man of strict integrity and honour; a true friend to the illustrious Royal Family now on the Throne; and a well-wisher to the civil and religious liberties of his fellow-subjects; a gentleman of spirit and abilities to distinguish himself, to do honour to his Constituents, and to serve his Country and Parliament, and who will not be afraid or ashamed either to vote or speak there with a freedom becoming a British senator and an honest man." He has bequeathed an immense property (supposed to be at least 14,000*l.* a year) to the son of the Rev. Mr. Holditch, rector of Burton Overy, a youth of eight years old.

At Norwich, in his 50th year, Dr. Beckwith, organist of the Cathedral and St. Peter's church. He was admitted to the accumulated degrees of B. and D. M. at Oxford in 1803. Few men have commanded or deserved more universal admiration and respect than Dr. Beckwith; and to the lovers of Musick his loss may be pronounced irreparable. He displayed very early in life strong musical talents, and received his education under Dr. Philip Hayes, then Professor of Musick in that University. There he was distinguished no less for his uncommon and close ap-

plication to the study of Musick as a science, than for his extraordinary powers as an organist. For the bold and striking genius with which he conceived, the correct and brilliant manner in which he executed, and the uncommonly rich, classical, original, and truly scientific style in which he performed, his inimitable Voluntaries, he may be pronounced to be almost without a rival. His style of organ-playing might be said to be peculiarly and thoroughly his own; and the delight which his performances on that instrument gave will long be remembered by those who heard them. His compositions were not numerous; the principal of them were a Collection of Voluntaries and a Set of Anthems, both written when he was young. His last work was a Collection of Chaunts, in which he had been long engaged, and which appeared this year. The same strong and masterly hand appeared in his written compositions as in his Voluntaries. His style was formed upon the best models; and many of his writings would have done honour to Purcell or Croft. It must be a subject of regret to the lovers of Sacred Musick that Dr. B. did not enjoy more leisure from the duties of a laborious profession to devote to composition. We have just enough to know what his mind was capable of. Great as were Dr. Beckwith's powers as a musician, and much as his time was occupied in his profession, he never neglected or forgot his duties as a man and a member of society; on the contrary, he discharged them with an unusual degree of correctness and diligence. Several of the most useful Charities in the city of Norwich were partly indebted to him for their origin; and they never ceased to receive from him the most steady and active assistance. Few men were better known than Dr. Beckwith; few were more sincerely beloved and admired; few will be more deeply lamented.

4. At Homerton, Mrs. Roberdeau.

At his brother's house in Philpot-lane, aged 40, Mr. W. Thompson.

5. Mrs. Carter, wife of John-Edward C. esq. of Scraptoft, co. Leicester.

At Bounds-lodge, Kent, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, mother to the late Countess of Darnley.

6. Accidentally burnt to death, aged 70, Mrs. Jane Looker, of Grenville-street.

7. Benjamin Shaw, esq. several years one of the Common Council for Queenhithe ward.

After a few days illness, in his 45th year, Mr. Nathaniel Catherwood, of Charles-sq. Hoxton, one of the partners in the letter-foundry of Caslon and Co. of Chiswell-st.

At Ramsbury, Mrs. Whitelocke, widow of John W. esq. and mother of the *fiduciant* Lieut.-general John W.

8. In Sobo-square, in his 75th year, William Mowbray, esq.

At the King's Head inn, Norwich, William Chambers, esq. of London, formerly of the city of Norwich, and many years a merchant resident at Lisbon.

At Tubney, the Rev. Mr. Findon, rector of Imley, near Brackley, and formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford.

9. At Fyfield, Berks, Mr. Tho. Farmer, who suddenly complained of a pain in his stomach, and instantly expired.

10. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 90, Mrs. Bissett, relict of Joseph B. esq. late of Kenilworth, co. Warwick.

At Mitcham, Surrey, Mrs. Watts, wife of Mr. George W. druggist, in the Strand. At Edinburgh, Major-general the Hon. Mark Napier.

11. In Charlotte-row, Bermondsey, Surrey, aged 82, Mr. Jn. Dunkin, senior partner in the house of Dunkin, Son, and Frances, of Dockhead.

At Turner's-hill, Herts, to which he had removed from his father's house in Pancras for change of air, Mr. William Walay's Macpherson, geographer, a youth of most amiable character, and of very great professional merit.

12. Drowned, while bathing, at Sheerness, in Kent, aged 28, Mr. William Etty, of the Royal Navy.

At his seat, the Retreat, near Exeter, Sir Alexander Hamilton, who served the office of high sheriff of Devon in 1786.

After a most painful and lingering illness, Mrs. Parsons, wife of John P. esq. mayor of the city of Oxford.

Mrs. Mary Watkins, of Sloane-street.

13. Aged 53, Mr. Darley, formerly well known as a vocal performer at Vaux-hall and Covent-garden Theatre.

At Vaux-hall, Mr. Lewis Rob. Le Mercier.

In Milkman-place, Bedford-row, aged 84, Mrs. Margaret Haswell, widow of the late Admiral H.

Mrs. Elizabeth Luxmoore, of Southampton-buildings, Holborn.

Mrs. Andrews, wife of the Rev. Charles A. rector of Great Henney, Essex.

14. At Hackney, in his 74th year, Mr. Paroisien, senr.

In Clifford-street, Bond-street, Charles Montagu, esq. surgeon to the Forces, and to the Surrey and Western Dispensaries.

In his 56th year, John Repton, esq. of Oxhead-hall, Norfolk.

At Badsworth, near Pontefract, in Yorkshire, aged 43, William Willis, esq. late captain in the 13th Light Dragoons.

West George Wynyard, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the 24th Light Dragoons.

15. At Bishop's-Stortford, Herts, in her 28th year, Mary the wife of Nathaniel Smith Machin; whose amiable disposition was the source of every domestic comfort; whose suavity of temper and goodness of heart secured the esteem of all who really knew her. Her death is a severe affliction to her surviving husband, who, with four children, has to deplore the loss of a fond and tender mother, a truly affectionate wife, and a most cheerful, happy, and sensible companion.

16. At Cheltenham, co. Gloucester, Joseph Lyon, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, and of Neston, near Chester.

17. At her house at Pinlco, advanced in age, Mrs. Appleby.

In Dean-street, Soho, Mrs. Salton, an elderly lady. She had some time deranged, and in a fit of insanity cut her throat with a razor, when left alone for about five minutes.

18. At Neatishead, near Norwich, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Shepherd; whose loss will be long and justly deplored by her family and numerous friends.

19. Susan, second daughter of Stephen Cave, esq. of Cleve-hill, near Bristol.

At Wantage, Berks, in her 84th year, Mrs. Brown, relict of the late Rev. Philip B. formerly of Queen's college, Oxford, and vicar of Sparsholt, Berks.

20. Mrs. Preston, wife of James P. esq. of Sewardstone, Essex.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Cable-street, St. George's in the East. Riding briskly in Whitechapel-road, his head struck against the end of an elm-tree, which projected from a timber-carriage; whereby he was so much injured as to cause his death in about an hour.

21. Henry, only son of Mr. Titfor, jun. of Union-street, Bishopsgate.

Aged 50, Capt. William Jenkins, of the Globe cellar, Nicholas-street, Bristol.

Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Atkins, of Blackheath-hill, Kent, and formerly of Christchurch, Surrey.

22. Mr. Jones, landlord of the Angel and Crown public-house, in Little St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross. He had been a long time in a declining state of health; and was removed to Hampstead for the recovery of it, where he suddenly dropped down dead; while taking a walk.

23. In Endless-sreet, Salisbury, Mrs. Wyndham; widow of the late William W. esq. of Binton.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 23, to June 27, 1809:

Christened.		Buried.			
Males - 73	1936	Males - 701	1402	2 and 5	159
Females 949		Females 701		5 and 10	68
				10 and 20	58
				20 and 30	110
				30 and 40	151
				40 and 50	137
				50 and 60	116
				60 and 70	97
				70 and 80	67
				80 and 90	23
				90 and 100	7
				100 and 105	0

Whereof have died under 2 years old 397

Peck Loaf 4s. 6d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 6d.; 4s. 5d.

Salt 1 l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.

COALS, June 21: Newcastle 41s. 0d. to 57s. 3d. Sunderland 44s. 0d. to 47s. 0d.
SOAP, Yellow 98s. Mottled 108s. Curd 112s. CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 6d.
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ Clare Market 5s. 3d. Whitechapel 5s. 1d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1809.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	1 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchange. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om- muni.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Tag. Lot. Tickets.	Engish Prizes.
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